INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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A QUEER COMBINATION.

What a queer combination of cheek and perversity,
Insolence, pride, gab, impudence, vanity,
Jealousy, hate, scorn, baseness, insanity,
Honor, truth, wisdom, virtue, urbanity,
Is that whimsical biped called man!

Who can fathom the depths of his innate depravity?
Today he's all gayety, tomorrow all gravity.
For blowing his own horn he has a propensity,
Even under clouds of singular density.
Oh, mythical clay bank called man!
—Brickmaker.

A LITTLE BLUE CAP.

I was paying a visit to my friends, the Durands. They were a simple, honest couple, who lived near the banks of the river, in a tiny house, a mere bird's nest, almost hidden by wistaria and Virginia creeper. Durand's hands bore the marks of honest toil, for he had been a locksmith in his youth, and had by industry and economy raised himself steadily until he became the proprietor of a large business and secured a competency for his old age. His wife, a quiet, gentle creature, worshiped her husband, and both of them wore on their faces an expression of serenity which betokened ease of conscience and a life of peace. Durand was past sixty years of age and his wife must have been fifty, yet in spite of their wrinkles and gray hairs these two treated each other with an affectionate deference which was a pleasure to behold. They were Philemon and Baucis resuscitated.

While we were engaged in conversation just before dinner Durand rose and opened a drawer to take out some trifle which he wished to show me. While he was turning over the contents of the drawer it chanced that a little cap, such as might have been worn by a doll or an infant, fell to the floor. I picked it up and noticed that it was made of coarse blue linen, with two bits of twine instead of ribbons. As I handed it to him I said gayly:

"Are you preparing a baby basket, Papa Durand?"

I had no sooner spoken than I regretted it, for I recollected at that moment having heard that the only shadow on my friends' lives was the fact of their union being a childless one. For a moment Durand made no reply, but looked at the little cap affectionately; then, as he laid it carefully away again, he said in a tone of seriousness:

"That is a souvenir."

Then we all three sat down to dinner and talked of other matters, but as soon as the repast was finished and the little maid of all work had put cigars and liquors upon the table my friend said suddenly:

"How much that baby cap reminds me of!" It was evident that he wanted to explain his remark, and I begged him to do so.

It was a great many years ago, he said after a slight pause, for I was about twelve years old. I was working in a large factory, and I had a companion of the same age as myself whom on account of his ugly features we nicknamed Zizi Monkeyface.

He was a sly, thieving, mischievous urchin, very much given to filching tarts from the pastry cook's counter, but a jolly little chap and full of pluck. He was so lazy that he would have been turned out of the factory had it not been for the indulgence of the overseer, who had been a friend of his father, and who took an interest in the boy for the sake of his dead comrade. Monkeyface was an orphan, and the only relative he had ever known was the woman who brought him up, a cousin of his mother. This woman was a fish peddler, a brawling, brutal creature, whose affection for her young charge was manifested only by blows. Perhaps if he had known a parent's love he would have been less perverse.

One afternoon the lad took it into his head to run away from the factory and go vagabonding about with a gang of young ruffians like himself. As they were coming slowly home after nightfall they heard, to their astonishment, the cry of an infant. The sound seemed to issue from a long, narrow, dirty alley which opened on the street, and at the other end of which hung a dimly flickering lamp. After a short consultation the street boys ventured softly into the passage and one of them espied behind the door a little bundle of rags which struggled and wailed. He seized hold of it, and the whole party ran into the street triumphant, stopping under a lamp to examine their capture. It proved to be a baby girl a few weeks old wrapped up in a series of dirty cloths—a poor little innocent whom a wretched, perhaps desperate mother had abandoned to the charity of strangers.

A council was held to decide what should be done with the booty, and the young captors gave free play to their mischievous imaginations. One said to put the baby back where they found it; another, to hide it in a half empty prune box which stood at a grocer's door; a third proposed to climb up to a second story balcony and leave the youngster there, and how astonished the people would be next day! But Zizi Monkeyface scouted all these ideas and declared that the baby must be given to the gypsies. There was a band of these people near by, who practiced jugglery and fortune telling, and instances of kidnaping were by no means rare.

Monkeyface's decision was hailed with enthusiasm, and he claimed the right to carry the treasure-trove in consideration of his having made the plan.

"Give us the kid," he said. The baby had all this time been screaming piteously, but it stopped suddenly when Monkeyface took hold of it, and while he walked along with an air of triumph it fixed its great blue eyes upon his ugly face and smiled, at the same time stretching its tiny hands out as if to caress him.

"She is laughing!" cried the boy in delight; "see how she looks at me."

Then a new impulse seized him.

"I will not give her away," he said; "I will keep her myself."

His companions protested indignantly, but in vain, for as they well knew Zizi Monkeyface had at the end of each arm an argument so strong that it would be useless as well as unsafe to oppose his wishes.

When he reached home with his burden the fish peddler exclaimed furiously:

"Do you think I have not enough to do to fill your mouth, you lazy imp? Take that brat to the police—quick, now!" Pif, paf! A box on each ear showed the boy that she was in earnest and he fled from the house.

That night he did not return, and the next morning he was in the factory as soon as it opened for the first time in his life.

"Mr. George," he said timidly to the overseer, "how much will you pay me if I work hard all day?"

"I have already told you twenty cents," answered the man in surprise, and Monkeyface worked indefatigably until night. The overseer, amazed and delighted at the change, paid the boy for his work and even gave him twenty cents in advance in order to encourage him.

That night Monkeyface was again absent from his home, and his cousin, the fish peddler, went to the factory the next evening, lay in wait for him and dragged him home in spite of his struggles, administering a thrashing on the way. But it was no use. As soon as the old woman turned her back to cook the soup for dinner the boy slipped out of the house and did not return.

The factory overseer, having been informed of the state of affairs, made up his mind to settle the matter at once by finding out where Monkeyface spent his nights, and for this purpose watched the lad as he left the factory. Mr. George, in company with one of the workmen, followed the wanderer a short distance and observed him enter a bakery and buy a small loaf of bread; next he went into a dairy and came out carrying a bottle of milk, and then turned his steps toward a lonely, deserted quarter near the river.

Suddenly his followers saw him plunge into a muddy alley. The place having no lamps was as dark as an oven, but Monkeyface was dimly visible as he stopped before a board fence. The next minute he had scaled it with the agility of the animal that was his namesake and was lost to sight.

The two men, determined to discover his hiding place, climbed over the wall and found themselves in a large vacant lot, surrounded by weeds and rubbish, but of Monkeyface there was not a sign.

At last they espied in the farthest corner a low wooden shed, which had evidently once served as a fowl house, and through the cracks of which a faint light was shining. They approached it noiselessly and peered through a crack. Great was their astonishment. In the middle of the wretched hut, in which a man would not have been able to stand upright, sat the young runaway, a candle end stuck in the ground beside him; he was gravely pouring milk into a feeding bottle, and in a corner on a bed of dried leaves a baby was sleeping soundly, wrapped up in an old blanket.

Zizi Monkeyface transformed into a nurse!

"What the deuce are you doing here?" asked the overseer, throwing open the door of the cabin suddenly, and the boy, startled at first by the intrusion, soon recovered himself and answered slowly:

"Haven't I got a right to have a little sister?"

Then after a pause he added grandly: "I earn twenty cents a day. That is enough for us both, and we don't ask any one for anything!"

The narrator paused, smiled softly and added:

"The next day the owner of the factory, being informed of the matter, raised my pay to forty cents—just double."

"What!" I cried, "it was you?"

"Ah, I have betrayed myself," said Durand; "Yes, I was the young rascal who was in a fair way to come to the gallows, and, thanks to the blue eyes of that little girl, I became a good workman and afterward set up for myself. Now you understand why I keep that little blue cap: she had it on when we found her."

"And what has become of her?" I asked eagerly.

The old man answered, "We have never parted;" then smiling, he looked at his wife and added, "have we, my dear?"

She smiled in return, but her eyes were moist as she looked at him, and under her eyelids I saw a teardrop glistening.—Translated for Epoch.

Fertilizers for Lawns.

The very common practice of covering city lawns with barnyard manure is disagreeable alike to the occupants of the home as well as passers by. C. M. Hooker thinks that it is very queer, after taking so much time and labor to make a good green lawn eight months of the year, the contents of the barnyard should be dumped upon it to remain there the rest of the twelvemonth. He affirms that if the owners who do this should practice instead dressing their lawns with unbleached ashes and nitrate of soda it would keep fertility and offend no one.

Microscopic Wonders.

The microscope has revealed many wonders, among others that the common caterpillar has 4,000 muscles in his body; that the drone bee's eyes each contain 1,300 mirrors, and that the large, prominent eyes of the brilliant dragon flies are each furnished with 28,000 polished lenses.—New York Journal.

Carried the Same Knife 69 Years.

A Portland man has a knife that he has carried for the past sixty-nine years.

We are willing to wager that he never passed much of that time around a newspaper office, where he had to loan that knife for sharpening pencils.—Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

The wind known as the khamsin blows for fifty days in Egypt, beginning with April 29 or 30. The word khamsin is from the Arabic and means fifty.

COLLEGE WOMEN.

They are Rapidly Going to the Front in all Practical Affairs.

WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

Original Lines Along Which the College Bred Girl Works.—A Model Wife and Mother.

In the tremendous momentum of the movement for woman's advancement in place and power it is the hand of the college bred woman that controls the lever. It is not in her value as a leader, but in her virtue as a moderator that her greatness lies.

The importance of the college woman's influence in this question is not in the matter of superior scholarship, even though Phillippa Fawcett has written her name above that of the senior wrangler of England's great university. Of great value is it to the woman's cause that she has taken off her corset and built her gymnasium, and comes out of college a stronger woman than when she went in, with a better chance for the future in what she has learned of hygiene rather than of Greek.

Statistics show that while the proportion of marriages among graduates not only compares favorably with that among other women, and is constantly increasing, divorce is a thing unknown. It is not that her degrees equal those of men in importance, but that a greater proportion of the children of the educated women survive infancy than do those of other mothers lacking the college training which has been popularly believed to unfit women for motherhood. It is that she is bringing to bear upon the smallest details of the practical interests of life the discipline and enlightenment of scientific thought, thus refuting at every turn the time honored traditions that college life and business training unfit women for the greater responsibilities of wifehood and motherhood.

COLLEGE SETTLEMENTS.

Over in Rivington street has been demonstrated most successfully the college woman's idea of practical philanthropy, which is not of the almsgiving or fancy fair fashionable kind. The philanthropists of the college settlement invite the little children in to swing in the big swings and play in the sand heaps of their yard. They ask the tired women over for a cup of tea in a nice, neighborly way in the afternoon. They coax the boys and girls into their bright parlor in the evenings and give them games to play and books to read. They have clubs for sewing and cooking and dressmaking, lessons in hygiene, history and science.

Six or seven college women are in residence at the settlement, all busy workers in their various callings and devoting their leisure time to brightening the dreary lives in Rivington street. Chicago has a similar settlement called Hull House, where college men and women teach in the classes and enter into the entertainments provided for the people. The graduates of the Order of Kings' Daughters take private pupils free of charge and assist them in the university extension work.

Leaving the field of philanthropy for that of industrial pursuits, most unique among them is the Kingwood farm enterprise, under the management of Frances Fisher Wood. Confronted with the problem of feeding a delicate child, instead of consulting the old woman oracles and experimenting with patent foods this college woman studied the matter of infant food thoroughly from the best medical books written on the subject. As the result of her scientific experiments has been established the Kingwood farm, which is the wonder and admiration of the Granite State.

In the large, perfectly ventilated buildings are stalled this famous Kingwood herd, each one with a pedigree as long as an English earl's. Canvas cushions are provided in the roomy stable for the sleek beauties to kneel on when they want to rest. So clean and sweet are the big barns that a woman can sit with her needlework in their passageways. And the old farmers are never tired of telling how the milk will keep for years after it is once sterilized and sealed in bottles.

OTHER NEW LINES OF WORK.

A new departure of college women is in the raising of fruits, large and small, and in flower culture. One of New York's successful teachers has invested the capital accumulated by teaching in a flower farm in the south of France. A professional woman writes from southern California: "I have a small tract of six acres of orchard and garden, where I have filled in all my spare time for the past sixteen years most agreeably and profitably. I am satisfied that women can earn a comfortable living with a few acres of land, and the cultivation of the mind and development of body which an intelligent person can derive from such vocation will be a double compensation."

Lucy P. Salmon, of Vassar college, is collecting statistics on the great problem of domestic service, in the hope that some way out of the difficulty may be found. She urges that domestic labor, while having features peculiar to itself, is amenable to the laws which control other forms of industry, and that in the laws which underlie it a trained mind is essential. And she argues wisely that the great question for women to study is how homes may be retained without the friction and waste of material and nerve force that attends housekeeping at the present time.

Prejudice against the college training of women is breaking down, and though fathers are still more inclined to educate their sons than their daughters, a man of broad culture said recently: "If I haven't enough money to educate both my sons and daughters, I shall send the girls to college, because they need it more than the boys. Not that they are less bright than their brothers, for I think intellectually they are more clever, but because the world demands greater skill and better preparation in a girl than in a boy.

"The girl is more sharply criticised, meets with greater obstacles and is treated with less confidence in her ability than a boy, consequently she needs the best start. Besides, physically she is at a disadvantage and needs the discipline of the college training to enable her to work with less expenditure of nervous force than the untrained woman knows how to work."—New York Sun.

"There are only two creatures, says the eastern proverb, "that can surmount the pyramids—the eagle and the snail. Hence perseverance can sometimes equal genius in its results."

London's area is larger than New York, Paris and Berlin put together, an area which may be represented by a circle 30 miles in diameter.

Didn't Get It After All.

"Can you loan me a match, my good man?" inquired an elderly man of a Broadway driver on the down town trip yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock. The old gentleman had taken out from a well filled case a splendid twenty-five cent cigar, and the driver noted that there were others in the oxidized silver pocket case.

"Why, certainly—cheerfully, sir, I assure you," returned the politically polite man of the reins. And he fished around with one hand for a match, presently handing the old man several of them. More thanks. Profuse politeness on the driver's part, who sniffs the aroma of the cigar with evident delight. "I don't get much chance to smoke—at the dinner hour I smoke a cigar occasionally, for lots of gentlemen, as you have done, get a light of me and then insist upon giving me a cigar."

But the smoker was obtuse. "Of course," the obliger resumed, "I never expect anything of the kind, but they will insist upon it."

"Uh!" from the preoccupied smoker.

"It's odd, don't you think, that for every light I ever gave a passenger on this platform I got a cigar in return?"

"Quite odd."

"I finally learned to always carry matches, and I get several good smokes every day."

The old man was looking at the Diana weather vane.

"So far, today, I haven't gotten my lunch time cigar. Of course, all sentiment aside, I rather expect these returns of favors."

More silence.

"In fact, it's a business matter—it's politeness for revenue only, one might say. When a man wants a light real bad—as for a mere illustration, you yourself did just now—it ought to be worth a good cigar for him, don't you think?"

"Doubtless."

"Well now, my dear sir, you will pardon me for being plain, but have you a good cigar about you?"

"Yes; I have several good ones in my pocket. What's that got to do with all this talk of yours?"

And the remainder of the ride down busy Broadway was in silence—icy, icy silence.—New York World.

Power of an Old Song.

A street band, consisting of a harp, a flute and two violins, made such unusually good music on West street the other evening that a great crowd was beguiled into stopping and listening to it. The musicians seemed careful to suit all tastes. After every three or four tunes the chief musician canvassed the crowd, hat in hand. On one of these rounds he was stopped by a tall young fellow who stood in the shadow of a store doorway. The young man threw a coin into his hat and whispered a few words to him, and the musician, after a moment's thought, nodded his head and went back to his orchestra. He gave a short order in Italian, there was a tuning of the harp and the violins, and the next moment, clearly and expressively, came the strains of "Only to See Her Face."

There seems to be some touch of nature in the music of the sentimental old song that touches the average man and brings a pleasant lump into his throat, and it had its effect on the crowd. Some of those who stood near the tall young fellow in the doorway looked at him and smiled, half humorously, half sympathetically.

"Mashed," said a young woman in a red jacket.

"I have been there," said a man on the curbstone.

But the young fellow did not hear them.

He stood smiling also, half wistfully, and his eyes, ranging over the heads of the mucicians and the crowd, seemed fixed on some vague spot in the distance.—Boston Herald.

The Inventor of Panoramas.

Robert Barker, an Irish painter, who lived in Edinburgh toward the close of the last century, was the inventor of panoramas. In 1785 he was imprisoned for debt in the Scottish capital. His cell was lighted by an air hole in one of the corners, which left the lower part of the room in such darkness that he could not read the letters sent to him. He found, however, that when he placed them against the part of the wall lighted by the air hole the words became very distinct. The effect was most striking, and it occurred to him that if a picture were placed in a similar position it would have a wonderful effect.

Accordingly, on his liberation, he made a series of experiments which enabled him to improve his invention, and on June 19, 1787, he obtained a patent in London which establishes his claim to be the inventor of the panorama. London artists spoke with great contempt of Barker's exhibition, but their opinions did not prevent the public from rushing in crowds to see the pictures exhibited in the rotunda in Leicester square. Excellence was soon obtained in the art, and it became a "chestnut" that so completely descriptive was a panorama by Barker of a shipwreck that a Newfoundland dog would leap into the picture to drag the drowning persons out of the sea.—London Tit-Bits.

A Candid Woman.

This is a tale told by Mr. Sydney Gedge, M. P., who is good looking enough to afford to tell it. He was contesting a constituency against Mr. Cyril Flower, and in the course of his personal canvass he visited a house where only the good wife was at home. After a little conversation she promised him all her influence. "I am glad to know," said he gallantly, "that the ladies will support me. I was afraid that my opponent would have them all, because, you know, he is the handsomest man in the house of commons." The poor woman, unconscious of offense, gazed expressively full in the candidate's face and answered, "Ah, sir, but I'm not one of them as takes any notice of good looks!"—Illustrated London News.

Peacemakers.

"A baby," said a sentimental person in a public assembly, "is a messenger of peace in the household." A rough looking man at the back of the room was seen to be nodding his head repeatedly in answer to the sentiment.

"You find it so, do you not, my friend?" said the speaker.

"That I do," answered the rough man. "I'll tell you just how it is. When we was first married my wife used sometimes to fetch me a blow, and often I had to give her a whipping."

"And now it's all changed?"

"Yes; the young one catches all the blows!"—Youth's Companion.

How the Compass Points.

Don't say that the compass points to the true north, for it doesn't except in certain places. The compass points to the magnetic north, which is at present considerably west of the north pole. When Lieutenant Greely was at Lady Franklin bay the declination of his needle was found to be very great, the needle pointing toward the magnetic pole in a direction nearly southwest.—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

IN A MAELSTROM.

A Visit to the Most Terrible Whirlpool in the World.

WONDERFUL NATURAL CURIOSITY.

A Seething Whirling Current Off the Coast of Norway That Roars Like a Thousand Niagaras.

If you take a map and turn to the western coast of Norway, in the 68th deg. of latitude, you will find traced thereon the name of the largest and most terrible whirlpool in the known world. This maelstrom is about a mile and a half in diameter, and its vortex has an inclination of 45 degs., or about that of water in a large funnel when half run out. Its condition is variant. Sometimes it is not at all dangerous; at other times it is so powerfully destructive that the largest vessel ever constructed, if once fairly caught in its whirl, could be no more than a mere feather. Everything that enters it at such a time is crushed and torn to pieces.

The cause of this immense whirlpool has been variously stated, but it is only guesswork and theory after all. Some have thought there is a subterranean passage, and that the waters come out at a great distance—one writer even giving the Gulf of Bothnia for their terminus. Others again, and with more plausibility, argue that the whirl is solely the effect of the waters of the tide, during its ebb and flow, being pent up by ledges of rocks, over which they fall with the velocity of a cataract, and assume the gyratory movement in their effort to escape or reach a level. The word "maelstrom" means "mill-stream," and is said to have been given to it because its rush resembles that of a mill-stream when it is let loose from confinement.

Business of a commercial nature led me to visit some of the ports of Norway and the Loffoden islands, and being within easy reach of the wonder of the world, I became possessed with a great desire to see it for myself. In conversation with an old Norwegian fisherman I learned, to my great surprise, that he had not only sailed close around it when it was raging with great fury, but that he had more than once ventured across it, with a strong breeze, during its regular lull at the turn of the tide.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

The next day saw me walking the deck of a snug, well rigged schooner, on my way to a sublime scene of peril that for many a long year had often come up in my fancy with a strange kind of fascination. I need not describe my voyage down to the maelstrom, for that is of no moment in this connection.

From the moment I first heard the distant roar of the maelstrom we sailed directly toward it for more than an hour, the roar gradually increasing in volume as we neared it, until it became so loud that it was with difficulty that I could distinguish the different and sometimes rapid orders of the daring fisherman.

I can never describe the awful maelstrom as I saw it and felt it.

Imagine an area of a million and a half miles in diameter. To do this fully and comprehensively you should fix your eye or your mind upon some object a mile and a half from where you are. Then fancy this broad space to be all water, moving round in a circle, slowly on the outer edge, but gradually increasing in velocity toward the center, with a downward inclination of 45 degs., so that it looks like a vast hollow gulf of awful depth.

Then imagine yourself sailing round on the outer edge of this immense funnel, with the water black and level on one side of you and on the other inclined and running around and downward, rolling, tumbling, rushing, dashing, seething, whirling and boiling, the center lashed into milk-white foam and sending up the deafening roar of a thousand Niagaras.

If to all this you add the fancy that you are floating around this awful gulf in a frail vessel that seems only an air bubble, to be sucked in and crushed, and which, while driving before the wind, is now and then caught by a current and turned several points toward destruction, so that the master shouts frantically and the sailors make almost superhuman exertions to keep her from rushing madly into the vortex, and you pray agonizingly, with breath suspended and hair standing on end, till the wavering balance has inclined to life—if, I say, you add this to all the rest, you get perhaps as good an external of the scene and situation of the beholder as my descriptive powers are able to convey.

FATE OF A VICTIM.

Amid the bewilderment of this indescribable scene, my eyes dazzled with the whirling, rushing, flashing of the waters, my ears stunned with their hissing, dashing, thundering roar, my soul going down into the foaming vortex, and thence onward into the eternity beyond, the old fisherman laid one hand upon my arm, pointing with the other and shouted:

"Look! Behold!"

I turned and saw one of the seamen holding a large sea bird, to one of whose legs was attached a long cord, the other end of which was secured to a short, heavy stick of timber, which another sailor was in the act of casting into the sea. As the timber struck the water the one holding the bird let him go, and with a wild scream he flew to the length of his tether and then struggled in the air to break his bonds and escape. But the cord held him, and the moving timber took a gradual inclination toward the vortex.

With the schooner run safely back from the gyratory draft, I watched the bird with a glass, as the descending timber dragged him downward, fluttering and screaming, and seeming to my excited fancy like some unfortunate spirit being dragged to perdition. Round and round went the timber, slowly at first, and with steadily increasing velocity, till at last, with quick jerkings and rapid descent, the fluttering bird disappeared from my view.

I had seen enough—I had felt the emotions of a lifetime compressed into a few hours—and we sailed away from the never-to-be-forgotten scene.—New York Ledger.

Fat People and Disease.

Medical authorities declare that fat people are less able to resist the attacks of disease or the shock of injuries and operations than the moderately thin. Their respiratory muscles cannot so easily act; their heart is often handicapped by the deposit on it, and the least exertion throws them into a perspiration. A very fat person is in the position of a man carrying a heavy burden and too warmly clothed.—Yankee Blade.

Coinage of Money.

The first coining of money is attributed to Pheidon, king of Argos, in 895 B. C. Coined money was first used in England twenty-five years before the Christian era, but gold was not coined till the Eleventh century, and money was not given the round form to which we are accustomed until the lapse of another hundred years or so.—Notes and Queries.

Ancient Girdles.

Ancient girdles were in some respects like the chatelaines not long ago so much the rage among the ladies, but they differed therefrom in being more useful, more comprehensive in regard both to sex and to articles worn, and when completely furnished more costly. It is partly for this last reason that we find girdles bequeathed as precious heirlooms and as valuable presents to keep the giver's memory green after death. They were not infrequently of great intrinsic value. One of King John's girdles was wrought with gold and adorned with gems, and that of the widow of Sir Thomas Hungerford, bequeathed in 1504 to the mother church of Worcester, was of green color harnessed with silver and richly jeweled.

Not a few wealthy commoners were able to afford the luxury of gold embellished belts and were not superior to that pardonable vanity so long as no regulation prohibited them. Those who have studied our social history will not be surprised to learn that enactments were passed restraining them. Edward III forbade any person under the degree of a knight from wearing girdles, gilt or silver, unless he should happen to be an esquire of substance valued at more than £200, when a reasonable embellishment was tolerated. Henry IV confirmed this regulation, but it does not seem to have been stringently enforced, for Edward IV was constrained to impose a penalty of 40 pence upon the wives of servants and laborers who should have the pertinence to aspire to be as good as their masters' spouses.—Chambers' Journal.

Making the Most of Household Pets.

Whatever beast is kept it should have its own quarters in which it is at home and free from intrusion and to which it can retire when it chooses. This home should be kept clean and sweet by frequent changes of bedding and the use of soap and water. No one has a right to keep an animal in confinement who finds it too much trouble to attend to its health and comfort. It should be regularly fed on food that is most healthful for it, and what is quite as essential to its happiness and consequently to its health, it should be talked to and noticed as much as anybody.

I am certain many animals and birds suffer and die in our homes from pure loneliness and from being regarded by their human neighbors as creatures of an altogether different nature. Whereas the truth is, if one will but cultivate their acquaintance, he will be astonished to see how the dullest and most stupid will wake out of its apparent torpor and show understanding and character.

I know a family very fond of pets, in which the creatures show most extraordinary individuality. Their cats do things no cat was ever before known to do; their parrots and other birds show what we call human nature in a wonderful degree, and their dogs almost talk. The reason is plain; the animal or bird is made one of the family. It is talked to and petted as well as cared for. Its intelligence develops, and the beast becomes very like the human being.—Olive Thorne Miller in Harper's Bazar.

Effect of Paris Life on American Students.

An American artist of considerable reputation, while speaking the other day with reference to the easy going Bohemian habits so common among men in his profession, said: "It is not a pleasant thing to say, but I believe it is true that a period of two or three years of student life in Paris practically ruins about as many young artists as it benefits. Student life in Europe, and especially in Paris, is full of allurements and temptations which only those capable of great self control are able to resist. It is in its social aspects a delightfully free and easy sort of life, which appeals almost irresistibly to the average young man. It develops the habit of indolence with frightful rapidity, and from indolence it is but a short step to indifference, dissipation and reckless self neglect. Convivial associations and the gay company of a colony made of kindred spirits as bright and magnetic as himself too often put his ambitions to sleep, and he drifts on and on until he becomes a spendthrift and a lounger, if nothing worse. At the end of two or three years he returns to America, his money spent, his health frequently shattered and himself so thoroughly bohemianized that he finds it difficult if not impossible ever to regain anything of the orderly, methodical habit of industry upon which his professional success depends."—New York Herald.

Mr. Labouchere's Fish Story.

If Mr. Henry Labouchere has a habit of getting into trouble, he has also a happy knack of getting out of it. For instance, the other day, after he had printed an important piece of news about the proper way to cook crawfish and a humane reader of Truth expostulated with him about his advice to the cook to cut the live fish in halves, he retorted merrily by expressing the opinion that it is ridiculous sentiment to treat creatures of low or rudimentary organizations as if they had the same susceptibility to pain as a human being, and settled the question finally by telling an anecdote about an angling friend of his who once "caught a perch foul."

The hook pierced the fish's eye. My friend felt that he had not caught the perch according to the rules of the game, so, to compensate him for losing his eye, he put him back into the water. He then baited his hook with the eye and went to work again. Within three minutes he caught that same perch again with his own eye.

This is a capital fish story. We have not heard a better tale in a long while. It is a lie of course, but all fish stories are, and it has the merits of originality and humor. We like Mr. Labouchere the better for such harmless fibs.—New York Times.

Explaining It.

"Look here," said the indignant man to the dealer, "I thought you said this dog was a rabbit dog?"

"Did I? Oh, yes—of course. Maybe you didn't handle him right."

"What do you mean?"

"You want to try him with Welsh rabbits. His appetite for them is simply abnormal."—Washington Star.

A MODERN SAMSON

Marvelous Feats of Strength Performed by a Young Canadian.

A MATCH FOR THREE ORDINARY MEN

Lifting a Loaded Cart That Weighed Over a Ton.—How he Thrashed a Crowd of Roughs.

Louis Cyr, who is a British subject, was born in St. John's, Quebec, in 1863.

His grandfather on the maternal side weighed over twenty-three stone, while his mother's weight is only a trifle under nineteen stone. She is immensely strong, and only a few years ago was able to pick up a barrel of flour and carry it up two flights of steps. So far as his mother's side goes, therefore, he comes from a pretty sturdy stock.

His father's family were not quite so colossal, although fairly big men and women. His father, however, brings down the scale at sixteen stone.

It was only natural Master Cyr when at school was master of all the lads. At the age of fourteen there were very few men who could cope with him, and at that early age his muscular development was extraordinary.

His parents were living at Montreal when he left school, and the question was what should they make of this young Hercules? Well, ultimately it was decided that he should enter the police service.

He was about seventeen at the time, and his strength had increased in a marvelous manner. He soon showed what a valuable acquisition he was to the force. He was sent to do duty in the roughest and most disturbed district of Montreal. He made so many captures and quelled such a number of disturbances that he soon received substantial recognition from the authorities. He was paid double salary and used to do the work of three.

Naturally he was not very popular among the roughs. So they made up their minds to settle him. Accordingly six or seven picked men waited upon him one dark night and went for him with sticks and belts. He was frightfully cut and can show you the scars of the wounds he received about the forehead now.

It must have been a desperate fight, but in the end his pluck and superior strength were too much for the cowards. Three out of the six made their escape more or less hurt. One of the others he had picked up and dashed upon the ground, rendering him senseless. The other two he nipped around the waist until they screamed in agony.

A BIG POLICEMAN.

He was just making off with the two he had captured, when he compassionately thought of the poor injured fellow on the ground. He, therefore, changed over his prisoners to the left hand, and holding them both firmly with one hand by the collars, picked up the senseless man with his right arm and threw him over his shoulder.

It must have been a curious sight to see this marvelous man with his senseless burden and captives going down the streets of Montreal on that dark night, the blood from the wounds in his forehead running down and nigh blinding him. He dropped the wounded man in at the hospital as he passed, and took his prisoners to the station. Cyr, however, was very much cut and had himself to go to the hospital. This and many other episodes during his service with the police made him very popular, and after the event described he was left unmolested.

He had been a custodian of the police for nearly two years, when an incident happened which called attention to his immensity of strength.

One day he was on duty in one of the chief thoroughfares, when a cart laden with bricks came to grief. The horse fell down and the shafts were broken. They succeeded in getting the horse free from the harness. But what was to be done with the cart? There it stood right in the line of traffic. It was suggested that it should be unloaded.

"Stand on one side," said the muscular young policeman. Divesting himself of his coat and handing his hat to somebody standing by, he crouched under the cart, pressing up with his great broad shoulders. The bricks, cart and all were lifted foot by foot until they were moved right on to the sidewalk.

The applause of the crowd collected was tremendous. Some gentlemen who had witnessed this performance were so astonished that they had the whole lot weighed. The weight that he had lifted was found to be a little over 2,100 pounds.

That feat of strength determined his career.

PLAYING WITH AN ANCHOR.

He left the police and at once entered into the show business. By steady practice with the dumbbells and proper training his muscular powers gradually increased to the enormous dimensions of today.

The toughest customer he ever had to deal with in lifting to the shoulder was a Captain Burst. On one occasion when in New Brunswick Burst offered to bet him $200 that he would not lift the same weight on to his shoulder that the captain would.

"Done," said Cyr, and the money was put up.

This feat was not to take place at an exhibition, but on board one of the ships laying off where they were.

Now, Burst was what you might call a "whopper." He stood 6 feet 7 inches, and, unlike the generality of giants, he was a broad shouldered, muscular individual.

So to the ship they repaired, with the stakeholder, referee and a few acquaintances.

Aboard the vessel was an anchor weighing exactly 800 pounds. Burst picked up this pretty little toy and placed it with apparently not much difficulty onto his shoulder. It remained there for about a minute, during which time the wonderment and applause was great. The anchor was then taken from his shoulder by six men and replaced upon the deck.

Then came Cyr's turn, and the betting was two to one against him. He had never attempted such a feat before. Yet, nothing daunted, he grasped the anchor and after a desperate struggle managed to get it onto his shoulder. It was a near thing, however, and nothing like so easily done as by his opponent. Never mind, he got it there.

"Now," said Cyr to the captain, "just you get up and straddle across my shoulders."

After some persuasion he was induced to do this, and Cyr, to the blank astonishment of the crowd, especially his opponent, walked around the deck. This so astonished Burst that he shook him by the hand and said, "Well, now, you're the first man I've ever given best on that feat." And the $200 was paid to Cyr.—Liverpool Letter.

It is strange, though true, that in Asia and Africa, where grass will not grow, the most beautiful flowers and shrubs flourish to perfection.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12.....1894

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith hand you my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1893. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Oct. 1, 1893, Cash on hand	$21 194 14	
W. H. Walker, Sheep License Col	4 00	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	17 80	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	20 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	41 25	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	37 95	
Martha J J Sanborn, int S S l'd	177 80	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector	447 00	
W. H. Walker, Sheep License Col	225 00	
	22,164 94	
Nov. J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector	2,327 18	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	20 60	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	132 94	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	28 00	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	84 15	
	24,757 81	
Dec. J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collectr fees	25 00	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	25 50	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	78 75	
D. J Hession, Recorder fees	95 60	
P. H. Rudock, Int State schl land	33 60	
Yeats C. Lawson, State schl l'd	22 40	
Thos. W. Perry, Int. S schl land	47 90	
W. J. Harris, Int Stat Schl land	41 30	
State Treasurer, first installm't C. & C. RR tax	971 14	
Harion W. Trask, Int S Schl l'd	4 80	
A A. Cashbaugh, " " " "	11 20	
Robt W. McIntyre " " " "	22 40	
George McIntyre " " " "	44 80	
S. P. McKnight " " " "	14 00	
I. H. Mulholland, fines in Justice Court Third Township	10 00	
P. A. Chalfant, Assessor, P T 93	283 05	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	20,964 73	
	47,458 98	

DISBURSEMENTS—

Oct. Unapportioned prpty tax fund	5 11	
Bishop School	175 00	
Independence School	65 00	
Irving School	80 00	
Round Valley School	80 00	
Station School	18 55	
Union School	85 00	
Warm Spring School	80 00	
Big Pine School	100 00	
Milton School Library	14 00	
Lone Pine School Building	761 11	
Sundry Road Districts	869 03	
General Read Fund	101 50	
Salary Fund	1,579 88	
Bridge Fund	397 13	
Hospital Fund	521 85	
General Expense	1,635 94	
State School	1,266 69	
	7,795 79	
Nov. Salary	1,024 98	
Lone Pine School	237 25	
Lone Pine Building	1,320 85	
Independence School Dist	200 75	
Milton School	202 90	
Big Pine School	100 00	
Warm Spring School	67 54	
Fish Spring School	75 00	
Irving School	90 00	
Station School	80 00	
Round Valley School	101 00	
Union School	85 00	
Bishop School	240 00	
Union Library	33 17	
Round Valley Library	12 47	
Hospital	32 03	
Unapportioned Prpty Tax	9 50	
General Expense	786 00	
	12,494 23	
Dec. General Expense	1,232 50	
Hospital	22 00	
Unapportioned Prpty Tax	3 86	
Salary	899 98	
Independnce School	22 50	
Big Pine School	170 00	
Irving School	186 85	
Milton School	63 55	
Fish Spring School	105 00	
Round Valley School	89 55	
Bishop School	293 50	
Warm Springs School	212 70	
Union School	127 50	
Station School	87 00	
Lone Pine School	329 00	
Lone Pine Building	23 37	
Lone Pine Library	21 85	
Warm Springs Library	10 00	
Irving Library	13 05	
Bishop Library	18 35	
	16,426 34	
Jan. 1, 1894, Cash balance on hand	31,027 64	
	47,458 98	

Treasurer's Trial Balance, Jan. 1, 1894.

To the State General Fund	$7,833 20	
Salary "	5,197 76	
General Expense "	888 28	
Hospital "	732 90	
Bond "	2,988 68	
State School "		1,226 69
General Road "	1,619 60	
To the various Road Districts Funds:		
No 1	697 86	
No 2	488 62	
No 3	624 89	
No 4	603 54	
No 5	163 69	
Bridge Fund	906 11	
Swamp and overflowed Land	1,264 82	
Institute	60 00	
Teachers Library Fund	29 00	
Coroner's	88 25	
Rebate Fund	75 29	
Unapportioned Property Tax	2 85	
County School Fund	10 00	
To the various School Dist. Funds:		
Round Valley	$ 96 14	
Irving	293 36	
Bishop	131 60	
Station	182 65	
Warm Springs	193 39	
Big Pine	355 27	
Milton	114 41	
Independence	114 73	
Fish Spring	151 74	
Union	113 10	
Lone Pine	218 02	
To the various School Dist. Library Funds:		
Milton	$ 45 75	
Round Valley	69 80	
Irving	24 79	
Bishop	59 36	
Station	128 70	
Warm Springs		11 25
Big Pine	255 07	
Independence	62 05	
Union	29 10	
Lone Pine	71 66	
Fish Springs	62 60	
Independence Bldg Fund	3 00	
Fish Springs " "	36 40	
Lone Pine " "	185 07	
Independence Bond Fund	664 57	
Bishop (old) " "	71 02	
Bishop (new) " "	1,191 37	
Union " "	461 04	
Big Pine " "	696 93	
Fish Springs " "	282 55	
Lone Pine " "	1,631 02	
Independence Special Teacher	483 08	
Cash Balance		$31 027 64
	$32,265 58	$32 265 58

W. T BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of January, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors this 4th day of Jan., 1894

R LOVE,
Chairman

(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1893

Dec. 31. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Sept. 30, 1893, date of last report. Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn		$15,199 65
General Exp. Fund	3,654 44	
Salary Fund	3,504 84	
School Fund	3,973 52	
Hospital Fund	576 85	
Road Fund	101 50	
Bridge Fund	397 13	
Unapportioned Fund	18 00	
Rd. Dist. No. 1 Fund	145 00	
" " " 2 "	188 00	
" " " 3 "	252 98	
" " " 4 "	149 60	
" " " 5 "	133 45	
Lone Pine Building	2,105 33	
	$15,199 65	$15 199 65

Dec. 31 Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.		
Inyo County	$64,990 55	
Inyo Co. Bonds 1890		64 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	$64 990 55	64,990 55

Dec. 30. Exhibit showing present financial condition		
Inyo county (total indebtedness)	$64,990 55	
Less cash, in County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness		$31 027 64
Rem'n'g Indebtedness		33 962 91
	$64 990 55	$64 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved this 4th day of Jan., 1894, by the Board of Supervisors.

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 50.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over twenty one and under fifty five years of age, found in each Road District of the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1894, and the thirty first day of December, 1894, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a road poll tax of two dollars.

SECTION 2. Said road poll tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo and shall be placed to the credit of the several road districts of the said County of Inyo from which said road poll tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 46 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 9th day of January, 1893, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances and parts of Ordinances of said Board in conflict here with are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

R. LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 50 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 6th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, A. C. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, John Wilson, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

R. LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Road Poll Tax.

ORDINANCE NO. 50.

Filed January 6, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book "B" of Ordinances, at page 105.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

By J. E. PARKER, Deputy. Clerk.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 51.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, State of California, must annually procure a license therefor from the Tax-Collector of said Inyo County, and must make therefor the following payment:

1. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control five thousand sheep or more shall constitute the first class, and must pay Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars per annum for the first five thousand sheep, and for every additional thousand sheep the sum of Fifty Dollars per annum.

2. Those owning and having in their possession and under their control four thousand sheep and less than five thousand constitute the second class, and must pay Two Hundred Dollars per annum.

3. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control three thousand five hundred sheep and less than four thousand constitute the third class and must pay One Hundred and seventy-five Dollars per annum.

4 Those owning or having in their possession and under their control three thousand sheep and less than three thousand five hundred constitute the fourth class and must pay One Hundred and fifty Dollars per annum.

5. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control two thousand five hundred sheep and less than three thousand constitute the fifth class and must pay One Hundred and twenty-five Dollars per annum.

9. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control two thousand sheep and less than two thousand five hundred constitute the sixth class and must pay One Hundred Dollars per annum.

7 Those owning or having in their possession and under their control one thousand five hundred sheep and less than two thousand constitute the seventh class and must pay Seventy-five Dollars per annum

8. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control one thousand sheep and less than one thousand five hundred constitute the eighth class, and must pay Fifty Dollars per annum.

9. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control five hundred sheep and less than one thousand constitute the ninth class and must pay Twenty-five dollars per annum.

10. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control a less number than five hundred sheep constitute the tenth class, and must pay Twelve Dollars and fifty cents per annum.

SECTION 2. The license provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed a debt due the said County of Inyo, and the Tax-Collector of the said Inyo County shall have the collection of said license, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails or neglects, or refuses to take out such license, the said Tax-Collector may direct suit to be brought in the name of the County of Inyo as plaintiff, for the recovery of said license and in such case either the Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff, fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 3. The County Auditor of said Inyo County shall prepare and have printed, suitable blank licenses for the said Tax Collector to carry out the provisions of this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached, for the signature of the Tax-Collector, when sold.

SECTION 4. The said Tax Collector shall collector a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary fund of the said Inyo County.

SECTION 5. All moneys collected for licenses under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said Inyo County as other moneys, and shall be placed to the credit of the Salary fund of said County.

SECTION 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from its passage, and ordinance No. 41 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 7th day of January, 1892, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances of said Board, in conflict herewith, are each and all of them hereby repealed.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said Inyo County, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

ROBERT LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 51, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board held on the 5th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: A. C. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, Frank Fitzgerald, John Wilson, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

ROBERT LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Sheep.

ORDINANCE NO. 51.

Filed January 6th, 1894.

D. J. HESSION.
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book B of Ordinances, at page 107.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

By J. E. PARKER, Deputy.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 52.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons, and Indians not taxed, who have not paid the same in another county of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Poll Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo, for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty five days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published, with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

ROB'T LOVE
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 52 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 5th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: A. C. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, John Wilson, Frank Fitzgerald, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

ROBERT LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 52.

Hospital Poll Tax.

Filed January 6, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book B of Ordinances, at page 110.

D. J. HESSION,
By J. E. PARKER, Deputy. Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 14th day of November, 1893, in the matter of the estate of John Morton deceased, the undersigned, administrator of said estate will sell, at public auction, subject to confirmation by said Court, the following described real property, situate, lying and being in the town of Keeler, County of Inyo, State of California, to wit

Lots numbers Seven (7) and Ten (10) in Block No. 10, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Said sale will be made on the

30th Day of December, 1893,

At 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court-House door, in the town of Independence, in said county and State.

Terms of sale, cash, gold coin of the United States, ten per cent. of the bid payable upon day of sale, balance on confirmation by said Superior Court.

Dated November 15th, 1893.

J. J. MORTON.
Administrator of the estate of John Morton, deceased.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for the Administrator.

POSTPONEMENT.

Above sale postponed till January 18, 1894.

J. J. MORTON.
Administrator of the estate of John Morton, deceased.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 14th day of November, 1893, in the matter of the estate of John Morton, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, for cash subject to confirmation by said Superior Court on

TUESDAY, the 28th day of December,

1893, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the late residence of said deceased, in the town of Keeler, Inyo county, California, the following described personal property, to wit:

One billiard table, 2 chandeliers, 9 bar-room chairs, 2 heating stoves and pipe, 4 cuspidors, bar and bar fixtures, 1 desk, 1 ice-chest, 1 step ladder, 2 tables, 3 carpets, 1 lounge, 1 bureau, 1 washstand, 1 marble top table, 7 parlor chairs 7 pictures, 1 bedstead and bedding, 1 parlor table, 1 cook stove and cooking utensils and 2 cupboards.

Dated November 15, 1893.

J. J. MORTON.
Administrator of the estate of John Morton, deceased.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

POSTPONEMENT.

Above sale postponed till January 16th, 1894

J. J. MORTON.
Administrator of the estate of John Morton, deceased.

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1893, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax-Collector.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of E. L. Smith, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of E. L. SMITH, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. W. Forbes, Esq., in the Court House, at the town of Independence, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

H. H. HOWELL,
Administrator of the estate of E. L. Smith, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Dec. 22nd, 1893.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Administrator.
de31 5t

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind.
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos Williams,
Proprietor.

COPPER RIVETED
OVERALLS
AND
LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
SPRING
BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and
Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

F. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
I. H. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

WALTER A. LAMAR
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

Freight! Freight!
BISHOP & MOJAVE
Through Freight Line.
George Meads,
PROPRIETOR.
Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:
J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.
Special rates given on car-load lots

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone.
FRED BURCKHARDT.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Preprietor.
feb12tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and sell no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.
THOMAS & HILL.

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

Dried Fruit
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Winter Apples..... 3 cts.
Dried Prunes.....12 1-2 cts
Dried Peaches.....10 cts
Dried Apples.....10 cts
Other varieties of dried fruit for sale on reasonable terms.
S. A. Densmore,
Independence, Cal.

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

J. C. WASSON. J. B. WASSON.
DENTISTS.
OFFICE OVER THE BANK OF BAKERSfield, opposite the Southern Hotel.
Prompt and careful treatment given an the east possible pain inflicted. Address
WASSON & WASSON,
Bakersfield, Cal.

TO ADVERTISERS
A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street New York

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address, P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal.
P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

OFFICIAL.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 58-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and alls bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and pric before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.
476tfn

$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N. Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can do it in your own home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you. Nothing else like it. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12.....1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed)..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist.. FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

MONDAY, January 8, 1894.

Estate of Sallie M. Bell, deceased—Filed petition for letters of administration.

TUESDAY, January 9, 1894.

Estate of J. M. Hay, deceased—Filed final discharge.

MARRIED.

DENSMORE—CRAIG—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Independence, Jan. 1, 1894, by Rev. S. W. Albone, Mr. Frank E. Densmore and Miss Nellie L. Craig.

Bar silver, 68¼.

Will Yaney came down from Bishop on Wednesday.

P. H. Mack Esq. went to Bishop yesterday returning to-day.

The cold snap is over and the weather is beautifully warm and pleasant.

Round trip tickets from Independence to the Mid-winter Fair, including four admissions, $25 60.

The sum of $491.25 has been raised by private subscription for the Mid-Winter Fair up to date.

Mrs. F. Rhine left for San Francisco on last Saturday's train, where she expects to remain about a month.

Bertraud Rhine started for Bakersfield on Wednesday. Bert says he is likely to become a wild and wooly sheepman.

A. O. Collins passed through town on Wednesday on his way to Tulare county. He expects to return in about two weeks.

A. B. Hogan came up from Los Angeles on Thursday's stage and expects to return next Monday. Mr. Hogan is here on business connected with the Mt. Whitney Canal Company

L. F. J. Wrinkle came up from Keeler yesterday morning. He will return to Keeler to-day and start to-morrow morning for Pine Grove, where he is required in a mining suit.

Master Jay White of Hawthorne is at Independence, where he will remain in connection with the *Index* office. He is a son of George White of the Carson and Colorado Railroad.

A sheet and pillow-case party will be given at Mairs' Hall on Friday evening next, January 19th. A supper will be prepared at the Norman House. Admission ball $100, supper 50 cents a plate. A good time is assured.

There has been a heavy frost in Southern California. It is estimated that the damage to the orange crop at Riverside alone will amount to $100,000. Other localities suffered proportionately. Inyo County is very fortunate in being out of the citrus belt. We can raise just as valuable crops of deciduous fruits and no danger of destruction when nearly ready for market.

The Board of Supervisors appropriated $300 toward defraying the expenses of a display at the Mid-Winter Fair. In view of the fact that they had previously appropriated $420 for a similar purpose, making a $720 out of the $1,000 dolar limit, the action of the Board should be considered as most liberal, the opinion of the *Index* to the contrary not-with-standing.

Meteorological Summary.

Following is the report of the Weather Bureau Station at Keeler for the month of December, 1893.

Mean barometer..... 30 20
Highest barometer..... 30 51
Lowest barometer..... 29 59
Mean temperature..... 45.0
Highest temperature, 5th 72 0
Lowest temperature, 25th..... 23 0
Greatest daily range temp'ture, 32° 5th.
Least daily range temperature, 10°, 20th.
Prevailing direction of wind, S. E.
Total movement of wind, 3773 miles.
Extreme velocity of wind, direction and date, 36 miles S. W. on 15th.
Total precipitation, .78 inches.
Number of days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation fell, 2.
Number of clear days..... 15
Partly cloudy days..... 10
Cloudy days 6
Dates of frost, 11, 18.

P. T. JENKINS, Observer,
Weather Bureau.

Inyo Well Advertised.

The New Year's edition of the Los Angeles *Herald* contained forty-eight pages of highly interesting matter concerning Southern California. Among other articles describing the Southern counties was one on Inyo County, three columns and a half in length, by C. Mulholland. The article gives a thorough description of the agricultural and mineral interests of this County, the way to reach here, future possibilities etc. As the paper has been read by thousands of people, and the article referred to occupies a prominent position its value as an advertisement to Inyo County and Owens valley in particular, can hardly be over estimated. For several years past the *Herald* has published articles by the same writer that cannot help being of great benefit to this Valley. The attention of all Southern California is directed this way, substantial benefit has been received, and it is only a beginning of what will follow. No better mode of advertising the County can be used than to obtain say 500 copies of the *Herald's* New Year edition, which would cost the small sum of $25 and distribute them to parties who make inquiry in view of settling here. There are many such inquiries received, and this would be the best way of answering them. By obtaining the above number of copies of the *Herald* would also serve as a mild appreciation of the favor that journal has done us. This paper will start a list with $5. Who comes next?

Don't Be Backward In Coming Forward.

The Supervisors donated $300 for the Mid-Winter Fair, this being all they dared do in the present condition of County finances. At best they could only devote $580 for this purpose, so the subscription is not so bad. Now the Executive Committee call on all citizens of the County to put their shoulders to the wheel, subscribe to their local Committee and aid the matter. Mr. Wrinkle's map has been on exhibiton at the County seat. It is a fine piece of work, that will advertise the County's resources thoroughly, and need only be seen to be appreciated. Let every citizen do his share, both by subscription and making a display of his products, Inyo County will still be in good shape and make a showing that we can be proud of.

Reduced Rates.

During the period of the California Midwinter International Exposition, opening January 1 and closing June 30, 1894, excursion tickets to San Francisco and return will be sold by the Carson and Colorado Railway from Benton, Bishop, Alvord, Independence, Lone Pine and Keeler for $25.60. The tickets will bear four coupons of admission to the Fair. Children between five and twelve years of age will be charged one-half of above rates. If the holder of a ticket desires to stop over on return trip, he can secure a ticket at San Francisco which will allow stop-overs within the limit of such ticket. Such a ticket can be secured only upon the surrender (unused) of this ticket, and the payment of one-fifth of the regular fare from San Francisco to destination.

The large map of Inyo County to be used at the Mid-Winter Fair is a beautiful piece of work, and will prove of the greatest value to the County. It is now nearly completed and will soon be ready to forward. Parties having mines or other property, which they desire to have appear on the map, are requested to send in the location and particulars of same immediately.

Dr. Howell, Public Administrator, was at Lone Pine last Tuesday on business connected with the estate of E. L. Smith, deceased. The personal property of the estate was sold at good prices. Mr. Howell came up to Independence on Wednesday, and will return home to Bishop to-morrow.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE AND REPAIRED.

THE BEST MATERIAL.

FIRST-CLASS WORK

Repairs done Promptly.

Prices Reasonable.

A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE,
SHAMPOOING
AND BATHS.

Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address (and inclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada makes it standard authority. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN SENDING FOR THE TREATISE.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, January 5, 1894.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Fitzgerald, Freeman, Uhlmeyer, Wilson and Chairman Love presiding.

Minutes of preceding day's proceedings read and approved.

Ordered: That the clerk is instructed to include in the advertisements heretotore directed to be published a clause inviting proposals for printing the Great Register of Inyo County on the basis of 1,000 names and 400 copies.

Claim of A. C. McDonald for Justice fees ordered returned for verification.

Communication of citizens relative to an an appropriation of County money by the Supervisors in aid of an Inyo exhibit at the Mid-Winter Fair being under consideration, A. W. Eibeshutz appeared in support thereof.

Moved by Freeman, seconded by Love, that said communicatiod be rejected,. Motion lost by the following vote.:

Ayes: Freeman, Love.

Nays: Fitzgerald, Uhlmeyer, Wilson.

Moved by Supervisor Fitzgerald that the sum of $500 be appropriated for the purpose of advertising and exhibiting the resources of Inyo County at the Mid-Winter Fair and that Messrs A. W. Eibeshutz, John D. Bourland, E. H. Edwards, P. H. Mack and Bertrand Rhine be authorized to take charge of such appropriation, represent and report to the Board. Seconded by Love.

Moved by Uhlmeyer, to amend by substituting the sum of $300 instead of $500, Seconded by Freeman.

Motion as amended lost by the following vote:

Ayes: Uhlmeyer.

Nays: Fitzgerald, Freeman, Wilson, Love.

Original motion lost by the following vote:

Ayes: Fitzgerald, Wilson.

Nays: Freeman, Uhlmeyer, and Chairman Love.

Moved by Fitzgerald, seconded by Wilson, that the sum of $125 be appropriated for the purpose of assisting the Inyo Mining exhibit at the Mid-Winter Fair, and that M. A. Wheeler and C. W. Craig be authorized to receive such amount, represent and report to the Board.

Motion adopted by the following vote: Ayes: Uhlmeyer, Wilson, Fitzgerald, and Love.

Nay: Freeman.

Supervisor Freeman changed his vote from nay to aye.

Auditor was directed to draw warrrnt in favor of C. W. Craig on General Expense Fund in said sum of $125.

Claim of William Smale for Constable fees in the amount of $651 35 upon return after itemizing allowed on General Expense Fund in sum of $598 35.

Board adjourned until 1:15 p. m., at which hour it reconvened, all the members being present.

In pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, duly filed herein, and presented, the Board of Supervisors proceeded to select and list from the last preceding Assessment Roll of said County, one hundred trial jurors to serve for the transaction of business of the said Superior Court for the year 1894, as follows, viz.:

1. Anton, Mike—Lone Pine
2. Brown, Ira W—Olancha
3. Bently, John W—Round Valley
4. Berger, William R—Lincoln
5. Brown, James H—Bishop
6. Burckhardt, Frederick C—Lone Pine
7. Brown, Edward M—Lincoln
8. Burdick, Edwin E—Lincoln
9. Blake, Elias H—Big Pine.
10. Bennett, Walter G—Bishop
11. Connelly, Theophilus F A—Bishop
12. Collins, George—Poleta
13. Crocker, James C—Big Pine
14. Coats, William L—Bishop
15. Collins, John L—Poleta
16. Conners, James—Fish Spring
17. Calloway, James W—Fish Spring
18. Carrasco, Ruperto—Lone Pine
19. Dugan, John—Lincoln
20. Dixon, Charles M—Bishop
21. Dodge, Josiah G—Lone Pine.
22. Dell, Andrew—Bishop
23. Enloe, Enoch—Bishop
24. Ehlen, Ludwig H J—Laws
25. Frager, Jacob F—Lincoln
26. Foorman, Solomon—Bishop
27. Gerken, Henry—Bishop
28. Giles, Henry—Independence
29. Garrettson, Charles W—Lincoln
30. Glade, Heinrich—Georges Creek
31. Gill, Henderson D—Independence
32. Hilton, Oscar G—Bishop
33. Harger, Josiah D—Bishop
34. Hoaurd, Paul—Keeler
35. Holland, James W—Lone Pine
36. Horton, John M—Bishop
37. Halverson, Albert—Big Pine
38. Hall, Daniel—Big Pine
39. Houle, Charles—Independence
40. Herod, James—Big Pine
41. Hart, Joseph M—Laws
42. Jenkins, William John—Georges Creek
43. Jenkins, William H—Georges Creek
44. Kogge, George—Laws
45. Kinsley, Albert L—Bishop
46. Kewley, John—Bishop
47. Loskey, Benjamin E—Lone Pine
48. Love, Oliver H P—Round Valley
49. Lewis, Joseph E—Laws
50. Labarge, Peter M—Lone Pine
51. Linscott, Josiah H—Bishop
52. Lane, James—Fish Spring
53. Matlack, William F—Independence
54. Meysan, Felix P—Lone Pine
55. Meyer, J Peter—Georges Creek
56. Morton, William G—Independence
57. Morton, Elihu H—Independence
58. Muth Rasmussen, Paul W—Independence
59. Merithew, Fred B—Bishop
60. McDonald, H H—Lincoln
61. McLaren, Duncan R—Lincoln
62. McGee, Barton—Laws
63. McLeod, T W S—Bishop
64. McMurry, Jonathan W—Big Pine
65. McBride, James—Bishop
66. Nevins, James—Round Valley
67. Nelligan, Henry P—Lincoln
68. Oliver, William—Bishop
69. Pfohl, Jacob A—Independence
70. Powers, Edward W—Lincoln
71. Powers, Stanton R—Lincoln
72. Partridge, James H—Independence
73. Rieveschl, Richard C—Laws
74. Roeper, Julius C—Independence
75. Reynolds, Silas—Georges Creek
76. Skinner, Charles H—Independence
77. Strohmeyer, John—Georges Creek
78. Strohmeyer, Fritz—Georges Creek
79. Schalton, Joseph C—Big Pine
80. Schober, Jacob—Bishop
81. Stecker, August—Independence
82. Shirley, Henry—Bishop
83. Simonson, Albert W—Georges Creek
84. Smith, John P—Round Valley
85. Smith, Andrew F—Round Valley
86. Stevens, Augustus C—Lone Pine
87. Scott, Richard W—Bishop
88. Schober, John—Lincoln
89. Turner, John R—Lone Pine
90. Taylor, Austin—Bishop
91. Trask, Marion W—Lone Pine
92. Tricky, Henry C—Bishop
93. Tibbitts, William R—Big Pine
94. Vaughn, David—Independence
95. Williams, Benjamin T Bishop
96. Watterson, Mark—Bishop
97. Yandell, Lumsford P—Bishop
98. Yandell, John N—Independence
99. Zimmerman, John W L—Bishop
100. Cook, Harry A—Independence

Moved by Wilson to reconsider the vote taken during the morning session, concerning the matter of appropriating money for the Mid-Winter Fair. Seconded by Fitzgerald. So ordered by the following vote:

Ayes: Uhlmeyer, Wilson, Fitzgerald.

Nays: Freeman, Love.

Supervisor Fitzgerald in the chair.

Moved by Love, seconded by Freeman, that the action heretofore taken appropriating the sum of $125 in aid of Mining Exhibit at Mid-Winter Fair be reconsidered. Carried by following vote:

Ayes: Freeman, Fitzgerald, Love and Uhlmeyer.

No: Wilson

Whereupon, on motion of Love, seconded by Freeman, said order appropriating $125 was rescinded by the following vote.

Ayes: Freeman, Uhlmeyer, Wilson, Fitzgerald and Chairman Love.

Noes: None.

Supervisor Love in the Chair.

Ordered: That the County Auditor draw warrant upon the General Expense Fund in sum of $300 in favor of P. H. Mack for Mid-Winter Fair purposes as aforesaid.

Board adjourned until Saturday, January 6, 1894, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Attest: ROBERT LOVE,
D. J. HESSION, Clerk. Chairman.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6, 1894.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Freeman, Uhlmeyer, Wilson, Fitzgerald and Love, Chairman.

Minutes of preceding days proceedings read and approved.

Application of California Commissioners of the National Irrigation Congress asking for appropriation of $100 rejected.

Upon motion of Fitzgerald, seconded by Uhlmeyer, the claim of William Smale was taken up and reconsidered.

Upon motion of Fitzgerald, seconded by Freeman, said claim of William Smale, heretofore allowed in the sum of $398 85, was ordered paid in the sum of $585 15.

Upon motion of Freeman, seconded by Fitzgerald, the order heretofore made setting aside out of the Bridge Fund the sum of $256 for the construction of a bridge across the Rawson and Ford ditch, was reconsidered.

Ordered that said sum be replaced to the credit of the Bridge Fund.

County Ordinance No. 50, relative to and governing the collection of a Road Poll Tax for the year 1894, was adopted, passed and ordained by the following vote:

Ayes: Supervisors Fitzgerald, Freeman, Uhlmeyer, Wilson, Love.

Nays: None.

Upon motion of Fitzgerald seconded by Wilson, it was ordered that Supervisor Freeman of 2nd District be authorized to have repaired the floor of the branch jail at Bishop and to purchase one half dozen chairs for the Justice Court-room thereat.

Upon motion of Fitzgerald, seconded by Wilson: Ordered: That Commissioner Love of Road District No. 1 be authorized to post notice inviting proposals for the construction of a bridge across Bishop Creek between Cooly's and Hutchinson's ranches: That said Road Commissioner is authorized to complete such work at his option as may appear most advantageous.

Road adjourned to meet at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour reassembled all the members being present, Chairman Love presiding.

Ordered that J. F. Brown be authorized to cement the roof of the fire-proof vault at a cost not to exceed $12 for labor and if not water proof no pay.

County Ordinance No. 51, relating to the licensing of persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo for the year 1894 was adopted, passed and ordained by the following vote:

Ayes: Supervisors Freeman, Uhlmeyer, Fitzgerald Wilson and Chairman Love.

Nays: None.

County Ordinance No. 52, relating to and governing the collection of Hospital Poll Tax for the year 1894, was adopted, passed and ordained by the following vote:

Ayes: Supervisors Fitzgerald, Wilson, Uhlmeyer, Freeman and Chairman Love.

Nays: None.

Reports of Road Commissioners of the several Districts having been submitted and under consideration, they were examined and approved as follows:

Robert Love, Commissioner Road District No. 1.

A. C. Freeman, Commissioner Road District No. 2.

W. H. Uhlmeyer, Commissioner Road District No. 3.

John Wilson, Commissioner Road District No. 4.

Claims of Road Commissioners for road and Bridge work were examined and allowed, and warrants therefor ordered drawn as follows:

Robert Love, R'd Dist. No, 1 Fd $204 28
A. C. Freeman, R'd Dist. No. 2 Fd 321 23
W. H. Unlmeyer, R'd Dist. No. 3 Fd 275 20
John Wilson, R'd Dist. No. 4 Fd 163 25
F. Fitzgerald R'd Dist. No. 5 Fd... 10 00
Robert Love, Com. on Bridge Fd... 148 70
A. C. Freeman, Com. on Bridge Fd 153 48
W. H. Uhlmeyer, Com. on B'dge Fd 10 25
John Wilson,, Com. on Bridge Fd 39 93

Claims were allowed and warrants ordered drawn on the Salary Fund for per diem and mileage of Supervisors and Road Commissioners as follows, to wit:

Robert Love..... $ 68 70
Frank Fitzgerald..... 38 40
W. H. Uhlmeyer..... 75 00
A. C. Freeman..... 93 00
John Wilson..... 100 80

Ordered: That the sum of $1619 be tranferred from the General School Fund to tde General Expense Fund. Also that the sum of $1,000 be transferred from the Salary Fund to the General Expense Fund.

Whereupon the Board adjourned for the term, to meet on the first Monday in April, 1894.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS gainst the undersigned will presen the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

The Newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies'
Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing .....$2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator, insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons.
j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal A. N. BELL,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives— p. m.
Mound House....	10:50 a. m	5 55 p. m.
Dayton	11:30 a. m.	5:20 p. m.
Wabuska	1 35 p. m	3:15 a. m.
Hawthorne	4 50 p. m.	12:00 m.
Luning	6:35 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
Soda Springs.....	7:15 p. m.	9:35 a. m.
Belleville	8:25 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9.10 p. m	Lv. 6:45 a. m.
	No. 3.	No.
	Leave—	Arrives— a m.
Belleville.....	8 35 a. m.	5:35 p m.
Benton	12:05 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
Bishop Creek	2:15p. m.	11:10 a m.
Alvord.....	3.00 p. m	10:10 a m.
Independence.....	4 35 p. m.	[illegible] a m.
Lone Pine.....	5:25 p. m.	7 [illegible] m.
Keeler.....	Ar 6:15 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a [illegible]

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (8 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (40 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

WINES,
LIQUORS,
& CGARS

The most careful attention given to the the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE!

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 td

Inyo
Stage
Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

California State Analyst.

Royal Baking Powder is Superior to all in Purity and Strength.

"For purity and care in preparation the Royal Baking Powder equals any in the market, and our test shows that it has greater leavening power than any of which we have any knowledge."

W. B. Rising

Prof. Chemistry, University of California,

Analyst California State Board of Health, etc., etc.

No careful housekeeper can afford to use any baking powder but Royal.

A SAFE DEPOSIT.

By REV. E. EVERETT HALE, D. D.

"I understand the president very well," said Edith firmly. "I meant to do justice to his argument before. But it seems to me to mean this—that because this woman was pretty she is to be excused for being wicked, and that because she was a woman it is to be expected that she will act like a fool."

They all laughed heartily at this, and the president hastened to say that this was not the center of his position; that Mary certainly had been very badly educated, etc., etc., etc., and that Bothwell had, etc., etc., etc., and that John Knox had, etc., etc., etc., and so on, and so on, as may be imagined.

"Still, I cannot *see that* this changes our opinion on the question whether she did *right* or wrong."

This was the unflinching reply of the stern Edith. "It shows why she did wrong, but it does not show that she did right—unless the president means that when a woman dresses her hair in a becoming way, and invents a new headdress, she may do as she chooses."

After this it may be imagined that the president and Edith were very good friends through the rest of that evening, and the reader will not be surprised that in the simple and admirable code of Tamworth and of that circle Edith asked him, as they ate their ice cream together, if he would do her the favor to walk home with her. She had not liked to fix a time for the carriage, she said. He gladly agreed to do so, as any young man in Tamworth would have been glad to do.

So soon as they were well in the street, away from light, Edith, who had studied out the whole conversation in advance, said to him: "I have a question of conscience on which I want the advice of a man—of a business man. My father is away for six weeks. I find there is a mistake about my money, and I have overdrawn at the bank on my private account. Now it happens that I have received $100 by accident—I know not from whom. It is lying in my desk unused. Should you think I might use that, as if it were lent to me, and repay it when my father comes home?"

The president heard her through, waited a moment and then said: "I believe at law you might. I doubt if you could be sued for doing it. But it is not a nice thing to do. If it had been you would not be in doubt yourself."

"Thank you," said Edith. "You feel just as I do." But he did not let her go on. "You see," he said, "your unknown correspondent might appear to-morrow morning, and you would want to have her money ready for her. You would do much better to borrow yourself at your bank or of some friend."

"I have so many friends," said Edith, more bitterly than she meant, "that I cannot select, and I am afraid my father would be wretchedly annoyed if he knew I was in this scrape, though really it is from no fault of mine. I cannot well borrow at the bank without saying that he has been careless or making people think so. It gives a certain publicity to the mistake he made when he thought that for six weeks I could—paddle my own canoe."

"I do not think there is such publicity as you fear. You see," said he good naturedly, "the bank people would be only too glad to lend your father's daughter anything. It can be most easily arranged. How much do you want?"

"Oh, I want as much as $250. These are all the subscriptions pa likes me to make—and"——

The young man laughed very lightly, as she thought.

"Pardon me," he said. "From your tone I thought you were going to say two hundred and fifty thousand. I wish, Miss Edith, you would let me lend it to you myself. You have been kind enough to ask my advice. Will you be good enough to take it?"

Edith was now taken wholly aback. She had chosen her adviser—as he said. Here was a proposal which would lift her out of the depths. For the instant she felt that if only she had the three bits of paper he spoke of she should be perfectly happy. She could see the two notes of one hundred—and one of fifty—clean two of them appeared, crisp and clean, and one flabby and dirty, before her mind's eye.

But she did not waver even for that instant. Her manner was kind enough, but absolutely firm as she declined. "You are quite right in saying that I had better ask the bank people. I will certainly do so. You are very kind, and I shall always be grateful to you for your willingness. But it will be better so."

"I hope you are not offended," said he, somewhat proudly. You seem to be distressed. We are not in a novel. I wanted to be of use. That is all."

"Offended—how could I be offended?" said she. "I asked for information and advice. You have given me both. I shall get out of my troubles now, I see. And I shall thank you for showing me how. Will you not come in? No? Good night, then." And she gave him her hand. "Please do not think I am offended."

It was very queer. If they had only known all would have been well. For this president of the Chautauqua Circle was Antony Blake. As it was they both went home, and for two or three hours neither of them went to sleep. "Ought I have said this? Why did I say that?" in all possible forms till nature and youth asserted themselves, and the provoking conversation was forgotten.

CHAPTER VIII.

Edith rose the next morning with a new resolution. She went to her desk as soon as breakfast was over and wrote this note:

LETTERS LOST.—A parcel of six letters, dated in May, 1883, and tied together with a white ribbon. The finder will be thanked and liberally rewarded if he will send a note to G. R., at the post-office.

This advertisement she inserted in The Argus of that day. The hope she had was well enough founded. But, alas! Antony hated the politics of The Argus, which pretended to be an independent paper, and was on any side which the proprietor thought profitable. Antony never looked at any part of The Argus, least of all at the advertisements. So poor Edith's notice might have been published a month and he would have been none the wiser.

On his part, he went to the Waverley bank and asked the cashier if he would lend him $250. "What collateral?" said the cashier, who was his old ally and friend. "None," said Antony, "unless you will take stock in the Self Acting Coupler corporation, not yet organized. But if you would indorse my note I think the directors would pass it."

"Nonsense," said the cashier. "Bank rules will not permit that. But if you want $250, old fellow, here it is. Give me a memorandum and pay me when you like. Make it to me. This is not the bank's money; it is mine. You know I am glad to serve you."

Antony thanked him and said, what was true, that he would do as much for him gladly. Then he went to the Amicable reading room and wrote to Edith this letter:

ANTONY BLAKE TO EDITH LANE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 3.

MY DEAR MISS LANE—As I absolutely have these bills in my hand I take the liberty of asking you to use them as you will. There is no reason why you should have the annoyance of addressing the officers of the bank. Please imagine me to be president of the Waverley bank, as well as president of the Chautauqua circle. Very truly yours,

ANTONY BLAKE.

So poor Edith actually saw her way clear to pay all her debts by incurring this one very pleasant debt to this one very gentlemanly man. She asked the servant if the bearer were waiting and was told he had gone.

"Send James to me. I want to send a note down town."

EDITH LANE TO ANTONY BLAKE.

DEAR MR. BLAKE—You are most kind. But already I see my way out of my embarrassments, and I return the notes at once. Very truly yours,

EDITH LANE.

James found Antony at the St. Clair, where he had been bidden to go.

Antony did not quite like the note. It seemed to him a little shorter or more sharp than it need be. Anyway, if she could be proud he could also. He put the note in his pocket and turned it over in his mind all through a long interview which he had with the Rumrills, who had sent for him again.

Then he determined to call on Miss Edith that evening. But lest she should be out he wrote the following letter:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 3.

MY DEAR MISS LANE—Lest I do not find you at home I venture to write. For I have at bottom the feeling that you think I have taken a liberty and presumed on the confidence which you gave me so generously last evening.

I want simply to say that you are unjust to me if you think so. I know that from the standard of the novel writers of fifty years ago my proposal was not to be heard of. But I think the standard of America is higher and better. I hope the standard of Tamworth is higher and better. I think men and women meet each other with mutual respect and mutual confidence. It is not in vain that we go to the same schools, work in the same causes, study in the same circles, and in a word live in the same life.

If you and I were "Henry and Emma" or "Paul and Virginia" or "Silly and Billy" or "Fergus and Evelyn" or any other absurd people in novel of course you would not wish to have me help you in any sensible way, and I should never think of proposing to. But seeing we are plain Tamworth people, members of the same church and officers in the same circle, I see no harm in what I have done, and I will not say I do. Truly yours,

ANTONY BLAKE.

When Edith came home late from a long drive which she had taken in the country this note was waiting for her.

She read it more than half through with approval of the young man's pluck and pride. But when she came to "Fergus and Evelyn" the words seemed to stand out of the paper.

Or was she crazy herself? Did she see words which were not there?

Or were there ever two other people in love with each other with those two names?

She read the note through and then went to her father's den. She looked in the Telephone Directory, and then asked for 297.

"Hello!

"Does Mr. Antony Blake live in the St. Clair?——

"Ask Mr. Antony Blake if he can come to No. 99 Curwen street."

In ten minutes Mr. Antony Blake was there, though it was half-past 10 at night.

"Mr. Blake, pardon me for troubling you, but who are Fergus and Evelyn?"

"I am sure I do not know. I wish I did," he said ruefully.

Poor Edith! She could have dropped on the floor for her disappointment.

"What did you mean then, Mr. Blake, when you said Silly and Billy, Evelyn and Fergus?"

She had read the words forty times while he was coming.

Now it was his turn to blush and stammer. Nor did he see how near was the crisis.

"Oh—only—well, you see—well, I once had some letters—I thought they were love letters—addressed to Evelyn Somebody and Fergus Somebody. I do not know who the Somebodys were. The letters were not mine. I put them away."

"Where did you put them? Where are they now?"

"Where? They are in my safe at the Amicable. I wish I knew where they ought to be."

And Edith was herself again. "Mr. Blake, I think it is for me to turn over to you some property of yours I have here. Indeed, I did not steal it. But are not these Cattaraugus bonds yours, and this hundred dollars, perhaps, too?" And she handed him the well known parcel.

CHAPTER IX.

Mr. Lane's absence in England was prolonged, and it was September before he returned. Edith met him at the Tamworth station with the carriage to bring him home.

"I have so much to tell you, papa, and I do not know how to begin."

"It is clear that it is good news," said he; "you look so well. And you are a good woman of business—that has appeared all through from your letters."

"That you will have to judge of, papa." At that moment as they crossed the station her father saw Antony Blake, pressed his hand warmly and asked him to come and see them, which Antony said he would gladly do.

"That young man," said Mr. Lane as they entered the carriage, "is one of the most successful young men in this state. Whyncliffe has been talking to me about him half the time as we came on from New York. Why, Edith, he has an invention which will save thousands of lives and must be used on every railroad. He has established a new machine shop here to make his couplings, and Whyncliffe and all of them are crazy about him.

"But, Edith, he is no stranger to you; you used to know him. He is the same man who was in your reading club."

"I have so much to tell you, papa."

"Yes, papa—and, papa, he has asked me to marry him, and I have told him I would ask you. But really, papa, he is the best man in the world, and I shall never marry any one else."

Thus it was that Edith made her revelation. It was not until the wedding day, however, that she told her father that the new machine shop was built with the proceeds of the sales of her governments and C., B. and Q.'s.

THE END.

The Sultan's Table Etiquette.

The sultan never uses a plate. He takes all his food direct from the little kettles, and never uses a table and rarely a knife or fork—a spoon, his bread, a pancake or fingers are found far handier. It requires just twice as many slaves as there are courses to serve a dinner to him.

The whole household is at liberty to take meals where it suits him or her best, and thus every one is served with a small tray, with a spoon, a great chunk of bread, and the higher ones only get the pancakes.

Nearly one ton of rice per day is required for the inevitable pillaffe, 600 pounds of sugar, as much coffee, to say nothing of the other groceries, fruit, vegetables and meat. Rice and mutton and bread form the greater part of the food for the majority of Turks, together with fish, sweetmeats, confectionery, nuts and dried and fresh fruits.

That there is enormous waste and extravagance in the kitchens is obvious, and it is said that enough is thrown away daily to maintain 100 families; but such waste is perhaps not confined to a Turkish royal household, and might also be found in kitchens nearer home.

The surplus is gathered up by the beggars, in whom Constantinople abounds, and what still remains is eaten by the scavenger dogs.

All the water for the sultan's use and the drinking water for the household is brought in barrels from two pretty streams at different places in the Bosphorous toward the Black sea.—Exchange.

Our Style of Writing.

About 450 B. C. the Ionians first introduced the present system of writing from left to right. Previous to the above date from right to left prevailed, although the method called boustrophedon (that is, alternately from right to left and from left to right) was somewhat extensively practiced. The ancient Hebrew and Greek languages were written from right to left until about 450 B. C., when the form of the Greek letters was changed from the unical to the cursive, and the manner of writing changed from right to left to left to right.—St. Louis Republic.

About How He Felt.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitts were out driving. "I wonder," said she, "just what the poor horse's feelings are? It must be just horrid to be driven and dragged around, without any idea as to where one is going, except as some one directs.'

"I fancy I can appreciate his feelings,' replied Mr. Fitts calmly. "I imagine he feels just about as I do when you take me out on a shopping trip."—London Tit-Bits.

An Idol Destroyed.

"There has been a great deal written about the wonderful memories of hotel clerks, but let me tell you it's all bosh," said a well known member of the craft. "Of course a clerk has to have a good memory, but so has any man in business. And it is quite true that training one's memory in a certain line makes it more agile in that direction than the memory of a man of different vocation is likely to be. But what I refer to is the talk about the memory of the hotel clerk being phenomenal, and, to prove it, citing instances how seeing a stranger once the clerk recognizes and calls him by name ten years later, though not having seen him in the interval. It's nonsense. And though the guest in question may answer 'tis a fact, he is but deceived by the regulation trick. You take sharp notice some time and you will see a man approach the counter.

"If that man has ever stopped at the hotel before he will recognize the clerk. And the clerk, seeing the spark of recognition in the eye of the guest whose name he doesn't remember from Adam, holds out his hand and grabs that of the guest, shakes it heartily as with the other hand he shoves the register toward him and gives him a pen, at the same time firing at him a lot of questions such as 'Well, where did you spring from this time? Where have you been all this time? You are looking well; family ditto? How's business? Want room with bath? and so on until the guest has registered. Then the clerk rings in the guest's name before the owner has time to see if it is spelled right. It's a simple trick; but its performance not only causes the one upon whom it is played to feel more at home, but to marvel ever afterward at the wonderful memory of the hotel clerk."—Chicago Post.

Pigeons Do Not Fly by Sight.

The numerous experiments made by balloonists have proved that pigeons are incapable of flying at any great height. Birds thrown out at 6,000 meters fell like dead, and even at the moderate height of 300 meters pigeons liberated by the balloonist Gaston Tissandier approached the earth in a spiral course. It is evident, hence, that they are not guided wholly by sight. To bring a point 300 miles distant within the range of vision it would be necessary to ascend nearly 20,000 meters. The carrier pigeon, starting on such a journey, must consequently start with faith in the unseen.—Philadelphia Press.

The Fickle and Raging Missouri.

The current of the Mississippi river averages from 2½ to 4 miles an hour in velocity, but a steamboatman on the Missouri would be pretty apt to call this still water, as that stream bowls along under ordinary circumstances at the rate of 8 and 10 miles an hour, and on state occasions it develops the speed of an avalanche. Engineers consider bridging the Missouri a difficult accomplishment, as the swift current is so versatile in its course and ruinous in its velocity that it is impossible to predict where the channel is liable to drift.—Alton Sentinel.

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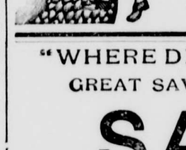

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1894.

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THERE ARE SOME PEARLS.

There are some pearls which lie beneath the sea—
So deep, so deep,
No diver's hand can reach, nor eye behold.
The waters keep
Their treasures safely hid and all untold,
Through years and years, through storms that o'er it whirl.

Fairer than other pearls, perhaps, this pearl.
There are some thoughts which lie within the soul—
So far, so far;
So deep within the heart's most secret cell,
Like some hid star,
That but this heart its whispers sweet can tell.
Safe hid away and treasured and unsought,
Fairer than other thoughts, perhaps, this thought.

—Cora Fabbri.

A PORPHYRY CASKET.

In the boudoir of the Signora di Carnese, in a small, beautifully decorated shrine affixed to the wall, is a singular object which has excited the curiosity of all who have seen it. It is a small porphyry casket, oblong in shape and fastened with chased gold bands. It was made, it is said, at the signora's order by one of the most famous artists in Rome, and is no less quaint in design than exquisite in finish. On one side, cut into the stone, is the single word amor, and a date.

For what purpose it was made, what it contains and why it is placed in the shrine as if it were a sacred relic, few or none of the signora's acquaintances know. She has been asked these questions many times, and her only reply is, "Something more valuable to me than all my other possessions put together," and the signora is a very rich woman.

She has never been known to open the casket, and indeed it is so banded and bolted together that it would require extraordinary effort to break it apart. No one is allowed to touch it. The signora dusts and cares for it with her own hands, and it has been observed that at such times her ordinarily haughty air gives place to one of mournful humility, mingled with almost religious reverence.

This is the story of the porphyry casket.

The gossips of society said that Olivia Anfiedi had resolved either to marry into a royal family or die single. Sons of noble Roman families, merchant princes, foreign embassadors, diplomats and soldiers had sued for her favor and failed. She had refused offers the very thought of which had embittered the soul of many a Roman beauty with the gall of envy. For all the emotion she had exhibited at the passionate pleading of her suitors she might have been a statue of ice.

She was the only daughter of an ancient ducal family of Rimini, and the pride and beauty of her race had descended to her undiminished. Her hair, slightly waving, was of a glistening black, save when the sunlight touched it, when faint coppery tints and red gleams flickered in its glossy depths. Her eyes in her calm moments were dark violet, but changed with her moods from cold steel gray to glowing dusk, like the sky in a moonless August night. She was pale, with the pallor of a perfect opal beneath whose surface the soft hues come and go ceaselessly. Many a sculptor, catching a glimpse of her figure, and with its stately grace and voluptuous curves, had dreamed over it in his studio, vainly striving to fix some hint of it in the plastic clay. Many a man had gone from her presence with a sorrowful longing at his heart, knowing full well that she was not for him. Yet to look at her face was to comprehend that if she ever should love it would be with a passionate devotion which few women are capable of and few men can appreciate.

In the very height of her reign, when, to use scarcely too extravagant a metaphor, all Rome was at her feet, there came to the city a poor student from the old university of Padua. Marco Carnese had the dark, handsome features, the brilliant black eyes, the lithe figure and the fiery passion of the Sicilians. His fine talents had won him some fame and a fellowship in his college there, and the threadbare suit he wore constituted almost his sole possessions. His poverty had increased his natural reserve, and he lived in Rome, friendless and solitary, buried in the seclusion of his ill furnished garret.

It seemed the merest irony that Marco should meet Olivia Anfiedi and fall madly in love with her, but so it was. She, too, had noticed the handsome student, with his mournful expression and reserved air, and had he been of her own grade of life, it is possible that she might have looked upon his love with favorable eyes. As it was she passed him with cold indifference, less bearable to his pride than downright contempt.

He was not blind to the wide gulf between their respective stations; nor to the utter hopelessness of his passion. But he did not pause to reflect; he could think of nothing but that he worshiped her with a worship that was like a consuming flame. He could not keep away from her. It seemed as if he drew his life from her presence; and yet the sight of her beautiful face, so near and yet so utterly removed from him, was a torture.

Denied her house, he followed her at a distance in the street; always with the same mute, imploring look. He managed to introduce himself into the dwellings where she visited; and often at night, glancing about the drawing room, she met his dark, mournful eyes resting upon her in passionate adoration.

He had ventured to address her, in low, trembling tones. She had replied with a freezing reserve that would have changed the love of most men into hatred. With Marco Carnese it merely added fuel to the flame.

One night he followed her into the orangery of a mansion where they were both guests, hardly knowing what he wished or meant to do. Seeing her there alone, he approached her, and suddenly throwing himself upon his knees at her feet he poured out his passion in a torrent of words which would have swept away the resistance of many women. She only looked down at him with a curling lip.

"You are mad, signor," she said.

"Yes," he exclaimed, "I am mad—you, so noble, rich and honored; I so poor, humble and unknown! It is madness. But ah, how gladly I would die for one smile, one look of love from you, beautiful one!"

"You are offensive, signor," she said, with exasperating calmness. "Either leave me or permit me to pass."

He arose with flaming cheek, and stood with bent head as she swept haughtily by him as if he had been an impertinent menial. He had made himself ridiculous in her eyes! She despised him!

Any other man would have been utterly overwhelmed by such a rebuff. But as he had said, he was mad. For a few days he buried himself in the seclusion of his garret, suffering only as such natures can suffer. Then he emerged, and again was seen, with his melancholy eyes and appealing expression, haunting Olivia Anfiedi like an importunate and irrepressible phantom.

Everybody in Rome knew of the hopeless passion of the threadbare Sicilian for the noble lady. But it was little to him if they made a mock of his love. In all the world he saw only her, thought only of her. A glimpse of her beautiful face, albeit cold as marble to him, was food and drink, life itself to the poor scholar. All else was less than nothing in his thoughts.

He discovered that she went on foot every afternoon to attend vespers at the Church of St. Lucia, in the Via Trajano. At first he contented himself with watching her from the shadow of a pillar and following her homeward at a distance. In the church, no saint depicted upon its walls, or shrined above its altars received such homage from those who worshiped there as did the beautiful devotee from the unhappy lover. Whether she knew it or not was impossible to discover from her impassive face, a hundred times more impassive than usual when she detected the sorrowful eyes fixed upon her as she knelt.

One evening, when she had lingered longer than usual and the few worshipers had departed, leaving her alone with him in the church, he accosted her.

He began by a stammering appeal for pardon for his boldness; but surveying him with a look of haughty surprise she would have passed out of the church without a word, had he not placed himself before her.

"You shall listen to me," he said hotly. "I love you; I am dying for you. God did not give you such beauty that you might destroy those who adore you with cruelty. Have you no word of kindness for me—no pity?"

"Allow me to pass," was her reply, "or I will call the sacristan."

"Have you no heart?" he cried violently "Am I to listen to the ravings of every adventurer who crosses my path?" she said, in the same cold tone.

"Adventurer!" he gasped, his face flushing a deep crimson with rage and shame, "I an adventurer!"

"What else?" she replied calmly. "How should you dare—a beggar in rags—speak of love to me?"

If she had meant to insult and exasperate him, she had succeeded but too well. With his eyes starting from his head, and the foam on his lips, he glared at her a moment; then, lifting his hand, he struck her. It was an act of frenzy, the concentration of his long suffering and despair in one supreme moment of utter abandon.

The next instant he was groveling upon the ground, kissing the hem of her garment, bathing it in tears and sobbing prayers for pardon, self accusations, curses upon his own brutality; while she, towering above him in her outraged pride, gazed down at him with white face and flashing eyes. "Coward!" she said in a slow, deep tone; "coward!"

"Yes, yes," he cried, still kneeling; "worse than a coward! a villain, a dog! Oh, that I, who would have died for you, should have done this! Blasted be the hand that was raised against you! But you shall be revenged. Yes, I myself will revenge you."

She made no reply, but pushing him aside with her foot, went out of the church, leaving him kneeling upon the floor, weeping and calling maledictions down upon his own head.

The next morning before she had arisen her maid brought her a parcel which had been left at the door by a messenger. Supposing it to be some article from a tradesman she untied the wrapping and found beneath a small wooden box. Removing the lid she gazed within and dropped the box with a cry of horror.

There, at the bottom of the box, its fingers contracted, as with the agony of the blow, was a man's hand severed at the wrist! A bit of paper lay beside it on which were written these words:

"The infamous hand that desecrated love. You are revenged."

For a long time she lay silent and thoughtful, with the strange parcel beside her. Gradually the cold, proud expression of her features gave place to a look never seen there before. At last she arose, and gazing at the severed hand for some moments lifted it from the box and kissed the lifeless fingers.

All that day she remained at home, in the seclusion of her chamber, and all day a curious struggle seemed to be going on in her mind. Now she paced to and fro in an agitated way; again she sat in her chair with her cheek resting upon her hand, buried in profound meditation.

At nightfall she suddenly arose, dressed herself in a plain walking costume, and putting on a thick veil left the house alone. There was no hesitation in her step as she went along the darkened streets toward the commoner quarter of the city.

Arriving before a large, gloomy building, whose tenants were evidently of the poorer class, she spoke to the concierge:

"You have a sick gentleman among your lodgers?"

"Signor Carnese?" replied the man. "Oh, yes, poor young gentleman. He is badly wounded. He will not say how, but"——

"Show me his room."

Whatever questions he might have felt inclined to ask were effectually silenced by the piece of gold thrust into his hand. Leading the way to the very top of the house, he pointed to a door, and saying "That is his room, signora," took himself down stairs again.

She entered the apartment cautiously. The poor scholar was lying upon his bed with his face to the wall—she could see, even in the darkened chamber, how haggard and white it was. Outside of the coverlet rested his right arm, bandaged at the wrist. As she approached him he stirred and moaned:

"Water."

She found a glass upon the stand near at hand and placed it to his lips. She removed her veil, and as she bent over him he saw her face.

"You!" he said, striving to rise. But she pressed him gently back upon the pillow.

"Yes," she answered softly, "it is I."

"Ah," he sighed, "now I can die happy."

"On the contrary," she replied, "you must live—for my sake, Marco."

Poor Marco's chief danger now was that he might indeed die of pure happiness. But he did not die, for seldom has a man been nursed in illness and pain as he was nursed by the woman who had once scorned him, but in the sudden awakening of her own heart had discovered the worth of such love as his.

"Yes," she said, when he was convalescent at last and able to sit up in his chair by the window, "when I saw that poor hand something in my heart seemed to melt and give way, and I knew that I loved you, Marco."

It is her husband's right hand, the hand that smote her in the church of St. Lucia, the hand of the man she loved as few men have been loved, that is kept in the porphyry casket in the boudoir of the Signora Carnese.—Charles Lorin Hildreth in Philadelphia Press.

In a Drug Store.

Fair Customer—I sent my maid here for some sticking plaster and you gave her a porous plaster.

New Boy—Yes'm; that's the stickingest plaster I know of.—Good News.

BEAUTY'S VICTIM.

How a Pair of Blue Eyes Conquered a Lawyer and Lost Him His Case.

A LOVELY, TEAR STAINED WITNESS.

The Attorney Was Handsome and Clever, and Lost His Head.—But He Won Sweet Revenge.

A special bill is to be passed by parliament restricting cross examination of witnesses. Her majesty is reported to have said that the present procedure of the English law courts "is far more likely to retard than to assist justice, as persons able to give evidence are very liable to avoid doing so, if possible, in view of the indecent manner in which they are likely to be interrogated regarding their private affairs." Concerning this a remarkable story is told.

A few years ago an important case was tried in the probate court. A title to a valuable property was in dispute. One of the lawyers was a middle aged man, eminent in his profession. Sensitive himself, and therefore the better able to know the feelings of others, he was, moreover, a handsome man and a bachelor. The case had progressed most satisfactorily for the plaintiff—the client of Mr. Delaunay, the counsel in question. Indeed, the lawyer himself felt assurance of ultimate victory. There was one more witness to be examined.

The defendant's counsel called for Miss Rose Waverly, and the name was gruffly repeated by the clerk of the court. There was the delicate rustle of a woman's dress and an unconscious deference of men standing near as the lady passed them. A moment later she was in the witness box and had composedly gone through the usual formalities before giving evidence.

A BEAUTIFUL WITNESS.

Mr. Delaunay, at the time of her entrance, was idly chatting with a friend, well nigh assured of his victory. He leisurely turned his eyes in the direction of the defendant's fair witness. There stood the loveliest vision of a woman his eyes had ever beheld. Even the judge looked at Miss Waverly with undisguised admiration.

All in court fell under the spell of dainty womanhood until Miss Waverly, standing there with smiling frankness of demeanor, turned with a momentary look of distress to the judge. The chivalric sentiments of the men were touched. In a voice low and sweet Miss Waverly replied to all the questions. She must have known instinctively that the sympathies of the whole court were with her, and certainly the testimony she gave helped the defendant's case. Delaunay, while listening to her replies, saw where a little shrewd cross examination would somewhat shatter her statements and throw doubt on the others, and so making a few pencil notes in his brief, he bided his time.

Presently the opposing counsel sat down, looking well satisfied, and George Delaunay had to cross examine. It may be said that Miss Waverly rose to the occasion. She had heard of the eminence and searching eloquence of her questioner, and resolutely met his gaze. "More marriages," it has been said, "have been made by beauty of the eyes than by any other qualities that woman possesses."

Mr. Delaunay's first questions were couched in the usual tone of kindly inquiry that he generally adopted, a tone to lead the listener into pitfalls of fancied security. She answered his queries collectedly and to the point without unnecessary revelations, once or twice in words that seemed spoken directly to him, and these were veritable music to his ear.

LOST A CASE BUT WON A WIFE.

It was at the end of a long question to which she had succinctly replied that he paused a moment and studied some of his penciled memoranda.

While he was studying and condensing the form he should present his questions, by a reflex action his mind was condemning the means. However, the simple duty to his client overrode the scruples of his heart; he looked up suddenly with a frown at his own indecision and met her direct gaze. Her eyes were blue as sapphires and they were full of tears.

The barrister substituted another question for the severe one he had intended to ask. There was the faintest tremor in her voice as she replied. She was frightened, perhaps tired, and the man's heart expanded and went out in pity to her.

Miss Waverly stood there in brave silence, looking with wet eyes straight before her, only the pathetic droop of a perfect mouth marking the sense of timorous womanhood within her, and George Delaunay sat down. He made a remarkably clever speech, but he lost his case.

It was the opinion of many of the legal fraternity that Delaunay would have won the case had he not so unaccountably failed in his cross examination of the last witness. It is reported that the judge casually mentioned to his wife that a Miss Rose Waverly had saved the case, and that his wife afterward told her dearest friend, whereby that section of the city wherein they lived were made acquainted.

There is one other fact to be noted.

Mr. Delaunay lost no time in making the acquaintance of the "last witness" and marrying her; and as all stories should end happily in fiction, and also, if possible, in real life, it is pleasant to add that never was a couple married in London who loved each other more devotedly.—London Telegraph.

Second Marriages.

Mrs. Williams, who is principal of the New York training school for teachers, is a believer in second marriages. In an interview on this subject she said: "I believe the matrimonial state, once entered into, should be continued in, if possible, and that a man or woman left alone should seek to renew ties. I don't mean by this that they should rashly jump at the first offer, but I do know that eligible husbands and wives will meet congenial spirits soon enough always, and when they do they should not shirk their fate—I really think I should say their duty.

Man's and woman's sphere is immensely widened by marriage. They fall into a single state again and their sphere contracts and their social influence is diminished. The world holds too many narrow lives, too many that will never leave any moral impress behind. Then don't you think when people have learned to wisely fulfill the duties of marriage, which we all know is a blessing, that they ought to assume the responsibilities happily a second time?—Chicago Post.

The man who observes and thinks is mentally stronger and practically of more use than the man who merely reads books. The older triumphs of architecture and hydraulics were won before books began and by engineers and architects who saw distinctly and reflected logically.

The Lawyers' Patron Saint.

"Did you know," asked the lawyer, "that the legal profession is the only profession that has no patron saint—at least none that it will own?"

"What's the reason for that?" I asked.

"I don't know," answered the lawyer. "Carelessness, I suppose. When the saints were handed around, the representative who should have been present was probably arguing with the judge in another court."

"What did you mean by 'At least none that it will own?'" I asked.

"Many years ago," was the reply, "an Irish lawyer, who was a fervent Catholic, sought to provide his profession with a patron saint. So genuine was his desire for one that he traveled to Rome to consult the pope. The pope graciously received him.

"'Pray, your holiness,' said the Irishman, 'grant the lawyers a patron saint.'

"According to the story, which is a very venerable one, the pope looked over the list and found that there were no saints that had not been given to the other professions, at which the Irish lawyer was much cast down. Observing his depression, the pope bade him cheer up and then directed him to go to a church near by, to blindfold himself and to pass around the interior saying Ave Marias all the time.

"'And,' said the pope, 'the first saint you touch shall be the patron saint of your profession.'

"Much gratified, the devout lawyer went away to follow the instructions. He passed around the church praying. When he stopped he put out his hand. He was in front of the altar of St. Michael.

"'Be thou the lawyers' patron saint?' he cried and pulled off the bandage. Alas, he wasn't touching St. Michael at all! His hand was resting on the devil under St. Michael's feet."—New York Herald.

A Physician's Opinion on Weeping.

As the muscular power that extends or flexes a finger is at a distance from the part moved, so the excitement to tears is from an irritation in a distant nervous center and is removed when the nervous center is either soothed or exhausted. The persons who weep say that tears afford relief. Nothing is more perfectly true, nothing more clear when the facts are understood. The relief comes not from the mere escape of tears, which is only a symptom, but from the cessation of the storm in the nervous chain.

If the storm be calmed by soothing measures, as when we soothe a child that is weeping from fear, annoyance or injury, we quiet the nervous centers, upon which the effect ceases. In children the soothing method succeeds, and sometimes it succeeds in adults, although in adults the cessation of tears is more commonly due to actual exhaustion following a period of nervous activity.

In grief, the afflicted weep until they can weep no more; then they become calm, or, like children, cry themselves to sleep. Thus tears indicate relief, and that the nervous system has fallen into the repose of weariness. Persons subjected to many and repeated griefs shed in time fewer tears, and the aged compared with the younger are almost tearless.—Dr. W. B. Richardson in Asclepiad.

How Scissors Are Made.

Though no complexities are involved in the making of scissors or much skill required, yet the process of manufacture is very interesting. They are forged from good bar steel heated to redness, each blade being cut off with sufficient metal to form the shank, or that destined to become the cutting part, and bow, or that which later on is fashioned into the holding portion. For the bow a small hole is punched, and this is afterward expanded to the required size by hammering it on a conical anvil, after which both shank and bow are filed into a more perfect shape and the hole bored in the middle, for the rivet. The blades are next ground and the handles filed smooth and burnished with oil and emery, after which the pairs are fitted together and tested as to their easy working.

They are not yet finished, however; they have to undergo hardening and tempering and be again adjusted, after which they are finally put together again and polished for the third time. In comparing the edges of knives and scissors it will be noticed of course that the latter are not in any way so sharply ground as the former, and that in cutting, scissors crush and bruise more than knives.—Montreal Star.

The Bloodhound Not Ferocious.

One of the loveliest dogs ever bred, one of the gentlest and most loyal, has by some curious misapprehension of his qualities fallen into such disrepute that the legislature of the state of Massachusetts has enacted a statute which makes it a misdemeanor for any one to keep a dog of this breeding within the commonwealth. This is the bloodhound, which is generally supposed to follow the trail of men, and, catching them, to rend their human victims limb from limb. If this were the characteristic of the dog I should not blame those who have contributed to his disrepute.

But as a matter of fact a well bred and well trained bloodhound would no more think of jumping upon and biting his quarry than would a pointer spring upon the pheasant or partridge he had scented. His business is not to kill game, but to find it. I have seen a manhunt in the hills of Vermont, the only place where the pure English bloodhound is bred, and when the dogs came up with the men they had trailed they only showed delight at their success, and by their cessation from barking indicated to the huntsman that they had found their game.—Christian Union.

One of Spurgeon's Stories.

Rev. Dr. Charles Wood, of the First Presbyterian church, Germantown, tells a good story at his own expense about Spurgeon. Dr. Wood while in London was telling Spurgeon that he was going to Germany to study.

"Haven't you any theological seminaries in America?" asked Spurgeon.

"Yes," said Dr. Wood, "but I don't think I know everything though I graduated at Princeton, and I am going to Germany to try and learn more."

"Well," said Spurgeon, "I hope you will not be like the calf I once heard of. The milk of one cow wasn't enough for it, and they gave it the milk of two, and the more milk it drank the more of a calf it became."—Philadelphia Press.

An Ancient River.

In Long Island sound, not far from the north shore of the island, is clearly defined the channel of an ancient river. As shown by the United States coast survey it is a gorge, having a depth of about sixty feet below the general floor of the sound on either side of it. The gorge or channel was cut into the bedrock of gneiss, the erosion of which is exceedingly slow.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Never use wooden toothpicks for soft teeth. Use instead the dentist's silk. Avoid icy cold water for the teeth, as it tends to crack the enamel.

TALES OF THE SEA

Two Ships That Came Together in a Storm Without Damage.

A REMARKABLE COLLISION.

Strange Fate of a Staunch Vessel Recalled by the Sight of a Flag.—A Gallant Deed.

Let people who think there are no Yankee sailors in these days go down to Fred Colcott's, in South street. It is true that one will find very few Yankees who are sailing before the mast, but the Yankee captain, and the Yankee first mate, and the Yankee second mate, and the Yankee who used to be one or the other, but has since obtained a soft berth on shore, gather at Colcott's to spin sea twisters fit to make the landsman gasp.

"Ever know Captain Lawson—E. J. Lawson? He's in the carpet department of one of those big Brooklyn stores now," said one of the story spinning crew yesterday. "Twenty odd years ago he was one of a crew of the brigantine Hattie Bishop, Captain Weber. She sailed out of Portland one day with plaster for New York. Off Cape Cod it came on to blow hard, and the fog was that thick you couldn't see three ship's lengths away. So they headed her off shore across the Georges, where they came so near running down a fisherman that it made goose pimples rise all over them, and then, with only a balance reefed mainsail, a lower topsail and two staysails to keep her going, they held on very comfortably until after 10 o'clock.

"Lawson had the wheel that trick, and it was the second mate's watch. Lawson had been there half an hour when the second mate saw a light to windward, and the next minute a great British bark, running light and free, loomed out of the fog, headed right across the bows of the little brig. Captain Weber ordered the wheel up, and up it went, while the bark's wheel was put down, but in a minute more Captain Weber saw that it was too late.

CAPTAIN LAWSON'S EXPERIENCE.

"'Well, here we go, boys!' said he, and then before any one could say another word the bark rose over one wave, the brig over another, and sinking down in the trough between the two vessels came together, broadside on, with a tremendous crash. The blow broke off the stanchions all along the weather side of the brig and knocked the men of the watch below from their berths, but by some miracle neither mast nor yard was injured. As the watch below came tumbling up on deck the next wave lifted and parted the two vessels, but they crashed together a second time immediately after, and then within a minute a third time. Then the two forged apart, the bark carrying the brig's anchor, which had in some way caught in her chains, and hauling out twenty-five fathoms of the chain cable before the stock broke.

"Then there was a skurrying about to see what damage had been done. A few minutes later, as the brig plumped her nose into the sea, a man was washed away, and Lawson heard cries for help alongside. None could be rendered, but the man's leg caught on a drifting rope and he climbed on board. Then, to the astonishment of every one, both the brig and the bark were found tight as a bottle. It is probably the only case on record where two vessels collided in a gale of wind and yet neither vessel was seriously hurt."

"There is a flag in the possession of a sailor's wife living out on Long Island," said another of the party, "that was once the ensign of the brig City Mole, of Portland, Captain Hugh Sinnett. The flag was given to the lady as a token of appreciation of what you may call the gallant act of her husband. I'm sorry I've forgotten his name.

"The City Mole sailed from Savannah one day in September with hard pine for Porto Rico. She had eight men all told on board. The second day out she took a cyclone and got into such a rough sea that there was no keeping the solid water off her deck. First a wave came over and crushed in the booby hatch. The next jumped the flying jibboom out of her, the fore and main topmasts broke short off, the canvas was blown away, and there she was, as unmanageable as a raft, and the water pouring into the hull at every roll.

A THOUGHTFUL CAPTAIN.

"Of course she was waterlogged within half an hour, and the waves were making a clean sweep. Boats, the galley, spare spars, water barrels and everything movable about deck went overboard, while the afterhouse was cleaned out, but the roof remained solid, and there the crew found refuge. All of them but the captain at once lashed themselves fast, because the waves at intervals made a breach clear across the roof. The captain did so, too, after awhile. He had fallen asleep through exhaustion when a wave caught him and away he went. Waking suddenly, he made a grasp at the housetop and drove a ringbolt clear through his right hand. His body swung around over the side into the sea, but the bolt sticking through his hand held fast, as did the nerves and muscles of the hand, and his life was saved.

"For three days the crew lay on the housetop, almost helpless. Fortunately, the ship's flag was saved, and this was set, union down, on a scantling nailed to the house. On the evening of the third day a little brig belonging on Long Island came along, and the distress signal was seen. The water around was strewn with lumber that had been knocked out of the broken hull, but the Long Islander got close to the wreck and shouted that he would 'stand by until morning.' The sea was still too high and the night too near for a rescue.

"The crew had, before this brig appeared, become hopeless, and one man had gone crazy, for they had had neither food nor drink since the disaster. Now all but the insane man were greatly revived, and the night was passed in comparatively good cheer. You can imagine, then, how they felt when morning came and the Long Islander nowhere in sight.

"However, that skipper was a genuine Yankee sailor. He cruised about until noon looking for the wreck, and then, although a wind that would let him lay his course was blowing, he determined to sail thirty miles down wind before giving up the search. Just at sundown he overtook the wreck, which, having the foreyard crossed with some strips of the sail on it, had drifted with the wind.

"The Long Islander had his wife with him. When Captain Sinnett had been hoisted from the wreck he asked that the flag be given to the lady, and it was done."

At breakfast cheerfulness can be insisted upon and acquired, and all may be banished in this morning reunion that can grieve and worry. An advantage is gained, then, at the outset, whatever may befall

A Lie Told In School.

It has always been father's purpose to give his children a fair education, but as the family increased in size and numbers and father's salary would not grow in the same proportion, he found it necessary to cut down some of the avenues of expenditure. One of his first thoughts was that of the shoe bill for the family. Said he, "I'll be the cobbler when any shoes need repairing after this." Unfortunately my shoes gave out first, and the next day was set for repair day. Father brought from the shop where he was working some of the old belting that had been laid by. This leather was thoroughly saturated with oil, and as I entered the schoolroom next day with new taps on my shoes the oil would form a mark on the floor, just like a footprint on the newly fallen snow, and what good excuse to tell I couldn't think of.

It became an eyesore to the whole school, and I was wishing somehow I might take a vacation. Finally the teacher noticed it. I was called up to the desk, leaving my track all the way, and asked to explain. Shaking like a leaf, I told the story. My brother Jack and I had got to fighting the other day in the cellar, and he threw me in a pan of grease that was near by cooling. That lie settled the teacher, but the other element of the school were not satisfied until they stood me on my head and looked at my shoes.—Cor. New York Recorder.

In a City Restaurant.

A trifling incident noted not long ago in a city restaurant tells its own story and needs no spoken moral. Two girls, possibly attendants in a shop, were sitting together eating their luncheon, and one was holding forth to her companion on an experience which had just befallen her.

"I came in here," said she, "and got this seat, but wan't long before an old lady came in and sat next to me. She took off one pair of glasses and put on another. Then she stared and stared at the bill of fare and laid it down. I thought first she couldn't read a word. Then she turned around to me.

"'Will you let me sit next to the window?' says she.

"I didn't take any notice, and in a minute she said it again. Then I answered her:

"'No,' says I, 'this is my seat, and I'm going to keep it.'

"She turned 'way round in her chair then and looked me all over. Then she looked away. But I guess she knew I'd got the best of her, for she did have the manners to say:

"'I beg your pardon.'

"She spoke real low, and I noticed she looked kind of surprised."—Youth's Companion.

Sticks In Mercantile Life.

Many young men choose a mercantile position for the present only without thought or intention of making it a permanent business. The result is that oftentimes we find these men at 30 years receiving no more pay than they did when only 18.

There is an army of this class of young men behind counters today. They are an aimless, pitiable class. They stand listlessly in their departments and are as unobservant of what's going on around them as are the inanimate figures which one sees at the entrance of clothing establishments.

Many of them let slip grand opportunities of becoming great business factors in the commercial world and have doomed themselves to the treadmill of common drudgery. Singleness of purpose implies self reliance, without which a young business man is not thoroughly furnished for a successful business career.—Dry Goods Economist.

Pleasure In the Heavens.

There is a satisfaction in learning the names and positions of the stars that does not belong to the study of the planets. The stars apparently never change so far as their position relative to each other is concerned. The planets are always moving, and to those who do not watch the heavens with particular attention it is a cause of surprise very often to find a "new star" adorning a certain section of the heavens. If, however, this newcomer be carefully observed from night to night, it will be found to change its distance from the fixed stars, and the observer will discover that it is a planet and at liberty to wander about from place to place under the sole condition that it obeys certain rules of motion. When the bright stars that grace the heavens become familiar to observers, they will know just what to expect on each succeeding season.—New York Times.

Customers Too Particular.

Some years ago the proprietors of a so called "ulster house" in London placed in their windows a placard setting forth a new rule of their establishment, namely, that no orders given by Americans would be executed unless the orders were paid for beforehand. The proprietor on being interviewed declared that American ladies were much too hard to please—infinitely more so than English ones. They insisted upon having their things made to fit or they refused to take them. "I had an ulster sent back to me the other day, for instance," he remarked, "by an American customer merely because it was longer in front than it was at the back." Only that and nothing more!—Lucy Hooper in Home Journal.

The Name of Stebbins.

The Stebbins family is fairly numerous. It is not now a classic name. Its owners wear it ignorantly. More the shame for them. It is by right a classic name, borne as it was by the first of Christian martyrs—St. Steven, sometimes spelled Stephen. Steven is the Dutch way of spelling it. Spell it in Spanish—Esteban. Drop the initial silent e and then you have Steban. Among the ignorant the step to Stebbins is very short. And the honorable name of St. Steven takes on degradation, even as the fine old Norman-French name D'Aubaine becomes the homely Dobbins.—Davenport Democrat.

IN REGAL STYLE.

How a Valuable Animal Traveled Four Thousand Miles.

A PALACE CAR FOR AN EQUINE.

A Costly Trotting Stallion From Palo Alto That Received Constant Attendance Day and Night.

When Mr. Bonner bought Sunol out on the Pacific coast at such an enormous figure, there were people who wondered how such an expensive piece of horseflesh was to be safely brought over so many, many miles, and if the price named was payable upon delivery in good condition only. In the case of the baby horse called Arion, which J. Malcolm Forbes, of Massachusetts, purchased for $125,000 from Senator Stanford, the money was paid before the horse took a step out of his stall at Palo Alto. Mr. Forbes' farm is 4,000 miles from Palo Alto, and the transportation from sea to sea was at the risk of the purchaser. Two days after the sale Arion started east in a palace horse car, made the journey in safety and landed at Mr. Forbes' farm feeling the frisky 3-year-old that he was.

Just at the time of the sale it happened that the Palo Alto consignment to the annual sales was ready to start to New York. The private cars stood on the side track to receive them. Arion went with them. He was in perfect winter condition. With no more preparation than the throwing on of a blanket he was led from the stall to the stock chute and thence into the car.

He found quarters there which should have made him ashamed of his old whitewashed home. He was backed into a hardwood stall, open at the top, the sides rising to the height of his back. The rear end and both sides were padded like the corner posts of a prize ring—a bit softer perhaps—and across the open front was placed a restraining bar padded like the stall. His stall was littered with straw, the feed box was swung to the bar under his nose, his head was tied up, a light sheet was thrown upon him and he was ready. Right under his nose his attendant was curled up, and over in the neighboring stall was the colt's hay gauge.

CARE THAT A RACE HORSE RECEIVES.

Baggage for a race horse means blankets of all colors and weights, hoods to match, boots in variety, paints and powders, drinking buckets and mash tubs. A gentlemanly race horse wears no one's clothes, drinks from no one's mug.

Between the farm and the slope of the Sierras Arion munched his hay and talked horse with the attendant. He was "running special," as railroad men say, and was not bothered with switching and sidetracking for the ignoble freight train. The fast freight got out of his way.

When the train started up the Sierra grades and the chill air off the snow capped peaks began to drift into the car, the attendant busied himself and opened the big wooden trunk. He got out a heavy blanket and substituted it for the lighter sheet which Arion was wearing. The doors were closed and the ventilators in the top of the car, similar to those in a passenger coach, were shifted so that no draft of chill air could steal in. Night came on and the lamps were lighted. A hinged bunk was swung down from the wall in front of Arion's stall and the groom turned in.

Arion did not lie down. Horses are never allowed to do that, even on a thirty day sea voyage, and it is the only hardship they suffer. Standing does not hurt them much. They sleep very well with a leanto against the soft padding of the stall.

Arion's journey east was uneventful until he reached Cheyenne, and then he met the surprise of his life. To give relief from the tedium of the journey the horses were to remain in Cheyenne two days. When the train arrived there was a four inch snow on the ground. Bred under sunny California skies, Arion never saw snow. He was led off the car in the early morning.

FIRST EXPERIENCE WITH SNOW.

The moment he caught sight of the white plains glistening in the sun rays he stopped short and looked about him with blank amazement pictured in his big eyes. His groom coaxed him down the decline of the chute, but when he reached the ground he stopped again and blew one of those snorting signals which means distrust. Much coaxing and petting got him down, but he put his feet into the snow as gingerly as a debutante puts her pink toes into the water of Monterey. He was not satisfied until he had trust his muzzle into the snow. He took a deep breath and the frozen mist filled his nostrils. He shook his head with an angry snort and blew the snow up in a tiny cloud. That scared him, and with ears at full cock he backed off.

There was a lot of this sort of maneuvering before he could be persuaded to go along. The race track stables were two miles away and the band was taken there. Every horse was carefully blanketed and the cracks in the stalls were carefully closed. There was one brick stall at the track, and Arion, by right of his record, got that. The weather was bitterly cold, too cold for $125,000 to stand out in, and Arion was invited up town to Banker Hicks' private stable, which is built of brick and heated by steam.

Coming out of his stall the colt struck a yard of ice and slipped. A man on each side threw their shoulders against him and supported him until he secured a footing. The groom was as pale as a ghost when the danger had passed.

In the Hicks stable Arion passed his first night in bed, securing horse snores on a luxurious couch of sweet smelling straw, while outside the door the groom took cat naps and watched the thermometer between times.

DIDN'T LIKE ICE WATER.

The two days in Cheyenne were spent in walking exercise, and in taking the much needed rest for the feet and legs. Once he got used to the snow Arion rather liked it, and when taken out to walk he kept his groom in constant fear lest he should slip and strain himself at play.

J. Malcolm Forbes traveled on the regular passenger trains ahead of his pet.

While at Cheyenne, Arion was called upon by the most prominent citizens of the town. No amount of persuasion could induce him to drink Cheyenne ice water. Finally the groom went into the trunk and brought out a bottle of California claret and mixed it with a bucket of water. Arion sniffed it and sunk his head in up to the eyes. After that there was no trouble about the water.

From Cheyenne to Boston the trip was barren of events. There was another stop midway, and when the sale stock reached New York and were switched into the yards Arion had a few hours' rest with them. Then he resumed his journey attached to a regular passenger train, and reached his New England home sound and well and domiciled in quarters quite as comfortable as those at Palo Alto. California will see him no more.—San Fran-

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Inv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
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George K. Holmes, who is officially connected with the National Census Bureau has made a very thorough investigation in regard to mortgages throughout the country. The results of this inquiry are given to the public in an article published in the December number of the "Popular Science Quarterly." He gives an instructive tabular statement of the average distribution of property among twelve and a half million families in the United States. It is estimated that the entire amount of the National wealth is $60,000,000,000. It appears that more than two-thirds of this immense sum is possessed by one-eleventh of the total number of families in this country. A little over one million families own property valued at $43,000,000,000. Such a concentration of wealth must exert a poweful influence over the destination of the American people. The disproportion will be more manifest when it is remembered the average wealth of one and a half million farm-hiring families is only $150. There are five million home-hiring families whose average wealth does not exceed $500. Mr. Holmes is of the opinion that such gigantic inequalities should be in some way checked; and he concludes that "the most effective and practicable remedies are progressive taxes on incomes, gifts and inheritances"

Representative Geary, so we are informed will not support the Wilson bill unless it is amended to suit him. With all due deference to the Representative's opinion, we think this a mistake. A bill cannot be framed to suit every body. In fact, one cannot be framed to suit any one man all the way through. If every man is going to have his particular constituents protected, of course that is the end of tariff legislation. We might as well go in and say that we must forever dicker and trade on tariff lines; that the industries or the interests that have the greatest number of Congressmen, shall draw most from the rest of the people; that the poor must forever, not only support the government while the rich are practically exempt, but must put up and support, through government aid, great corporations and trusts. No man may expect to find a tariff bill that will suit him all the way through, and hence he should support one that is right in principle and in its main features.

The time for the opening of the Midwinter Fair has been set for Saturday, January 27. Arrangements are being made for a grand time. The opening exercises will take place from a grand stand, which is now being erected at a cost of $10,000, and will accommodate 7,000 people. The recreation ground has been chosen for the place, as it will hold 100,000 visitors Director-General De Young will deliver the opening address in behalf of the Exposition. The Orator of the of the day will be W. H. L. Barnes, whose eloquence will do honor to the occasion. Mrs. De Young will probably touch the button that will start the machinery in motion when the great Midwinter Fair will be declared open.

Judge Maguire has introduced a bill to establish a postal telegraph service. We like it. The government ought to own and control the telegraph. The greatest objection is that political secrets could not be so well passed by the "outs." But they could have a cipher. The bill provides for the construction of telegraph lines to every town of 400 inhabitants and to others at the discretion of the Postmaster General. Messages are to have a uniform charge of ten cents for the first ten words and five cents for each additional ten words. Newspapers may have special rates. It seems to be a well considered bill, but it does not seem to provide for the purchase of existing lines, which it should do.

It seems to be impossible to resist the belief that there is but one aim in the minds of our public men—to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. The demonetization of silver by repeal of the Sherman act left 4,000,000 paupers and tramps on the hands of the American people in order that seventy-five thousand millionaires might be pecuniarily benefited. The old saying that "money is as necessary to human life as oxygen" is as true as ever; and by cutting off half the public money, and the most useful half at that, the gold bugs of Wall street, while they may not have been instrumental in precipitating the hard times upon the country, have made their continuance a certainty for some time to come

More Haste, Less Speed.

It was 9 p. m., and Herr August Glimmermann stood ready equipped in traveling costume. He put on his gloves and his hat, snatched up his plaid, turned the gas off and was about to leave the room, preparatory to starting on a long journey through Germany and Italy, when in the dark his sleeve swept over the table, in consequence of which something dropped on the floor, which, to judge from the sound, must have been a coin. Although during his absence no one could enter the room, as he was in the habit of locking it and taking the key with him, yet he thought it better not to leave the money lying about, but secure it in his purse.

He therefore relighted the gas, and found that the coin was only a copper of the value of 1 penny sterling. Putting it in his purse, he hurried out of the room and quickly locked the door, for it was just striking 9, and his train left at 9:18, so that he had only just time to catch it. Eight months later Glimmermann, on his return from Italy, unlocked the door of his room and went in. Ha! what is that? The gas was burning merrily just as he left it after lighting it to seek the dropped coin, he having forgotten to turn it off again in his hurry, and a couple of days later he was presented with a gas bill to the amount of £1 5s. 3½d.

"Hang it," he said, with a sigh, on paying the money, "the old proverb, 'Festina lente,' is not so far wrong after all." —Humoristische Blatter.

Joe Jefferson's Boxing Lesson.

Rising young actors usually guard their positions with a jealous eye, and during the early life of Joseph Jefferson he was no exception to the rule. When under the management of Dion Boucicault, "The Octoroon" was produced, and in the announcement of the papers Jefferson's name did not appear. Being one of the principals in the drama, he naturally felt indignant, and so he sent his part to the theater with a note in which he resigned from his engagement until a new arrangement could be entered into. About this time Jefferson was suffering from dyspepsia and conceived the idea that the gentle exercise of boxing would relieve him. He engaged a professor of the "manly art," and his boxing lessons were given in the drawing room of the house where he was living.

The day following his resignation he and the professor were indulging in a "fierce exchange," when, suddenly looking over his opponent's shoulder, he discovered the amazed faces of Dion Boucicault and William Stuart. They stood aghast at the scene and fancied that Jefferson intended settling his difficulties by an appeal to science and had secured the services of a professional bruiser to assist him. Their alarm was soon set at rest by Jefferson, who dismissed the pugilist and came to a more explicit understanding without the aid of the Marquis of Queensberry.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Moon, Ahoy!"

Regarding the seamanship of one of the members of the Massachusetts naval reserve: The incident occurred during the trip on the cruiser San Francisco, and voluminous as was the commendatory report of their doings which was sent to the navy department it did not include this incident.

On the second night that the reserves were at sea one of the amateur tars was on the watch. He was a Boston man. The night was clear and beautiful. Myriads of stars twinkled in the heavens, but there was no moon. Suddenly the reserve sang out:

"Light ahoy!"

"Where away?" asked the officer of the deck.

"Far, far away," replied the would be man-o'-war's man.

When the officer had recovered from the shock occasioned by this unseamanlike answer, he looked over the rail in the direction pointed out by the man from Boston. Then he had another fit. The stern discipline which prevails on a cruiser at sea did not allow him to swear, but there was a word of meaning in the way in which he growled out: "What's the matter with you? Can't you recognize the rising moon when you see it?"

"Moon! Moon!" stammered the embryo sea dog. "I beg your pardon, sir." Then he shouted, as if making amends for his error, "Moon, ahoy!"—Boston Home Journal.

A Balloon Screw.

Some very interesting experiments have been recently made by M. Mallet respecting the action of a screw in producing vertical propulsion in a balloon, the results of which have been presented to the Academy. The screw was designed and set to work by M. Langlois de Saumier. It has a diameter of 7½ feet and turns round a vertical shaft fixed by two clamps to one of the sides of the car. M. Mallet succeeded, by imparting to the screw a velocity of 100 revolutions a minute, in raising the balloon, which has a capacity of 28,000 cubic feet, through a vertical space in the same time of 333 feet.

Frequent repetitions of the same experiment invariably gave the same results. As the screw revolved, it necessarily caused the balloon to rotate also, but the movement was not found to produce any inconvenience, since the velocity did not exceed 0.04 of a complete revolution in a second. The author concluded his communication by a series of observations upon this particular mode of propulsion, pointing out that it was exceedingly well adapted for purposes of scientific experiments.—Genie Civil.

Without Argument.

A young lawyer talked four hours to a jury, who felt like lynching him. His opponent, a grizzled old professional, arose, looked sweetly at the judge and said:

"Your honor, I will follow the example of my young friend who has just finished and submit the case without argument." Then he sat down, and the silence was large and oppressive.—London Tit-Bits.

SOCIETY WOMEN BURGLARS.

A Woman and Her Daughter, Both of Excellent Repute, Arrested For Stealing.

In an Adrian justice court sat two well dressed ladies. Both were comely and apparently refined. The air and dress of the women indicated that they belonged to the upper walks of life and were people of quality. The elder of the two, still below the middle age, sat erect and wore an air of defiance. The other, a young lady of real beauty and tastily attired, was bowed with an air of sorrow.

No one unacquainted with the circumstances would have suspected for a moment that these ladies were a pair of burglars whose work rivals that of some of the best men of the profession. But such was the case. They were mother and daughter—Mrs. Alice Church, a widow of excellent repute, residing in Tecumseh, a village of 2,000, 10 miles from Adrian, and Miss Bessie Church. They were under arrest charged with breaking into the residence of Editor S. C. Stacy of the Tecumseh Herald during the absence of the family and taking therefrom a feather bed, bedclothing, a big job lot of ladies' underwear, several pairs of shoes, a quantity of groceries, etc.

Entrance was effected in the night. Saturday morning the man about the premises noticed that a window had been forced, and investigating he found that the house had been ransacked and the front door key taken. Officers were notified, and as the absence of the key denoted an intended return of the burglars two men were stationed in the house that night. Near 11 o'clock the key softly turned in the lock, and the forms of two persons, apparently men, as they wore men's clothing, appeared. There was a sudden rush, a clasping of the intruders in strong arms and a terrific squabble, embellished with female screams. Astonishment caused one of the officers to let one of the burglars slip, and she fled. The other fought like a tigress and laid about right and left with what proved to be an insect powder spray loaded with cayenne pepper. One of her captors, Abner Wilson, "got it in the eye," but held his girl, and the prisoner was secured. Then she confessed her identity and "gave away" her daughter Bessie as the other burglar. Bessie was followed to her home and arrested.

"What do you plead?" asked the court as he took off his glasses after receiving the information. "We waive examination, sir," was the firm, clear and businesslike response of the elder prisoner. "I will make your bonds $500 each," rejoined the court. "Your honor, that is too high; it is excessive," again spoke the elder lady. "I must make it $500," said the court. "Very well, sir, but it is too high; I cannot get it; we must go to jail." The prisoners then signified to the officer that they were ready, and the rustle of the silk skirts of the burglars was heard moving down the stairs. They are in jail awaiting trial.

The affair is the greatest surprise and sensation Tecumseh has had in many a day, and society experiences a tremendous shock.—Chicago Tribune.

"REAL LONDON SOCIETY."

It Contains Two Classes Whose Rights to Be So Identified Differ Radically.

A London correspondent in a recent letter to a New York paper says: We have been told this week by Lady Charles Beresford that the real London society, which includes "those who are there by right, and whom nothing can remove as long as their fortunes survive," consists of only 30 or 40 families. So called London society, she declares, includes two classes, one of them being those who are there, not of right, but by force, and who remain by dint of labor, thinking no cost too excessive to pay for the privilege of meeting with the great. The other section consists of those who are still anxious to obtain admittance into what appears to them to be a social paradise, and who still hope, and have every right to hope, to succeed, despite all the ridicule lavished upon them.

On the delicate and much-vexed question of the morals of society, Lady Beresford says that the real question is whether the circle in which immorality is so openly practiced is widening. She thinks it is not. It is generally noticed, she says, that the most pronounced set has, for some time, found it difficult to gather fresh recruits.

Negroes Who Pass For Whites.

At the census of 1880 nearly 34 per cent of the colored population was under 10 years of age, while at the census of 1890 only 28 per cent was under 10 years of age. Samuel E. Tatum, a Washington negro, in explaining this, says: "It may be a fact that the colored population is constantly falling off in its increase, for which there may be a great many reasons. We should first take into consideration the vast number of people of color leaving the race yearly. There are thousands who emigrate from the south so light in complexion that in the north they are supposed to be white, and in this way a vast number of families in the course of a decade lose their identity as people of color."—Washington Special.

Exhibited the Remains.

In Philadelphia the other day there was a striking evidence of the intense desire of some people to "exhibit the remains" at funerals. A man had died of diphtheria, and the authorities very properly refused to permit a public funeral. So the family had the coffin containing the corpse stood on end in front of a window of the house, so that the face of the dead could be viewed from the street. —Philadelphia Letter.

Sunflower Newspapers.

The paper mill at this place has made from sunflower stalks several tons of paper which will be sent to experts in the east. The paper is regarded as superior to straw paper. The mill is now buying sunflowers. Last evening The Daily Republican ran its entire edition on the sunflower paper. — Salina (Kan.) Dispatch.

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(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1893

Dec 31	Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Sept. 30 1893, date of last report. Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn.....	$15 199 65
	General Exp. Fund....	3,654 44
	Salary Fund.....	3,5 4 84
	School Fund	3,973 53
	Hospital Fund	575 85
	Road Fund.....	101 50
	Bridge Fund.....	327 13
	Unapportioned Fund...	18 00
	Ri. Dist. No. 1 Fund....	145 00
	" " " 2 "	188 00
	" " " 3 "	252 98
	" " " 4 "	149 60
	" " " 5 "	133 45
	Lone Pine Building....	2,105 33
		$15,199 65 $15 199 65

Dec. 31	Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.	
	Inyo County.....	$64,990 55
	Inyo Co. Bonds 1-90	64 000 00
	Old General Fund..	990 55
		$64 990 55 64 990 55

Dec. 30	Exhibit showing present financial condition	
	Inyo county (total indebtedness)	$64,990 55
	Less cash in County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness	$31 027 64
	Bearing Indebtedness	33 962 91
		$64 990 55 $64 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved this 4th day of Jan., 1894, by the Board of Supervisors.

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 50.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over twenty-one and under fifty five years of age, found in each Road District of the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1894, and the thirty first day of December, 1894, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a road poll tax of two dollars.

SECTION 2. Said road poll tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo and shall be placed to the credit of the several road districts of the said County of Inyo from which said road poll tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 46 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 9th day of January, 1893 is hereby repealed, and all ordinances and parts of Ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

R. LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 50 was duly passed enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 6th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, A. C. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, John Wilson, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

R. LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Road Poll Tax.

ORDINANCE NO. 50.

Filed January 6, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book "B" of Ordinances, at page 105.

D. J. HESSION,
By J. E. PARKER, Clerk.
Deputy.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 51.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, State of California, must annually procure a license therefor from the Tax-Collector of said Inyo County, and must make therefor the following payment:

1. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control five thousand sheep or more shall constitute the first class, and must pay Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars per annum for the first five thousand sheep, and for every additional thousand sheep the sum of Fifty Dollars per annum.

2. Those owning and having in their possession and under their control four thousand sheep and less than five thousand constitute the second class, and must pay Two Hundred Dollars per annum.

3. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control three thousand five hundred sheep and less than four thousand constitute the third class and must pay One Hundred and seventy-five Dollars per annum.

4. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control three thousand sheep and less than three thousand five hundred constitute the fourth class and must pay One Hundred and fifty Dollars per annum.

5. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control two thousand five hundred sheep and less than three thousand constitute the fifth class and must pay One Hundred and twenty-five Dollars per annum.

9. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control two thousand sheep and less than two thousand five hundred constitute the sixth class and must pay One Hundred Dollars per annum.

7 Those owning or having in their possession and under their control one thousand five hundred sheep and less than two thousand constitute the seventh class and must pay Seventy-five Dollars per annum.

8. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control one thousand sheep and less than one thousand five hundred constitute the eighth class, and must pay Fifty Dollars per annum.

9. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control five hundred sheep and less than one thousand constitute the ninth class and must pay Twenty-five dollars per annum.

10. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control a less number than five hundred sheep constitute the tenth class, and must pay Twelve Dollars and fifty cents per annum.

SECTION 2. The license provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed a debt due the said County of Inyo, and the Tax-Collector of the said Inyo County shall have the collection of said license, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails or neglects, or refuses to take out such license, the said Tax-Collector may direct suit to be brought in the name of the County of Inyo as plaintiff, for the recovery of said license and in such case either the Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff, fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 3. The County Auditor of said Inyo County shall prepare and have printed, suitable blank licenses for the said Tax Collector to carry out the provisions of this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached, for the signature of the Tax-Collector, when sold.

SECTION 4. The said Tax Collector shall collector a fee of one dollar for each license sold which shall be paid into the Salary fund of the said Inyo County.

SECTION 5 All moneys collected for licenses under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said Inyo County as other moneys, and shall be placed to the credit of the Salary fund of said County.

SECTION 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty five days from its passage, and ordinance No. 41 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 7th day of January, 1892, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances of said Board, in conflict herewith, are each and all of them hereby repealed.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said Inyo County, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

ROBERT LOVE
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 51, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board held on the 5th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: A. C. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, Frank Fitzgerald, John Wilson, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

ROBERT LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Sheep.

ORDINANCE NO. 51.

Filed January 6th, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book B of Ordinances, at page 107.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
By J. E. PARKER
Deputy.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 52.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons, and Indians not taxed, who have not paid the same in another county of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Poll Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo, for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3 This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty five days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed

SECTION 4 This ordinance shall be published, with the names of the members of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

ROBT LOVE
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 52 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 5th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: A. C. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, John Wilson, Frank Fitzgerald, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

ROBERT LOVE,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 52.

Hospital Poll Tax.

Filed January 6, 1894.

D. J. HESSION
Clerk Board of Supervisors

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book B of Ordinances, at page 110.

D. J. HESSION
By J. E. PARKER Clerk.
Deputy.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of E. L. SMITH, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of E. L. SMITH, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. W. Forbes, Esq., in the Court House, at the town of Independence, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

H. H. HOWELL,
Administrator of the estate of E. L. Smith, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Dec. 22nd, 1893.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Administrator.
dc31 5t

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1833, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first instalment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GOFMAN,
Tax-Collector.

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Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address (and inclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada makes it standard authority. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN SENDING FOR THE TREATISE.

OFFICIAL.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1894, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 16 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the north west quarter and the Northeast quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1894.

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal. March 9, 1884.
476tfn

$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages, in any part of America, you can do it in your own home, giving all your time or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnish everything, EASILY, QUICKLY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19.....1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist.. FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

SATURDAY, Jan. 13, 1894.

Frederike Rhine vs. James McCarty—Filed Clerk's entry of default.

Bar silver, 69¾.

Jerry Mairs has gone to the Midwinter Fair.

J. R. Moffett was up from Lone Pine Wednesday.

A. B. Hogan returned to Los Angeles on last Monday's stage.

District Attorney Forbes spent the week at Bishop on official business.

Dan Tressil came down from Big Pine Wednesday, returning yesterday.

L. F. J. Wrinkle went north on last Saturday's train on his way to Pine Grove.

Saturday, January 27th has been set as the day on which to open the Midwinter Fair.

The trials of Islay, Hughes, Jones and Payne have been postponed to a day not yet fixed.

A mild form of measles is prevalent in this vicinity. No severe cases have been reported.

Don't forget the sheet and pillow-case party at Mairs' Hall this evening. Lots of fun at a nominal cost.

Mrs. J. E. Dunlap of Bishop has been visiting with relatives and friends at Independence for the past couple of weeks.

Regular meeting of Inyo Lodge No. 221, to-morrow evening. Officers will also be installed to serve for the ensuing Masonic year.

A very extensive acreage of new ground will be broken in the neighborhood of Bishop this year and seeded to alfalfa and other crops.

Chas. Barclay of Bodie came down to Independence on Monday last and spent the week in town. He expects to go to Benton to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shepherd expect to start for Modock to-day on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gunn. Mrs. J. C. Irwin accompanied them.

A. J. Davis has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to work again. He will give prompt attention to boot and shoe repairing and other work in his line.

J. F. Robinson came up to Independence yesterday from Keeler. Mr. Robinson has been mining in Arizona for many years and has now concluded to try his luck in Inyo.

Herb Hartshorn has closed the Bishop Creek Hotel and has gone to ranching. Herb. was in the hotel business in this valley about fifteen years and was ever an obliging and genial host.

J. J. Morton arrived at Keeler on Wednesday from Madera, and came up to Independence yesterday morning. He is attending to business connected with the estate of John Morton, deceased.

A party of nimrods, consisting of Ed. Yerington, George Mills, Abe Cohen and George Bryson, passed south last Thursday. They were on their way to Big Pine, where quail are plentiful.—*Bulletin*.

Dr. and Mrs. J. S. McQueen came down from Bishop on Monday last and are at the Norman House. Dr. McQueen has brought all necessary appliances and is prepared to do all kinds of dental work.

A special train went down to Keeler on Monday, returning Tuesday morning, having on board President H. M. Yerington and Mrs. Yerington, Assistant Supt. R. J. Laws and Governor R. K. Colcord and wife.

Supervisor Wilson has put the road from the Alabama Hills to Lone Pine in a splendid condition. Rocks have been removed, grading and ditching done, and that stretch of highway is now a "bird."

Why will men persist in the vice of lying, apparently just for the sake of it? In the *Index* this week over the signature of "William Thomas" is published one of the commonest kind of lies. It does not possess literary merit, nor is it even original. It is a paraphrase of a story published some time since, purporting to be a history of a similar find in Nevada. It is simply an unimaginative, every day, common place lie.

Fostering Sectional Feeling.

Last week's issue of the Bishop *Register* contains an article which we did not suppose even the editor of that narrow-minded joural, with all his natural and acquired stupidity, would be guilty of publishing. In it he finds fault with a certain lengthy article in the Los Angeles *Herald*, advertising Owens Valley. Instead of expressing a grateful acknowledgment of the favor conferred, the editor of the *Register*, with contemptible meanness, finds fault with a most valuable advertisement that did not cost him or the people of Owens Valley one cent. Furthermore, the *Register* is false in its statements. We are charitable enough to attribute this blunder to addle headed stupidity, not wilful and malicious lying. It says that Bishop has not received due recognition in the vatious descriptions of Owens Valley that have been written by certain Independence people. As all, or nearly all, of the articles descriptive of Inyo County published in the Los Angeles papers were written by C. Mulholland, the reference in the *Register* applies directly to him. A glance at an extensive pamphlet written by Mr. Mulholland in April last is sufficient to refute the senseless charge made by the *Register*. It gives the town of Bishop and surrounding locality the recognition it justly deserves. This pamphlet did not cost the editor of the *Register*, the people of Bishop nor Inyo County a cent; and the object it had in view, that of attracting settlers to the Valley, is already being fulfilled. A pamphlet written by Mr. Mulholland a number of years ago, also published free of cost to any citizen of this county, gave a full description of Bishop and vicinity, and was the means of the expenditure of upwards of one hundred thousand dollars at and around the town of Bishop by the Hillside Company alone. Mr. Mulholland has also written many articles for this paper, which were entirely devoted to Bishop and the neighboring region. Had the people of Inyo County been called upon to pay for the article in the *Herald*, it would have cost them at least two hundred dollars, that being the rate charged for similar articles occupying like space. We humbly apologize, a thing by the way, we are not in the habit of doing, for giving so much space to so small a thing as the editor of the *Register* and his wretchedly low and petty meanness in endeavoring to foster sectional jealousy and create a feeling of prejudice against a man whose constant aim and endeavor it has been for years past to bring Inyo County to the notice of the outside world and induce capital to develop her rich and boundless resources; who has spent his time and money and has received no assistance, save in a solitary instance. Should his efforts prove successful, every citizen of Inyo County would be benefited thereby; and the editor of the *Register*, instead of seeking to create a feeling against him, should regard it as a duty to aid and assist him in his endeavor.

A Thriving Section.

There is constant and rapid improvement being made in the country surrounding Bishop, particularly in the Warm Spring District, east and south from that place. That entire section is now being made into homes, and what was a desert waste a few years ago, is now being brought under cultivation. Orchards have been and are being planted, a large acreage of ground is now bearing alfalfa, and a much larger area will be seeded this year. Several parties are now at work extending and widening the Andy Dell ditch, and when it is completed an extensive territory will be rendered available for agricultuaal purposes.

His Requirements.

Jim Townsend of the Lundy *Index* says: "We would like to have some heavy metropolitan editor take charge of the *Index* while we go to the Fair, just to see how he would rack his brain in this altitudinous wilderness. He must be able to set type without copy, maul a hand-press, shovel snow and be a master of the buck-saw, besides being an all-round kitchen-swamper and pot-walloper; and, above all, he must have the moral stamina to decline frequent invitations to drink.

William Mitchell was married at Oleander, Fresno county, on December 28th to Miss Frazier. The wedding was quite an affair, a full description of which was given in the Fresno *Expositor*. There were many guests present, and the bride received many valuable gifts. The happy couple are enjoying their honeymoon at the Midwinter Fair.

The Meads Bros. got in from Mojave on Wednesday with their big team loaded with freight, most of it for Bishop. There was more freight awaiting them in Mojave than they could haul. Wm. Arcularius arrived the same day with a 16 mule team loaded with freight mostly for Ruine's.

A. R. Jones, J. D. Jones and Jack Bryson are mining at Cottonwood. They have a ledge about a foot wide of free milling gold ore, averaging about $40 per ton. They are taking out about a ton of ore a day, which they will work in arastras.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Henry Eaton & Co., fruit, produce and commission dealers, San Francisco, Cal. The firm solicits correspondence from those having anything in their line to sell.

Mrs. M. E. Curtis has leased the Bell ranch at Big Pine, and is prepared to do stylish dressmaking at low prices.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO, CALIFORNIA.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

F. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
I. H. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

WALTER A. LAMAR
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and jeweled.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE,
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894 will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday..... January 20th
" ..... February 17th
" ..... March 17th
" ..... April 14th
" ..... May 19th
" ..... June 16th
" ..... July 14th
" ..... August 11th
" ..... September 8th
" ..... October 13th
" ..... November 10th
" ..... December 8th

T. C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

Ship
Your Fruit and Produce
TO
HENRY EATON & CO.
513 and 515 Front Street,
San Francisco.
AND RECEIVE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.
They Either Buy Outright or Handle On Commission.
CAR LOAD LOTS A SPECIALTY.
COMMISSION FOR HANDLING
CAR LOTS, 2% SMALL LOTS, 4%
Send for Their Price List.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES.
Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.
The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the
LARGEST AND BEST STOCK
of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.
PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.
All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
Address orders and packaes to
HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA.

A. W. Eibeshutz
Independence, Cal.
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
Agent for
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:
Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
THOMAS & HILL.

MONEY Beginners earn from $75 to $250 per week, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you employment, and will teach you free. You work in your own locality, wherever you live. Both sexes, all ages. We start you. No risk. Can work in spare time, or all the time. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

The Newest Style
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD
CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.
Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!
THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

Freight! Freight!
BISHOP & MOJAVE
Through Freight Line.
George Meads,
PROPRIETOR.
Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:
J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.
Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.
Harness Maker.
Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.
O. H. Hill, Prop'r.
A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
A well appointed shop, with refrigerator, insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons.
j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,
BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies
PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c.
A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—		Arrives— p m.
Mound House.....	10:50 a. m		5.55 p. m.
Dayton	11:30 a. m.		5:20 p. m.
Wabuska	1:35 p. m		3:15 a. m.
Hawthorne	4 50 p. m.		12:00 m.
Luning	6:35 p. m.		10:15 a. m.
Sodа Springs.....	7:15 p. m.		9:35 a. m.
Belleville.....	8:25 p. m.		8:15 a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar. 9:10 p. m	Lv.	6:45 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—		No. . Arrives— a. m.
Belleville.....	8 35 a. m.		5:35 p. m.
Benton	12:05 p. m.		1:45 p. m.
Bishop Creek	2:15 p. m.		11:10 a. m.
Alvord	3:00 p. m.		10:10 a. m.
Independence.....	4:35 p. m.		8:40 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	5:25 p. m.		7:46 a.
Keeler.....	Ar. 6:15 p. m.	Lv.	7:00

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (36 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dunnevville Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At KEELER with stages from Cerro Gorde (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - Cal
New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Palace Saloon.
MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.
—THE BAR—
Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of
WINES,
LIQUORS,
& CIGARS
The most careful attention given to the amusement and comfort of patrons.
A FINE BILLIARD TABLE!
Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon.
sept-12 td

Inyo
Stage
Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK.
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m
Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.
W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

The United States Government reports ROYAL a pure cream of tartar baking powder, highest of all in leavening strength.

"The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public."

Late United States Government Chemist. Dr. H. A. Mott

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

A LOVE MISSIVE.

O beauty, kindness, purity,
Are Woman's noblest dower;
Rose sweet, and even so fair is she—
Heav'n's star, earth's loveliest flower!
But though no share in these you claim—
You, who my heart possess—
I vow to love you all the same,
And love you none the less.
For I will love you for love's sweet sake,
That can this world transform—
A garden in the desert make,
A stillness 'midst the storm;
That, with one touch, old bonds can break,
And for old wrongs atone,
Then let me love for love's sweet sake,
And love's sweet sake alone!

—George Douglas in Academy.

Water from a Growing Vine.

The explorer Coudreau found awhile ago while wandering among the Tumac-Humac mountains, in the western part of Guiana, that it was not necessary for his men to descend to a creek when they wanted a drink of water. A vine known as the water vine is found all through that region. It yields an abundant supply of excellent drinking fluid whenever it is called upon. This vine grows to a height of sixty to ninety feet. It is usually about as thick as the upper part of the human arm. It winds itself loosely around trees, clambers up to their summits and then falls down perpendicularly to the ground, where it takes root again.

The natives cut this vine off at the ground and then, at a height of about six or seven feet, they cut it again, which leaves in their hands a very stout piece of wood a little longer than themselves. In order to obtain its sap they raise the lower end of the vine upon some support and apply the upper end to their mouths. The section of the vine, while showing a smooth, apparently compact surface, is pierced with many little veins, through which the sap flows freely. Six feet of the vine gives about a pint of water, which is slightly sweet to the taste. Coudreau says that it quenches thirst as effectively as water from the most refreshing brook.—New York Sun.

A Reason for Everything.

The author of "Across England in a Dog Cart" once stopped to examine a church in the little village of Enstone.

The day was warm, and on leaving the church I rested for awhile in the grateful shade of the building, and for the sake of the coolness still kept my hat in my hand. While standing there I overheard one workman ask of another:

"Why do 'e keep 'is 'at off like that out of doors mate?"

"'Cause he's a Quaker, o' course," replied the mate. "Quakers allus do in churchyards."

Here was an opportunity not to be lost. "No," said I, "I am not a Quaker. I'm an Episcopalian."

There was a short awkward pause. Then the first workman evidently of an inquiring turn of mind, said to his fellow mason, who seemed to be considered an authority:

"A E-piscopale one, 'e says 'e is. Wot's that, Bill?"

"Oh," replied the learned Bill, quite equal to the occasion, "that's one of them fancy foreign religions, sure!"

When Woman's Work Was Valuable.

In early Bible days richly embroidered raiment was enumerated with the gold, silver and other valuable property of a rich man. In that primitive age Dame Fashion was not the fickle goddess she is at present, and the "raiment" so frequently mentioned in the Holy Scriptures descended from father to son as a valuable part of the inheritance. Raiment was often sent, with gold and gems as a present to dignitaries.

It took, not months, but years to ornament some of these garments, and the gold thread so lavishly used in embroidering them was real gold. Moses describes the process of making the gold thread that was used in ornamenting the tabernacle. The habit of making presents of rare needlework is still common among eastern nations who changed their customs so slowly.—Woman's Work.

The flags to be hoisted at one time in signaling at sea never exceed four. It is an interesting arithmetical fact that with 18 variously colored flags, and never more than four at a time, no fewer than 78,642 signals can be given.

The world annually consumes about 650,000 tons of coffee. Estimating coffee as being worth about $400 per ton, which is about a good average, this represents an outlay of $260,000,000 for this one beverage each year.

The longest single telegraph wire span in the world is that across the River Kistnah, between Bezorah and Sectamazon, India. Stretched from one mountain to another, the wire is more than 6,000 feet in length.

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My Heart's Delight.

By LOUISE STOCKTON.

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CHAPTER I.

"I am Miss Margaret Woolstine."

The newspaper which Reuben Hale and I own and edit is, I am aware, a "one horse" affair, but we are satisfied with it. It is a small eight paged weekly, largely made up of advertisements and scissorings, and the subscription price is one dollar a year. We have no reporters; we never print telegrams nor murders, and we have a subscription list of 172,000 names—farmers, gardeners and country people, because wherever there are people raising fruit, truck or flowers there goes the little Seed and Graft, and we are old fogy enough to employ girls to fold and direct these newspapers, and these girls do their work cheerfully and seem to be happy. When one of them marries we give her a sewing machine and a dining room table.

One day I came into the office after an absence of a couple of hours, and found Hale scissoring the New York dailies.

"Dan," said he, "there was a young woman in here to see you."

"Very well," said I getting a glass of water, "you saw her, I suppose? It is as hot as ginger outside, Reuben."

"I saw her," he replied, "but she didn't want to see me. It was the old gentleman she was after."

"Now, come," said I, sitting down, "I 'am not going to shirk the title, but you'll have to take shares in it. You can't be distinguished from me by it, my boy! I am gray, but you are bald; I am lean and you are stout, and there isn't a six months difference in our years or our looks, Reuben Hale."

"Have it as you please," said he, "but that is what she said—she wanted to see old Mr. Crawford. I think she thought me the young one."

"Was she a blind young woman?"

"Blind!" he repeated. "Just wait until you see her eyes. Oh, she is coming back! At 2 o'clock, Daniel. Even if she didn't want to see me I asked her to do that. I told her you'd be sure to be in then."

"Well, I won't," I answered. "I am going out to Melvin on the 1:45. I am not going to stay in town this sweltering afternoon."

"Yes, you are. You'll thank your happy stars if you do. If you miss her, Daniel, you'll break her heart, and after you have seen her she'll break yours."

"I am going on the 1:45 train," I repeated.

"Bet you a dollar you don't," said Hale. "I told her to come at 2, but she said 1 o'clock would be more convenient, and she would try to find you then, and Daniel, you had better take your feet off the chair, and brush that hair of yours up a little, for here she comes. I hear the echo of her voice and the patter of her heels in the out office, where she has just asked Marvey if you are in."

"What a dunce you are! I really think"— But at that moment the door opened, and Marvey appeared.

"Lady to see Mr. Crawford," said he, stepping aside, and there entered a young woman dressed very plainly in dark blue, with a smoke colored veil pretty well covering her face.

"You do not remember me, Mr. Crawford," she said. "I am Miss Margaret Woolstine. I see you very often in church, but of course you do not see me, but you have to"— and she nervously laughed, "you have to hear me, you know."

"Mr. Crawford," said Reuben, getting up without the glimmer of a smile and with great deliberation, "I am going to Melvin on the 1:45, and I shall have to leave at once. Will you kindly pay that dollar for me on account?" He put on his hat, took his cane, bowed to Miss Woolstine, went out the door, and I heard him immediately tramping upstairs to the composing room, where I knew he had proofs to read. There were times when Reuben Hale was 16 years of age instead of 60.

Miss Woolstine looked more comfortable after we were alone, and she took off her veil, holding it in her hands.

"I almost felt as if I knew you, Mr. Crawford," she said. "When I was a little girl I used to sit with my uncle in his pew just where I could see you as I looked at the painted glass window, and now from the choir of course we have you in full view."

"And you do not think me rude because you so often catch me watching you?"

The girl slightly colored. "You have the kindest face in all the church. I could never think you rude." And with that she became scarlet.

"I will not say what I think of yours," I said gently, "or you might think me very rude indeed, but can I do anything for you?"

She crushed her veil tightly in her hands. "I do not want to take up your time, Mr. Crawford; but I do want to talk to you a minute. I have to support myself, and I want to get newspaper work, Mr. Crawford, and I thought perhaps you would give me some. It is so quiet here."

I looked at her with surprise. "I thought you lived with your uncle, Mr. Mason?"

"I did, but we do not agree, and I have no money of my own, and as I have to leave there I must support myself."

"But surely your natural resource would be in music, Miss Woolstine. Your voice ought to be worth a great deal to you."

"I could not sing in public," she quickly answered. "The church I do not mind, because I have gone there all my life, but the concert stage!—oh, I could not do that! And I would rather not teach. It worries me to teach music."

"You would make a success in concerts." She shook her head. "And," I continued, "it would be far more lucrative than any work I could give you. You would not like a position here at all. The girls are good, respectable girls, but they would not suit you at all. And the wages is low."

"I have my salary in the church," she said; "that would help a little, and I do not want a situation with your girls, Mr. Crawford; I want editorial work."

"Ho, ho, editorial work!" I smiled at this; "but you know Mr. Hale and I do all that and have time to spare."

"But I have helped you a little," she explained with eagerness. "I have written you several things and you have always published them. Last week you made an editorial of one."

"So, indeed! Then you are 'Mark Willis?'" and I nodded my head like a Chinese mandarin, I have since been informed. "Well, you are not only a very beautiful young lady, but you are a clever one, too. I don't know that we ought to refuse Mr. Mark Willis!"

"Oh, please do not," she cried. "I should be so glad to come here, and I think I could soon learn to be useful. I could cut out paragraphs for you, and that must be such stupid work for you to do; and I could write on what subjects you thought best, and if you or the other gentleman wanted to go away for a few days I am sure I could do different things for you. And," she added, "you might both want to go away together. Suppose today you also would have liked to have left town on the 1:45 train. Wouldn't you have been more comfortable to have known some one was here ready to receive messages or attend to your orders?"

At this how could I help smiling, and I told her that her reasoning almost convinced me. "Indeed," I added, "it would do so but for two reasons—one, we do not need you in the slightest, and the other is that this stuffy office is no place for a young lady."

She stood up and I could see tried to look entirely indifferent, but her lips trembled and her face paled.

"Of course then," she answered me, "there is nothing more to be said, and I can only beg your pardon, Mr. Crawford, for having troubled you."

As I sat still looking at her it flashed upon me that perhaps if I knew more of the history of this girl I should not so hastily shut the door upon her. And I have a very strong feeling about disappointing women. When I married my wife and I had only a meager salary upon which to live, and I grumbled enough because I had to work all night, and in consequence slept nearly all day. I thought I was deprived of my share of sunlight and social life, and my wife tenderly agreed with me.

After she suddenly failed in health and died I discovered that she had worked in our little house all day and sewed for the shops at night! It was thus she bought my little comforts! And now that she was dead and could not share the comfort and repose of my life it seemed to me that because of her deprivations I ought to be more thoughtful of other women. Little enough did the girls guess how often they owed some little pleasure or indulgence to the mute pleading of my wife's memory. Thinking thus, I said:

"Are you quite determined on newspaper work, Miss Woolstine?"

"Quite. And perhaps I should tell you that I have an offer which I can accept from The Royal Express, although I have not written for them, but I have just come from there and they seem desirous of trying me."

"Do you want to go there?"

She flushed painfully. "No, I do not. It is so public. There are so many men going and coming."

I rubbed my hands nervously.

"Sit down, Miss Woolstine; who did you see there—at the office?"

"Mr. Finley, the editor."

"And you will go there?"

"I think I ought at least to try it, don't you? It is one of our best papers."

I have not described Margaret Woolstine, and I do not know how to do so. She was a lovely creature, tall, slender, with a superb carriage of the head and the most charming coloring. Her eyes were dark and tender, but pride and obstinacy curved her pretty mouth, and I often thought that it could not be pleasant to cross her will. But thus far I have never had to do more than observe what has happened to others who tried to subdue and conquer her.

As she stood before me, so young and charming and innocent, I thought of my wife, who was also a Margaret, and I knew she would not have allowed the child to go into such a crowd as frequented The Royal Express, and I said:

"Have you no mother?"

"I have only my uncle," she answered, "and he is angry with me. My mother and father are dead."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Straight Way Was Good Enough.

She walked up to the fan counter of a large store, rustling in silk petticoat and gorgeous in russet shoes and chamois gloves.

"Have you," she began in a loud but not absolutely certain voice, "have you—er—any of those derseeacyle fans?"

"Any what?" inquired the clerk in amazement.

"Oh," said the young person loftily, "they're generally called fans derseeacycle, but the straight way seemed good enough for me."

When even this information failed to throw any light on the subject, she walked out again, saying that she'd look elsewhere where the clerks knew something. Such are the ways of the fin de siecle young person.—Omaha Bee.

The Wrong Man.

Bret Harte is so frequently complimented as the author of "Little Breeches" that he is almost as sorry it was ever written as is Colonel John Hay, who would prefer his fame to rest on more ambitious work. A gushing lady, who prided herself upon her literary tastes, said to him once: "My dear Mr. Harte, I am so delighted to meet you. I have read everything you ever wrote, but of all your dialect verse there is none that compares to your 'Little Breeches.'" "I quite agree with you, madam," said Mr. Harte, "but you have put the little breeches on the wrong man."—Argonaut.

A Matter of Taste.

Farmer Beachnut—I declare, if them city chaps don't wear the durndest lookin close I ever seed!—Truth.

A Sight o' Comfort.

Ragged Robert—What fur are yeh carrying that scrap o' paper around?

Moldy Mike—It's a sight o' comfort, that bit o' readin is. I got it out of a newspaper.

Ragged Robert—What's it about?

Moldy Mike—It's an article tellin of th' millions o' disease breeding bacteria that's been found in a bank note.—Tit-Bits.

How He Did It.

"I have a sure way of getting mosquitoes out of a room," said the melancholy man at the seaside boarding house.

"How do you do it?" asked several people at once.

"I go out of doors myself," he replied.—Washington Star.

Getting Too Serious.

Elaine—Why did you break off your engagement with George?

Gladys—You see, we are forced to be together a good deal, and I found I was getting fond of him.—Chicago Record.

Getting Up.

"There goes Van Dabble, the artist. Is he rising in his profession?"

"Oh, yes. Why, he has got so he can borrow $5 or $10 at a time."—Life.

Made Up.

She made up her frizzes with irons,
She made up her face with chalk;
You'd never suppose
That her lips of rose,
Whenever she'd smile or talk,
Were colored with scarlet tinting,
Or her blushes were purchased pink,
Or this beautiful girl's
White teeth were pearls
She could take out as quick as wink.
She made up her neck and shoulders
(They were both of them kalsomined),
And one day when Fred
Asked if they should wed
She easily made up her mind!

—Brooklyn Life.

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Representative Bland has introduced a new Free Coinage bill, repealing that portion of the Act of October, 1873, preventing the coinage of silver dollars and re-enacting the Coinage Act of 1873.

MOITT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Millbrae, San Mateo County, Cal., prepares boys for University or business. Graduates admitted to the State and Stanford Universities without examination. Next term begins Jan. 24, 1894. Send for catalogue. Ira G. Moitt, Ph.D., Master.

Of whispers of a Christmas tree the air's at present full,
And the small boy loves his teacher and his pleasant Sunday School.

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"Gol-lee!" said Tommy as he sat down at the Thanksgiving table and viewed the spread, "I wisht I was the injy-rubber man."

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with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1894.

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TRUE TO THE LAST.

A man said unto his angel:
"My spirits are fallen through,
And I cannot carry this battle;
Oh, brother, what shall I do?

"The terrible kings are on me
With spears that are deadly bright;
Against me so from the cradle
Do fate and my fathers fight?"

Then said to the man his angel:
"Thou wavering, foolish soul,
Back to the ranks! What matter
To win or to lose the whole?

"Adjudged by the little judges
Who hearken not well, nor see;
Not thus, by the outer issue,
The wise shall interpret thee.

"Thy will is the very, the only,
The solemn event of things;
The weakest of hearts defying,
Is stronger than all these kings.

"Though out of the paths they gather,
Mind's Doubt and Bodily Pain,
And pallid Thirst of the Spirit
That is kin to the other twain.

"And Grief, in a cloud of banners,
And ringleted Vain Desires,
And Vice, with the spoils upon him,
Of thee and thy beaten sires.

"What hands soever have armed them
Toward victory still to ride,
A meaning left to the rebel,
A use to the regicide.

"So bitter and large a meaning,
A vehement use so true,
One steady intent to scorn them
Doth scorn them and slay them too!

"While kings of eternal evil
Yet darken the hills about,
Thy part is with broken saber
To rise on the last redoubt.

"To fear not sensible failure,
Nor covet the game at all,
But fighting, fighting, fighting,
Die, driven against the wall!"
—Louise Imogen Guiney in Boston Pilot.

A WICKLOW STORY.

Many years ago two beings dwelt in the valley of Glendalough—i. e., the valley of the two lakes. One was in his sixteenth summer. The other had scarcely seen her thirteenth spring. They were the children of two well to do peasants, neighbors in that peaceful valley, and their young lives had hitherto passed a way as dreamily as the sound of the waterfall beside their doors. They were ever together. Their parents looked on their intimacy and smiled. And day by day as they wandered out into the fields to gather flowers, threading the mazy pathways of the woods or scaling, like young mountain chamois, the giddy cliffs around, they became more woven into each other's being until, even in their early youth, they were like two tendrils—intertwined with each other.

And so Joseph and Agnes grew up. One morning in the latter part of autumn they met at the old spring under the hillside, and set out to gather wild flowers for the coming festival—for the valley in those days was not so sparse of vegetation as it is today. The day was bright with autumn glory. All down the valley and high up over the blue face of heaven was a glow like that which prophets tell us hangs over the golden landscape of paradise. Leaf, tree and lake were steeped in effulgence, while the wind murmured low and tremulously.

"Let us go to Lugnaquilla," said Joseph. "for there are the choicest flowers, and the day is so beautiful we can go and return before nightfall."

Lugnaquilla is the highest mountain in Wicklow. Agnes hesitated a moment, and then said, "We shall lose sight of the mountain as soon as we enter the woods, but I know the way, let us go!" and hand in hand they wended their way. So full of thoughtless happiness were they that they had wandered from flower to flower until the sun was at the noon, without remembering that they ought long since to have been at the mountain of Lugnaquilla. All at once, however, in the midst of their mirth, this reflection came across them like a dark shadow on the bosom of some sunny lake.

They paused involuntarily, and Agnes, gazing up into Joseph's face with a look of mingled inquiry and alarm, said, "Joseph, where are we, and where is the mountain of Lugnaquilla?"

"I surely don't know the way," answered the boy, "and this seems like and yet unlike it. Ah! here is the road—no, it cannot be"—and he paused, bewildered.

"We are not lost, are we, Joseph?" said the maiden in trembling tones, drawing closer to her companion's side.

"Surely, we are not lost on the mountain? Oh, no!" answered the boy, cheering his companion, though his heart echoed not back his words. "I have only missed the way a little and will soon find it again. Rest awhile, Agnes, while I climb this tree to look out for the bluff brow of the Lugnaquilla."

But, alas! it was nowhere to be seen. With alarm he beheld nothing, on every hand around, but rugged hills—and here and there a valley opened out before him, but it was strange to the boy's eyes and there was no familiar feature in all that wild landscape.

It were a long story to relate how these two young beings wandered on from high noon until almost twilight, threading tangled forests, crossing mountain streams and scaling the rugged precipices crossing their path, in the vain hope of reaching the valley from which they had set out. Joseph never desponded, and if Agnes burst into tears at new disappointments he would cheer her with new hopes, until she grew ashamed to weep and smiled again as sweetly as ever. Mile after mile was thus left behind, yet they saw no signs around them of human life. All was wild, solitary, sublime. As night drew on the heart of Joseph began to despond, though he still strove to smile on Agnes.

"Oh, Joseph, it is not fear," she said tearfully, "that I feel; for are you not near me? But it is that my mother and yours, too, Joseph, will think all night that we are dead."

Meantime the twilight had darkened around them, and the wind, which had been shifting all around the horizon during the afternoon, came out at length from the bleak north. Often in those upper regions the day that opens with a summer's warmth will set in at sunset with the frost of December. Poor Agnes had been brought up with tender nurture, and now, when the storm came on in its fury, pelting fiercely on her unsheltered form, though Joseph covered her tenderly as he would a dove in his own mantle, yet even that could not keep out the keen breath of the tempest. Alas! for the unfriended situation of those two innocent young beings, alone in the forest, with night setting in and no covering for their heads but the tempestuous heavens.

Well might Agnes cling closer to Joseph as the storm howled fiercer overhead—and well might the tears gush unbidden even into his eyes as he thought of the frail being whose life he had imperiled, and yet, to save her, he would have laid down his own existence. But the storm waxed louder and louder, and the cold breeze became intense, as when it freezes the lakes in a single breath of the hurricane. Their frail clothing could not keep out the biting blast that the next moment froze upon their garments. They felt that drowsiness was stealing upon them, and yet they knew that it was death; they sat half sheltered against a tree, fast losing all recollection. Awhile they murmured of their lost way, of home, of heaven, and then there was a silence. Suddenly a light flashed over Joseph's fast dimming memory, that to sleep thus was to sleep forever; and rousing himself he approached Agnes and conjured her to awake.

"Agnes, dear Agnes," said he, "wake; lie not motionless, dear Agnes. Awake! awake!"

"Joseph, I am very cold," she said, as she revived at his plaintive ejaculation. "Let me sleep."

"But, Agnes, you must not sleep," said Joseph wildly.

But she only smiled. His words were in vain. Her mind was wandering in dreams. With agony of heart Joseph at length gave over in despair, and wrapping his mantle closer around Agnes, threw himself down under a tree and resolved to share the same fate as the girl whose life was fast ebbing away.

* * * * * * *

Far away in their happy homes the light still burned in the window for their beacon, and their mothers sat, broken hearted, weeping for them as for the dead.

And their fathers—where were they? Out on the hillside in the storm searching for their lost ones, hunting every well known resort, and under the precipices and in the streams, assisted by their neighbors, with torches flashing out across the darkness, and their warning halloos ringing far and clear along the night. For an hour they maintained their search, until they reached the stream whence Joseph and Agnes had set out for Lugnaquilla. There they paused, bewildered and uncertain where to proceed. Every nook and dell and cliff around had been ransacked in vain, and now, as they stood there in the torchlight, despair was seen on each countenance.

But did we say all despaired? No. One still hoped—the pastor of the flock; for he, too, gray haired though he was, had turned out into the pelting storm; and now he stood there in the midst of the seekers, and, baring his white locks to the icy wind, called on all to join him in a prayer that the loved ones might yet be rescued from death and restored to their parents, and even as he closed a smile of hope and holy faith played on his face as if it were the face of an apostle, and just then, too, a favorite dog of Agnes', which had seemed forgotten hitherto, sprang from the group and, with nose upon the ground, ran barking wildly away up the hillside.

"My children," said the old priest, "God hath already answered our prayers and sent this dumb animal to lead us on our way. See! he hath found the path the dear ones took. Fear not. Let us follow."

And they followed as he led. And on they went, mile after mile, up hillside and around the mountain, and then down into the valley and up the hillside once more, and away and away, until the chill air made even some of those strong men shiver. Yet never for a moment did the faithful hound swerve from his way, nor did his followers falter or doubt, but on they kept, until the storm had almost subsided and full two hours' time had passed since they set forth on their search. At length, with a loud cry of joy, the dog dashed madly forward, and that eager band, old and young, together hurrying on, beheld at a sudden turn the two dear ones they sought lying side by side in the half sheltered nook, shrouded in the icy garments they had wrapped around them ere they sank to sleep.

They sprang as one man to their sides. But alas! though a smile was on each dear one's cheek, yet all the color had fled from thence and cold and motionless were Joseph and Agnes. Like an ice bolt through their parents' heart came the conviction of their deaths. But the old priest did not despair. Laying his hand upon their hearts he ejaculated: "They live; their hearts beat faintly still. Praised be the Lord!" "My child! My child!" was all the parents could utter, as with mingled sobs and thanksgiving they bent over the rescued ones.

A rude litter was hastily formed for the sufferers. They were then wrapped in garments torn from the backs of hardy men, who bore them on their shoulders home; and the first dawn of recollection that broke slowly on Joseph and Agnes was in her father's cottage, with kind neighbors fostering the warmth in their chilled frames, and their parents hanging over them with tears of thankfulness and joy.

What more have we to add? Nothing, save that five years later there was a wedding in the valley of Glendalough and that Agnes and Joseph were the bride and groom.—Barry O'Conner in New York News.

Rivalry in High Life.

"What amuses me more than anything else in society," said a rather cynical woman of fashion, "is to watch people, and see just a little more than is betrayed on the surface; I confess it interests me vastly, although you may think it rather trivial on my part—but it is like reading Thackeray's 'Book of Snobs' illustrated by tableau vivants. At a dinner the other evening, before one of the biggest balls of the season, Mesdames Y. and Z., who were to 'receive' at the big affair later on, were both present, regal in their jewels and general magnificence. 'What is the matter with Mrs. Y.?' said Mrs. S., who sat next me. 'Do you notice how distrait and worried she seems?' 'Yes, and I know the reason,' I answered; 'Mrs. Z. has on better jewels than she has, and her diamonds have never been eclipsed before.'

"'Nonsense,' said my neighbor, 'that surely cannot be the reason; she is too much a woman of the world to give herself away like that. But she certainly looks anything but pleased about something.'

"And indeed her sulkiness, or whatever it was, was obvious, and after dinner she left very early, making some excuse about going home before the ball. 'She is going to put on more jewels, you will see,' I whispered to Mrs. S. 'Well,' she replied, 'if she does, I will say that you are a pretty clever mind reader.' A little later, when we happened to go into the ballroom together, I gave her a triumphant glance—Mrs. Z. had managed to muster just a few more brilliants than her rival and had recovered her good humor."—New York Tribune.

Telling the Bees.

Whittier's ballad, "Telling the Bees," was suggested by a remarkable custom brought from the old country and formerly prevailing in the rural districts of New England. On the death of a member of the family the bees were at once informed of the fact, and their hives dressed in mourning. This ceremonial was supposed to be necessary to prevent the swarms from leaving the hives and seeking a new home.

LIFE OF A DIVER.

A Veteran's Many Hair Raising Experiences Underneath the Water.

BATTLE WITH A MAN EATING SHARK

How the Air Pumps Act When a Man is Over One Hundred Feet Below the Surface of the Sea.

"I was born in Littlefield, a native of Block Island, but now keeper of a fish market on Fountain street, sixty-six years old, was a diver for twenty-four years, in all spent forty years under the water or upon it, and has tackled wrecks from Lake Superior to Niagara Falls and from Maine to Port Royal. He nearly lost his life ten years ago while getting the cargo out of the schooner Warren Gage, off the east of Narragansett pier, and has since that time preferred to stay above water.

"My first experience," said he, "was in Seaconnet river in 1859, hunting for Captain Ben Tallman's son, Jerome. It was in the month of August, and Jerome Tallman had been in the water eleven days. They'd dragged for him, but couldn't find him. I was shipman for Captain Charles Herbert, the wrecker, then, but one day the regular diver took sick, and as they had an agreement giving Captain Herbert $500 if he found the body in three days and $300 if he did not, with the idea of working at it all the time, I was picked out to go down. It was right off Gould's island, and I went down at 7:30 o'clock in the morning. I wasn't used to it, so I took sick about 9:30 o'clock, but I got some old Cognac brandy to drink and went back about 11. The first thing I saw when I got down the second time was a swarm of bluefish. I went through them, and then came a lot of dogfish.

"After I got through them I felt something whirl me around. I could tell it wasn't the current, so I looked around to see what it was. There was a big shark off to my left, looking at me. I'd have given a city to be out of his way, but says I, if I go up he'll bite me in two, and so I decided to stay there. I felt just as if my helmet was rising up. I suppose it was my hair. Well, Mr. Shark looked at me awhile. Then he goes round me twice and a half, and then I got my knife out again. He turns on one side, and I could have put a barrel in his mouth easy. I knew what was coming, so I waited. He dashed for me, and as he came I stepped one side, shut my eyes and slashed with the knife. I caught him in his life, for I cut his heart right in two.

"I opened my eyes and found him lying on the bottom fifty or sixty feet off, the blood rising from him in bubbles. I went up to him, and then something happened to me, I don't know what. I suppose I fainted, for I came to with my body leaning against the shark's, down there on the bottom. Well, I hadn't given any signal to my tender, so he had kept up the air supply, but pretty quick I felt them pull three times, to ask me if I was all right. They said the blood all came up to the top in bubbles before it mixed with the water.

"But, after all, I had my greatest experiences in the two years before the war. The time I went down 168 feet, the deepest I ever got, was in 1860. A vessel went down east-northeast of Point Judith and the captain's wife and daughter were drowned. I went down after them. They talk to me now of going down 500 or 600 feet, but I don't believe it.

"After the first 100 feet the pumps won't supply a man with air, except inside his helmet. Before that it will circulate around his body. When it only reaches his helmet his clothes begin to cling to him and his pores flow out all the water in his body. It is a terrible sensation. Now I got down to this vessel and started to descend into the companionway. At the first step I began to feel numb all over. It was the pressure of the water above me, and as I'd been told about it, I went back on the deck of the sunken vessel and climbed into the ratlines. I hadn't gone up more than three steps before I felt better. Then I went back again. You can continue this right straight along and go deeper each time. When I felt numb again I went upon deck and climbed onto the rail. I was all right in a minute, and then went into the companionway again. All this time the vessel was waving from side to side with the swell under the water.

"Now, it's queer, but there's something about bodies under water. Did you know that if you went into the cabin of a vessel where one was that it would start toward you, almost as if it were alive? It is that that makes the shock so terrible. You can't avoid them. They come as if they wanted to be taken away. Well, the captain's wife and daughter were in the state room at the foot of the stairs and I had to open the door. I took some blocks and braced my whole weight against the door. I weighed 200 pounds and the suit weighed 265 more. I knew there'd be a terrible shock, so I got all ready.

"The door gave way at last and broke into kindling wood like a flash. The concussion of the water flung the bodies toward me like lightning. I shut my eyes, and reaching out to grab the bodies, caught the woman's as she flew toward me. I signaled and was taken up. Then I went down to hunt for the little girl. I found she had come out when her mother did, and floated under the cabin table. Why, that table was set just as when the vessel sunk, and there was food on the plates at that very time. I was pulled up with the little girl."

Pausing, the old diver began to laugh, and when asked what it was about he said it was the air pump. In former times the pumping had been by hand, but now it was by steam. He preferred steam, for it kept up a regular supply of air. When it was done by hand, if a diver wanted more air they were liable to pump too fast, and if he signaled this was so they very likely sent it down too slowly. He told of a trick he once played on a water pipe boss who went down to inspect the pipes on the bottom of Toronto bay. The fellow was a tyrannical Englishman, and was hated by all the men. One day when the boss was under water a workman remarked that he'd like to shut off the air for awhile. Mr. Littlefield said that was wicked, but asked the workmen to light their pipes and smoke near the pump, saying that would do as well as shutting off the air. They didn't all see why, but they did it.

A pump sucks up everything in the air at its orifice, and very shortly it was carrying down tobacco smoke by the cubic foot. Two minutes elapsed, and then the boss gave three wild pulls to be taken up. He arrived at the surface very sick and frightened out of his wits. The first thing he asked was if the pump hadn't got afire. Mr. Littlefield said he guessed it had, and ordered a man to pour water on the bearings. This satisfied the boss, and the men went into fits behind his back. The man would never go down after that; he said he thought he had had an attack of heart disease.—Providence Journal.

KITCHENS ON TOP FLOORS.

An Innovation That Promises to Be More Generally Observed.

Will you have your kitchen in the top story of your house or will you have your boudoir? This is the question yet pending in modern domestic architecture in cities. Everybody agrees that the present system is unwise and wasteful. This assigns the top story for servants' quarters that are rarely occupied except at night, and squanders the glories of sunshine and air that are the prizes of all city architecture.

If the boudoir is in the top of the house there must of course be an elevator. But in all the new houses there are elevators, and the time is not distant when passenger elevators will be as essential a feature of private houses as the dumb waiter.

The late Mrs. Mary Jane Morgan had her boudoir in the upper story of her Madison square mansion. Here were the paintings that pleased her most—those works of art that gave her personal delight. On one side the view commanded the trees of the park, and the distant panorama of the street, and the pageant of the sky. The other side connected with the orchid house, a span of glass resting on the stables. Here was a promenade for a princess.

In a house of one of the Stuyvesant square colony, the architect has devoted the upper story to the private apartments of the lady of the house. Here are low divans, the easiest of chairs, cabinets concealed in the wainscoting which contain all the paraphernalia for immediate hospitalities. Around her are her choicest possessions, her dearest personal belongings. Into this sanctum no profane foot steps. Not even the gentleman to whom she holds allegiance ventures here except by invitation or coveted permission.

Here with nurse, or listening idly to the chorus in the tree tops of the park, she hears the doorbell ring with equanimity. If her mood is social she surrounds herself with chosen spirits, and they are as effectually cut off from interruption and invasion as if in a castle digged around with a moat.

The proximity of the roof to the boudoir suggests its value as a promenade, a retreat in the milder evenings of spring and fall, a place for luxuriance in the sun. Several projects of roof transformation have been proposed, but have not taken effect chiefly by reason of the migratory habits of the leisure class, which does not need such alleviations of city life.

As to the other proposition—the transfer of the kitchen to the upper story—Bruce Price, the architect, has made the experiment in a handsome city house on one of the up town streets. The kitchen looks east, south and west. It is a large, square room, floored and wainscoted with enameled tiles, equipped handsomely after the manner of modern kitchens, and, flooded with light, is as blithe a spot as could be found in any country house.

Adjoining the kitchen is the laundry, alike wainscoted and floored with tiles. Abreast is the servants' sitting room, and beyond their bedrooms. The dumb waiter holds communication with the ground floor and the dining room below.

Both mistress and maids found the arrangement satisfactory. To be sure, there was less social visiting by way of the area, but there were compensations for the maids in having their offices all on one floor, and thereby escaping the weariness of stairs. In the entire aloofness of the domestic machinery the mistress found repose, while the master blessed the sun which sent its first and last rays to the service of the cook for materially reducing his bills for gas.—New York Evening Sun.

A Story of Spurgeon.

A personal experience of Mr. Spurgeon was at the Crystal palace, where he preached to 25,000 people. Seated near to the pulpit, I observed Mrs. Spurgeon take her place just before her husband appeared, and that she was visibly affected by the mighty concourse of souls, all with upturned faces and fixed gaze upon one man, and all about to be thrilled to the core by that man's impassioned appeals to them to be saved alive. While Mrs. Spurgeon was concealing her emotion as best she might—in other words, dealing furtively and shyly with her pocket handkerchief—I saw the pastor beckon far off with his forefinger to one of the deacons.

Some brief, but evidently important, instruction was whispered by Mr. Spurgeon in the man's ear, and 25,000 people were at once agog with curiosity to know what this could possibly be at such a time, when the whole vast place was quivering with anticipation and suppressed emotional excitement. I happened to be seated so near to Mrs. Spurgeon that I at least out of that vast and silent crowd of expectants should hear what had delayed the pastor, and what the urgent matter was he had at such a critical moment to communicate. In a hoarse, fleshly whisper I heard this, "Mr. Spurgeon says, please will you change your seat, so that he will not be able to see you; it" ("it" was doubtless Mrs. Spurgeon's obvious emotion) "makes him nervous," and the lady moved immediately to another seat not visible from the preacher's place.—London World.

A Dull Scholar.

In the market at Darmstadt I watched how a peripatetic dealer in odds and ends made fulminating silver for his pea crackers. I observed the red vapors which were formed when he dissolved his silver, and that he added to it nitric acid, and then a liquid which smelled of brandy, and with which he cleaned dirty coat collars for the people. With this bent of mind it is easy to understand that my position at school was very deplorable; but I had no ear memory and retained nothing or very little of what is learned in this sense. I found myself in the most uncomfortable position in which a boy could possibly be; languages and everything that is acquired by their means, that gains praise and honor in the school, were out of my reach.

When the venerable rector of the gymnasium (Zimmermann), on one occasion of his examination of my class, came to me and made a most cutting remonstrance with me for my want of diligence, how I was the plague of my teachers and the sorrow of my parents, and what did I think was to become of me, and when I answered him that I would be a chemist, the whole school and the good old man himself broke into an uncontrollable fit of laughter, for no one at the time had any idea that chemistry was a thing that could be studied.—Justus Von Liebig in Popular Science Monthly.

Electricity from Wind.

Owing to the comparative scarcity of water power in many parts of England for the generation of power for electrical purposes, attention has been given to wind power, with which the country is well supplied. A small experimental plant has been in operation at a flour mill near London, the windmill supplying sufficient power to run a small dynamo. The current is used to charge a storage battery, form which a number of arc and incandescent lamps are lighted nightly.—New York Journal.

IMITATES BIRDS.

A Young Woman Who Sings Like Nature's Feathered Songsters.

"DEWDROPS OF CELESTIAL MELODY."

She Mimics any Bird From the Duck to the Meadow Lark, or the Nightingale and Thrush.

It is straight from the throat that Miss Mabel Stephenson lets loose that wonderful flood of rippling, twittering bird melody.

It is really very remarkable what this modest and gentle faced young girl does. She is such a very quiet and unobtrusive young person at first sight that the surprise when she gives you the first intimation of her gifts is all the greater.

When in her very artless way she begins her little recitation about birds, and then suddenly breaks into it, and from that moment goes weaving and winding all through it, that marvelous linked chain of all the liquid bird melody of an entire forest and meadow bird orchestra, the effect is quite startling.

Shut your eyes, and you are no longer in the frowzy atmosphere of a theater. It is an early morning in June, and you are out in the woods somewhere. There are no electric lights and gas jets. It is blazing summer sunlight. It is the odor of the forest, not of the footlights, that comes to you. Certainly it is a very astonishing thing to be done just by the loosening and contracting of vocal chords, with the valuable aid of bronchial tubes and a thorax.

A REMARKABLE GIFT.

Miss Stephenson says, and after hearing her you are quite prepared to believe it, that she can imitate any bird that wears wings and feathers, and as wings and feathers are part of the anatomical equipment of all birds, it amounts to saying that she can imitate them all. She can give the judicious and nonfrivolous "quack, quack" of the conservative and serious minded duck as accurately as she can imitate the giddy, soaring song of the vanishing skylark. It was a very early acquisition with her. She took to talking bird lingo almost as soon as she took to talking the sound commercial English of Michigan, where she was born.

She is a true American girl, Miss Stephenson, and she has mingled in the very best American bird society. Her repertoire is almost exclusively that of our own sweet singing American birds. She was in England recently, and picked up the songs of the thrush, nightingale and skylark just to show these stars of English bird opera that their songs were easy enough, and that anybody who had had a course in an American bird music conservatory could do them. But it is the whippoorwill, the yellow breast, the chicadee, the redbird, the catbird, the meadow lark, the swallow, the bobolink and, of course, the robin with the red waistcoat—these are the birds, good Americans all, whose songs she loves best to sing.

Then she can give to perfection the weird, melancholy cry of the loon and can pipe so like the quail that you have only to shut your eyes and fancy that you are out in the brown stubble of the fields. Neither the domestic goose nor the grave and reverend owl can be classed exactly among the merry warbling songsters of the feathered kind, but they each have a method of expressing disapproval.

HOW SHE LEARNED.

It was simply for her own amusement that she first developed her remarkable gifts of imitation, until now she has found that she can turn it to a source of profit, and this she is doing.

Her bird language education was only just begun in the country out in Michigan. When she was a very little girl she came to New York to live, and since then she has had to depend upon bird stores and upon such birds as she and her friends possess for her tuition.

Now, to come back to the physiological feature of the matter, there are a good many people who will tell you just exactly how Miss Stephenson does these wonderful imitations. It is nothing more than whistling pure and simple, many of them will say. The very keen and knowing ones sneer even at whistling. Nobody could whistle in that way, they say, with just the whistling apparatus furnished by nature. Miss Stephenson, they will tell you, has some ingenious little mechanical device for making the sounds, which she conceals in her mouth.

All this makes the gifted bird soloist laugh. She could not whistle a note if she tried, she says, and as for carrying something in her mouth you have only to watch her as she gives imitations to be convinced that this is all rubbish. She simply has a marvelous development of the vocal chords, which has been developed by years of practice that began when she was a mere child and when the throat muscles and vocal chords were pliant and flexible. The sounds come straight from the throat, as was remarked at the beginning of this article, and as you can see very plainly yourself if you are near by when the imitations are given. You will then very distinctly observe the throat flutter, as does that of a canary when he is soaring up in the high notes of some of his dizziest trills.

Speaking of trills, Miss Stephenson says these, curiously enough, are the easiest and least tiresome of the bird songs to imitate. It is the short, sharp twitters and the long, wailing cries which are the most trying.—New York World.

We can all recall some kindly grandmother of old times, who, as she tied her gold beads around the neck of a grandchild, who like Leah was "tender eyed," half apologetically explained the exceptional favor, "The beads, you know, will be good for Helen's eyes." A dignified gentleman, a man distinguished in great public matters, only a few days ago twirled an iron ring around his finger, and in explanation said, "That's for rheumatism!"

Women of the Middle Ages.

It is perhaps doubtful whether modern civilization tends to produce women of such strength of character and such intellectual and social acquirements as those who were the wives and daughters of the lords and captains of the feudal ages. The art and the literature of the Fifteenth century have immortalized women who remain models of virtue and refinement. In the Middle Ages, also, if we only took the trouble to study them, we should find that the women of the Latin nations were extremely cultivated and most intimately and affectionately associated with the lives and cares of their lords. At least such appears to have been the case in France, if we may judge from the romances, the chronicles and the poetry of the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth centuries, and from the evidence of the splendid monuments of architecture and the grand old tombs which have preserved the memories of so many ladies in sculptured effigies and eloquent epitaphs.

Like the model of feminine good breeding depicted by Castiglione at the court of Urbino, the ladies of the Middle Ages had not only the charm of delicate education and varied accomplishments, but also manly sentiments, a love of justice, a marked hatred of hypocrites and cowards and fine independence of character. Their conversation must indeed have had great charm, seeing that their feudal lords remembered it even in the heat of battle and looked forward to its solace as one of the sweets of victory.—Theodore Child in Harper's Bazar.

Women in George I's Time.

A manuscript diary of a middle class family belonging to the time of George I shows anything but a stay at home life. The ladies were always going about. But they staid at home in the evenings. There was a very good reason why the women should stay at home. The streets were infested with prowling thieves and with dangerous bullies; no woman could go out after dark in the city without an armed escort of her father's apprentices or his men servants. The occupations of a young lady—not a lady of the highest fashion—of this time are given by a contemporary writer.

He says that she makes tippets, works handkerchiefs in catgut, collects shells, makes grottoes, copies music, paints, cuts out figures and landscapes and makes screens. She dances a minuet or cotillon, and she can play ombre, lansquenet, quadrille and Pope Joan. These are frivolous accomplishments, but the writer says nothing of the morning's work—the distilling of creams, the confecting of cakes and puddings and sauces, the needlework and all the useful things.

They did not always stay at home. In the summer they sometimes went to Vauxhall, where the girls enjoyed the sight of the wicked world as much as they liked, the singing and supper and the punch that followed.—Walter Besant in Harper's.

She Never Thought.

A lady possessing a treasure of a domestic was surprised and angry to learn that said treasure was about to leave her employ.

"I consider your conduct very ungrateful," she said angrily. "I have paid you good wages and taught you to do many things, and this is the way you treat me. It is shameful."

The girl murmured something about being sorry, but persisted in her determination to go.

"You can at least tell me why you are leaving," said her mistress.

"Well," said the girl, "when you were sick I gave my bed to the nurse and slept on the floor, and I cannot get over the cold I caught then; and carrying all your meals up stairs gave me a hurt in the side, and I froze my fingers hanging out clothes, and the doctor says it's too hard, and if I don't quit I'll break down."

"Nellie, is this true?" asked her mistress, with tears in her eyes; "I never thought of it before. You shall stay and I will get some one to help you, and I'll take care of you myself until you are quite well and strong."

Nellie staid, and her mistress did as she promised, and this true story is commended to other housekeepers who have a treasure they are thoughtlessly overburdening.—Detroit Free Press.

Training of Girls in China.

During her first ten years the Chinese girl enjoys as much freedom as a boy; like a boy, she wears her hair in a long "pigtail," and frequently goes about in boy's attire, especially where there are no sons in the family—for in that case the Chinese wish to maintain the illusion that the house is not without male descendants. During this time, also, no matter what her station, she is trained in all household duties and woman's handicrafts. A high value is put on becoming demeanor, decent bearing and clothing, and in many houses it is considered a point of honor for the daughter to be able to prepare a large part of her dowry with her own hand.

While the little Chinese girl may be no less fortunate than a European child, during these years of impressionable childhood the Chinese parents, with only few exceptions, commit the first wrong to their daughters by letting them grow up without any schooling. This applies especially to the north; in the south, particularly in the Quang-Tong province, in which Canton lies, a better report was obtained. Although there education among women did not begin to be so common as among men, there were a few schools for girls under women's directions, while many received instruction from private teachers at the homes of their parents—Chautauquan.

A Pretty Den.

If you are repairing an old house and wish to have one or two striking and effective features, choose a room for a den and have the whole of a windowless side finished with drawers, cupboards, nooks and pigeonholes. Shut in some of these with stained glass doors, drape others with real silk or blue and white porcelain tinted crapy goods. Leave a gallery along the top for busts, pottery or unframed paintings. Cover the floor with matting and rugs, and if possible place low seats in the windows for plants or books. Select wrought iron frames for hanging lamps, with a copper candlestick placed here and there.

An old portable clothes closet may be converted into a corner shrine for such a room by being covered with dark red plush, in which is kept some family heirlooms. A few odd bamboo pieces of furniture will best harmonize with the rest of the room, or stiff carved chairs in dark mahogany, while an old fashioned desk, such as was in constant use in New England years ago, or any antique table or stand, will find a suitable abiding place here.—Exchange.

A Poor Way to Bring Up Children.

It never makes children better to tell them a dozen times a day that they are too mean for any use.—Ram's Horn.

UNHAPPY QUEENS

Uneasy Heads That Were Not Born to Wear Royal Crowns.

OBJECTS OF SYMPATHY AND PITY.

Eight European Sovereigns Who Were Not of Royal Birth.—Sad Stories of Their Lives.

Although there exists a popular impression to the effect that thrones in these modern times are beyond the reach of those who do not happen to be of imperial or royal birth, yet the fact remains that during the present century there have been no less than eight women who, notwithstanding the absence of the blood of monarchs in their veins, have been raised from among the people to sovereign rank.

It is worthy of note, however, that the crowns won by the eight women of non-royal birth to whom I have referred above have proved to be of an exceedingly thorny character. Indeed, each of these fair sovereigns remains on record as an object of sympathy and of pity rather than of envy. Their elevation above the heads of the people to whom they belonged has been accompanied by an amount of unhappiness, misery and bitterness far beyond the share that falls to the lot of the ordinary woman, and the celebrity which surrounds their names is due not so much to the brilliancy as to the sadness of their lot.

Empress Josephine owes her place in the niche of history to the heartless treatment to which she was subjected by her husband, and she is remembered—not as the brilliant and frivolous consort of the monarch who, for twelve years, was the mightiest in Christendom, but as the pitiable victim of his selfish ambition and of his cruelty.

A MOTHER OF A NAPOLEON.

Equally sad was the fate of beautiful Hortense, mother of Napoleon III, who, from the day she became queen of Holland until the time of her death in poverty, abandonment and exile, was a disappointed, sorrowing and heartbroken woman. The gilded apple of royalty, which had been placed in her hands in 1804, had turned into Dead sea fruit. She had seen her eldest son die, her second son killed and her third son a fugitive, forced to seek a haven of refuge in the United States.

The very name she bore was proscribed, all her relatives were either in banishment or dead, while her poverty was so great that she was forced to appeal to King Louis Philippe, the bitterest enemy of her house and the most relentless persecutor of her surviving son. Nor was the fate of Queen Caroline Murat, whose husband was first imprisoned and then executed by the order of the Bourbon king of Naples, any happier.

Julia and Desiree Clary, the two daughters of the Marseilles broker, who became respectively queen of Spain and queen of Sweden, were both noted for their domestic sorrows, and for the neglect and indignities of every kind to which they were subjected by their husbands.

Exile, widowhood and the tragical death of her only son in South Africa have endowed Eugenie de Montijo, the granddaughter of the Scotch merchant Kirkpatrick, with a majesty which, though sorrowful, is far superior to any which she ever possessed in the days of her greatest magnificence at the Tuileries. The aspect of the once beautiful, brilliant and supremely elegant, but now broken, infirm and prematurely aged consort of Napoleon III is sufficient to excite commiseration even in the hearts of the bitterest enemies of the Bonaparte regime.

Yet another of these heroines of royal romance is Natalie de Kechko, the more or less legally divorced queen of King Milan of Servia. Her life until now has even been more strange, more extraordinary and more full of exciting incident than those of the other three ladies above mentioned. Were it described in a novel it would be set down as extravagant, unreal and impossible; but far from such being the case, it constitutes one of the most romantic pages of the contemporary history of Europe.

QUEEN NATALIE.

Queen Natalie spent most of her childhood at Florence, where she attended one of the schools, a number of young American girls being among her schoolmates. On completing her education she lived some time on her father's estates in southern Russia and at St. Petersburg, where she, however, did not figure among what Thackeray describes as the "upper suckles."

Finding that his advances were spurned at all the foreign courts and even by the great families of the nobility on the Continent, Milan determined to fly for inferior game and to content himself with wealth instead of lineage. This he found combined with beauty of no ordinary nature in young Natalie Kechko, at that time only eighteen years of age. His request for her hand—and for her fortune of course—was not received with any great enthusiasm by Colonel Kechko, who was warned by his friends that the princely throne of Servia would constitute a bad investment for his money. At length, however, yielding to a hint from the authorities at St. Petersburg, who realized the advantages of having a Russian girl as mistress of the palace at Belgrade, he gave his consent, and the marriage was celebrated on Oct. 17, 1875, in the Servian metropolis.

A few years later, on Milan's assumption of the title of king, the pretty little schoolgirl of Florence became a full fledged queen. From that moment her sorrows began. They are of too recent a character to need any description anew here. But it must be admitted that she has suffered more than most women, and the incredible indignities and cruelties to which she has been subjected, both as a wife and as a mother, are sufficient to win for her the pity of all right minded and good hearted people and to discourage young girls from all inclination to grasp the royal or imperial crowns that may be brought within their reach.—Ex-Diplomat in New York Tribune.

Chicago's Shipping.

Chicago's shipping is second only to that of New York. From it the cereals of the northwestern states are transported through Lakes Huron and Erie to Buffalo, whence they are forwarded to New York by rail or by the Erie canal. Grain intended for Montreal may be carried over the lakes and down the St. Lawrence without once breaking bulk, and it is contemplated even to run steamers direct to England.—C. C. Rogers in Scribner's.

Wild Bananas Have Seeds.

Wild varieties of bananas have been found in Ceylon, Cochin China and the Philippines. These of course have seeds, but they are inferior to the long cultivated varieties. The banana is cultivated by suckers, and it is in this way that the plant is perpetuated indefinitely.—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26 1894

Notwithstanding the great number of residence houses that have been built in this city the past year, it is next to impossible to find a vacant dwelling at reasonable rent and of genteel appeapance. We conversed with a lady yesterday who has come here to permanently reside. She had canvassed all the real estate offices and had worn herself out looking for a respectable residence of eight rooms or so, and gave her task up in despair. This incident suggests to us the fact that there are a great number of vacant spaces between, say, the business portion of the city and Washington street. Their owners would meet a want that is keenly felt, if they would make them revenue producing by building a neat but not costly style of residence upon them. The hint is also intended for our beautiful suberbs across the river. Population is coming to us rapidly, and we should keep pace in residence improvements with the wonderful growth of our city.—Los Angeles Herald.

The San Francisco Post comes out with a demand for the resignation of Viscount Cornely, assistant Director General of the Midwinter fair, because of alleged crookedness in connection with concessions granted by him while in Chicago representing the management in San Francisco. The Post intimates that Cornely is very much interested in some of these concessions and now has $7,500 which should have been turned over to the financial managers in San Francisco. Director General de Young is said to have denounced Cornely as wholly unworthy of the position he holds, but the management is afraid to demand his resignation for fear of hurting the fair, in view of the prominent part he took in it at the beginning. It is going to be a pity if the Midwinter fair is to be involved in scandals like this before it is formally opened. What will result before the fair closes.

The late Senator Stanford's widow is not left so badly off, after all. The appraisement of the estate was filed last week; and exclusive of the Palo Alto, Gridley and Vina ranchos, it amounts to the comfortable sum of $17,600,000. The properties named, which are exceedingly valuable, had been donated to the Leland Stanford jr., university. Almost any person of moderate ideas could get along on this sum, particularly as it is limited to the property left by the deceased senator in California. If the figures were doubled the real value of the estate would be approximated.

The Congressional committee of Ways and Means has perfected an income tax law which they believe will, if passed, do away with the objectionable Paul-Pry features of the income tax law of 1862. A universal tax of two per cent. is placed on corporations. This tax must be reserved out of the dividends when declared, and a like tax is placed on all incomes over $4,000 a year. For failure of the individual liable to this tax to report the same to the assessor a heavy penalty is attached. There is great opposition to the bill in both houses and it is very doubtful if it will pass.

The Democrats of Ohio the other day set a good example to the people of the whole country when they took part in the ceremonies of inaugurating Governor McKinley. They showed that they respected the chief executive of their State, though they do not endorse his political principles. How would it do for our Republican friends to show some of the same spirit occasionally, instead of so often attributing dishonorable motives to the President for everything he does or does not do?

Every time Andrew Carnegie makes a public exhibition of philanthropy he reduces the wages of the men employed in his various protected manufacturing establishments, and he never makes a contribution of money to any cause that is not heralded to the people on every telegraph wire in the land.

(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1893

Dec 31	Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Sept. 30, 1893, date of last report. Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn.....		$15 199 65
	General Exp. Fund....	3,654 44	
	Salary Fund.....	3,5 4 84	
	School Fund.....	3,973 53	
	Hospital Fund	575 85	
	Road Fund.....	161 50	
	Bridge Fund.....	3 7 13	
	Unapportioned Fund...	18 00	
	Rd. Dist. No. 1 Fund....	145 00	
	" " " 2 "	188 00	
	" " " 3 "	252 98	
	" " " 4 "	149 60	
	" " " 5 "	133 48	
	Lone Pine Building....	2,105 33	
		$15,199 65	$15 199 65

Dec. 31	Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.		
	Inyo County.....	$64,990 55	
	Inyo Co. Bonds 1890		64 000 00
	Old General Fund..		990 55
		$64 990 55	64 990 55

Dec. 30	Exhibit showing present financial condition		
	Inyo county (total indebtedness)	$64,990 55	
	Less cash, in County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness		$31 037 64
	Real'g Indebtedness		33 952 91
		$64 990 55	$64 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved this 4th day of Jan., 1894, by the Board of Supervisors.

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 50.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over twenty-one and under fifty five years of age, found in each Road District of the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1894, and the thirty first day of December, 1894, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a road poll tax of two dollars.

SECTION 2. Said road poll tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo and shall be placed to the credit of the several road districts of the said County of Inyo from which said road poll tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 46 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 9th day of January, 1893, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances and parts of Ordinances of said Board in conflict here with are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

R. LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
(SEAL)
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 50 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 6th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, A. C. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, John Wilson, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

R. LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
(SEAL)
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Road Poll Tax.

ORDINANCE NO. 50.

Filed January 6, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book "B" of Ordinances, at page 105.

D. J. HESSION,
By J. E. PARKER, Clerk.
Deputy.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 51.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, State of California, must annually procure a license therefor from the Tax-Collector of said Inyo County, and must make therefor the following payment:

1. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control five thousand sheep or more shall constitute the first class, and must pay Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars per annum for the first five thousand sheep, and for every additional thousand sheep the sum of Fifty Dollars per annum.

2. Those owning and having in their possession and under their control four thousand sheep and less than five thousand constitute the second class, and must pay Two Hundred Dollars per annum.

3. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control three thousand five hundred sheep and less than four thousand constitute the third class and must pay One Hundred and seventy-five Dollars per annum.

4. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control three thousand sheep and less than three thousand five hundred constitute the fourth class and must pay One Hundred and fifty Dollars per annum.

5. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control two thousand five hundred sheep and less than three thousand constitute the fifth class and must pay One Hundred and twenty-five Dollars per annum.

9. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control two thousand sheep and less than two thousand five hundred constitute the sixth class and must pay One Hundred Dollars per annum.

7. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control one thousand five hundred sheep and less than two thousand constitute the seventh class and must pay Seventy-five Dollars per annum.

8. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control one thousand sheep and less than one thousand five hundred constitute the eighth class, and must pay Fifty Dollars per annum.

9. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control five hundred sheep and less than one thousand constitute the ninth class and must pay Twenty-five dollars per annum.

10. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control a less number than five hundred sheep constitute the tenth class, and must pay Twelve Dollars and fifty cents per annum.

SECTION 2. The license provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed a debt due the said County of Inyo, and the Tax-Collector of the said Inyo County shall have the collection of said license, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails or neglects, or refuses to take out such license, the said Tax-Collector may direct suit to be brought in the name of the County of Inyo as plaintiff, for the recovery of said license and in such case either the Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff, fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 3. The County Auditor of said Inyo County shall prepare and have printed, suitable blank licenses for the said Tax Collector to carry out the provisions of this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached, for the signature of the Tax-Collector, when sold.

SECTION 4. The said Tax Collector shall collector a fee of one dollar for each license sold which shall be paid into the Salary fund of the said Inyo County.

SECTION 5. All moneys collected for licenses under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said Inyo County as other moneys, and shall be placed to the credit of the Salary fund of said County.

SECTION 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from its passage, and ordinance No. 41 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 7th day of January, 1892, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances of said Board, in conflict herewith, are each and all of them hereby repealed.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said Inyo County, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty-five days.

ROBERT LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
(SEAL)
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 51, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board held on the 5th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: A. C. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, Frank Fitzgerald, John Wilson, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

ROBERT LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
(SEAL)
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Sheep.

ORDINANCE NO. 51.

Filed January 6th, 1894.

D. J. HESSION.
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book B of Ordinances, at page 107.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
By J. E. PARKER.
Deputy.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 52.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons, and Indians not taxed, who have not paid the same in another county of the State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Poll Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo, for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty five days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published, with the names of the members of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

ROBT LOVE
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
(SEAL)
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 52 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 5th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: A. C. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, John Wilson, Frank Fitzgerald, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

ROBERT LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
(SEAL)
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 52.

Hospital Poll Tax.

Filed January 6, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book B of Ordinances, at page 110.

D. J. HESSION
By J. E. PARKER Clerk.
Deputy.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

OSITO, 19,726.

By McKinney, 2:11¼

McKINNEY, 8818
4 year old record.....2:12½
5-year-old race record.....2:14
6 year-old race record.....2:11¼
Sire of Sir Credit (3).....2:28½
McZeus (2).....2:29¼
McKinney, at 6-years-old is the sire of two colts in the 2:30 list. Last year he won the great free-for all race at Stockton, trotting the fastest heat in 2:11¼, beating Klamath, Ottinger, Steve Whipple and others. He was bred in Kentucky and brought to California when a yearling.

ALCYONE, 732
Record, 2:27
Sire of ten with records from 2:08 to 2:19¾ and thirty with records from 2:08 to 2:30. His sons have produced nineteen with records under 2:30

GEORGE WILKES, 519
Record, 2:22
Sire of fourteen with records from 2:13¾ to 2:19¼, seventy-five with records from 2:13¼ to 2:30 and the dams of sixty-one with records from 2:09¾ to 2:30. His sons have produced 802 with records from 2:07¾ to 2:30

HAMBLETONIAN 10 (Rysdyck's)
Sire of
Electioneer, sire of Arion, 2:07¾
Harold, sire of Maud S... 2:08¾
Dictator, sire of JayEyeSee 2:10
Volunteer, sire of StJulien 2:11¼
Egbert, sire of Egthorne.. 2:12½
Etc., etc., etc.

DOLLY SPANKER
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

ALMA MATER
Dam of six with records from 2:22¾ to 2:30. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

MAMBRINO PATCHEN, 58
Sire of twenty-one with records from 2:20¼ to 2:30, and of dams of 83 in the 2:30 list.

ESTELLA (Thoroughbred)
By Imported Australian, sire of Joe Daniels and many other fast race horses.

RHODE ISLAND, 267.

BELL BRANDON, 2:20½
By Hambletonian 10

ROSA SPRAGUE
Dam of McKinney, 2:11¼. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

GOV SPRAGUE, 444
Record, 2:20¼
Sire of five with records from 2:15¼ to 2:19½, and of thirty-three with records from 2:15¼ to 2:30

ROSE KENNEY
Dam of Messenger Chief, 1825, sire of seventeen with records from 2:16¼ to 2:30

MAMBRINO MESSENGER

J. S. KINNEY MARE
By Mountrino Chief, 11, sire of six with records from 2:18¼ to 2:30 and of the dams of 23 in the 2:30 list.

OSITO, 19,726.

TWILIGHT
Dam of Osito, 19,726. Osito is a dark bay, with white hind feet, a small star in the forehead. He was foaled March 15, 1892. When matured he will be 15¼ hands high and will weigh about 1050 pounds. He has splendid trotting action, and at Los Angeles in October last, when one-year-old, he trotted a mile in 2:51 the last quarter being trotted in 39 seconds, a 2:36 gait.
OSITO will make the season of 1894 at Independence, Cal., limited to Eight mares of approved breeding.

TERMS, $50 For the Season
Irv. H. Mulholland,
Owner.
Independence, Cal.

OTHELLO, 16,057
2-year-old record.....2:28
2 year-old trial.....2:23
2 year-old trial, ½ mile.....1:08

SULTAN, 1,513
Record, 2:24
Sire of Stamboul.....2:07¼
Saladin.....2:05¾
Lucy R.....2:18¾
Ruby.....2:19¾
Bay Rose.....2:20½
and twenty-five in 2:30
and of the dams of
Regal Wilkes.....2:17½
Glendine.....2:20

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of Sultan.....2:24
Tommy Gates.....2:24
Del Sur.....2:24½
and four others in 2:30

SULTANA
By Delmonico, 110, double grandson of Hambletonian, 10

ATALANTA
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.
Dam of Othello (2).....2:28
Atalanta Wilkes (2) 2:29¼
and full sister to
Beautiful Bells.....2:29¼
Dam of six in the 2:30 list, including Belleflower (2) 2:24¾
and Bell Bird, yearling..2:26¼

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of the dams of
Sable Wilkes (2).....2:18
Bell Bird (1).....2:26¼
Bay Rose.....2:20½
and many others.

MINNEHAHA
Dam of Alcazar.....2:20¼
and four others in the 2:30 list.

ECHO, 462
Sire of Belle Echo.....2:20
Senator.....2:21½
Victor.....2:22
Gibraltar.....2:22
Sire of Homestake 2:14¼
Sire of dam of Directum..2:05¾
Direct.....2:06
and many others.

THETIS
Dam of Col. Hawkins..2:29¼
Registered in the Great Brood Mare table.

LITTLE SKIP
Dam of Jarvis, 16,239

ODD FELLOW, 15,265
Sire of Riceta.....2:21¾
Oliver J.....2:22
Roxey.....2:22
Danger.....2:26¼
Odd.....2:28

ODD FELLOW, 15 265
Full brother Col. Hawkins 2:29½

SKIPPER

KITTY CLYDE
By Geo. M. Patchen, 31, 2:27
Sire of Wells Fargo....2:18¾
and ten others in.... 2:30
And of dams of Suisun.2:18¼
Maggie E.....2:19¼
and six others in.....2:30

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN S. CORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
the obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

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INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

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I. H. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the 'INDEPENDENT' Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

WALTER A. LAMAR
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.
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Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

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LONE PINE, CAL.
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All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT

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MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence,

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind.
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
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OFFICE OVER THE BANK OF BAKERSFIELD, opposite the Southern Hotel
Prompt and careful treatment given and the easiest possible pain inflicted. Address
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P. W. FORBES P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address, P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal
P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

WE WANT YOU
to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made Two Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.
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General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

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INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
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GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884
476tfn

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist .. FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

TUESDAY, January 23, 1894.

L. A. Auger, Jr. vs. Emelie Thiebaut—Filed complaint.

A. Cohen vs. Wm. Rowan—Filed writ of attachment.

WEDNESDAY Jan. 24, 1894.

Rose Caffrey vs. Patrick Caffrey—Filed Complaint. Issued summons.

W. W. Yandell vs. His creditors—Filed petition by debtor. Filed adjudication of insolvency.

Bar silver, 66¾.

Beautiful winter weather these days.

J. C. Miller was at Independence yesterday.

O. I. Mairs visited Bishop early in the week.

Silver is quoted 2½ cents lower this week than last.

Otis Clarke was down from Bishop during the week.

District Attorney Forbes returned from Bishop last Tuesday.

California produced $13,026,910 worth of bullion in 1893.

J. D. Lewis Esq., came down from Bishop early in the week.

O. I. Mairs has leased the Bishop Creek Hotel to Mrs. T. K. Hutchison.

It is reported that Fred Holbert has leased the Sanger ranch at Alvord.

White Smith has almost entirely recovered from his recent attack of rheumatism.

A letter from Bakersfield states that Will Sanger has disposed of all his horses at fairly good prices.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bell came down from Big Pine on Wednesday, returning yesterday morning.

Henry McMurry has nearly completed a new residence on his land about two miles south-east of Big Pine.

Miss Grace McAfee came in from Fish Lake Valley last week and is visiting with her sister, Mrs. J. R. Eldred, at Big Pine.

Mrs. Thos. Williams of Big Pine expects to start for the Midwinter Fair to-morrow morning. She will be gone about a month.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz expect to start for San Francisco on Tuesday next. They will probably be absent about three weeks.

The Inyo Canal Company, Hon. Tremore Coffin, President and F. Melver, Supt. has subscribed $100 to Inyo County Midwinter fair exhibit.

Parties holding warrants of the 18th Dist. Agricultural Association, can have the same cashed by presenting them to the Treasurer, Henry Rhine, at Independence.

W. K. Miller writes us from Keeler that the fare from Keeler to San Francisco and return via Mojave, has been fixed at $24.35, including five admission coupons to the Midwinter fair.

J. R. Eldred and Dave Pittman are mining in in Lead canyon. There are several other parties interested in that section, and considerable work will be done there during the coming season.

The *Index* reminds one of nothing so much as Henry Cartier's description of his terrier: "He is a great bluffer; you pay no attention to him and he will growl, and bark, and snap at you. But he won't bite.

Dr. McQueen has been very busy all the week repairing the masticating element of the community. He will remain here until Wednesday of next week when he will go to Lone Pine. All requiring dental work done should fix a date with him immediately.

D. H. Irland, Chief contractor of the Mt. Whitney canal, left for Los Angeles last Sunday. He expects to return in about ten days. The most favorable news has been received from London regarding the enterprise and its ultimate success may be considered assured.

This week's *Index* pleads the baby act and endeavors to foist upon us the onerous duty of guardian. Don't be uneasy, neighbor, or give way to peurile anxiety; there is said to be a special Providence that protects children, fools and drunken men, so you are all right.

An Explanation.

The following is taken from a letter received from Los Angeles last Monday, and we do not think even the most captious can reasonably find fault with its publication.

" " " " Looking over my article in the New Year's *Herald* I find that there is some ground for the complaint made in the *Register* that very little is there said about Bishop. But that was no fault of mine. In the manuscript furnished by me to the *Herald* Bishop was described precisely as it appears in my last pamphlet; in fact, I clipped that description from the pamphlet and pasted it in my manuscript. But the matter furnished by me would have filled over seven columns of the *Herald* and the paper could not afford to give so great an amount of space to one county, even if paid for it. To do so would necessarily exclude entirely description of other counties. The *Herald* editor exercised his own discretion in cutting from the manuscript; had I done the cutting the description of Bishop would have been retained. But nobody except a man very ignorant of what is going on the world would find fault with the article as it stands in the *Herald*. Only the grossest stupidity will imagine that any part of Owens Valley can be benefited without the whole being gainer. All parts of the Valley have resources of land and water that will attract settlers and only a mischievous dunce will say one word to a stranger in dispraise of any other part of the county than where he may happen to cumber the earth with his presence. There are men like frogs, who, when they raise their head above the puddle in which their lives are spent, do so only to utter a dismal croak; it it were not for croaking their very existence would not be noticed."

C. MULHOLLAND.

Making Themselves Homes

A trip to Big Pine, after an absence of only a few months, shows vast improvement in the surrounding country. South and east of town a large acreage of new ground is being brought under cultivation. What but a few years ago was a barren plain several miles in extent, will soon be all bearing alfalfa and other crops. The big improvement has been made possible by the building of the Big Pine canal. Wherever water is brought upon land in the Valley, the production of taxable property is an immediate result. The country surrounding Big Pine, when in the natural state, is a nearly level plain covered with high sagebrush, indicating that the land is of excellent quality. There is just sufficient fall to render it easy of irrigation, and there is plenty of water to bring the entire territory under cultivation. Several young men, with no assistance except their own industry, are building up valuable homes. The country is being dotted with new buildings, and an air of prosperity pervades all.

Califora a Will Do.

The *Index* is constantly talking about "hope deferred" and "waiting." If that barnacle would do more "rustling" and less "waiting" it might assist, even in a very small way, to bring about the good times that are in store for us all in the near future. We must give it credit for one thing, however; a persistent effort to cause Inyo county to become a part of Nevada. Every business man in the county who would like to see that point accomplished should immediately and cheerfully answer the call of the *Index* for funds, that it may be better enabled to carry out that purpose. We take this occasion to say, however, that California is good enough for us.

The Black Warrior Mine.

Tressel & Munn are at work developing the Black Warrior mine, about six miles west of Big Pine. There is a shaft sunk about 110 feet in the ledge, and at a point 60 feet from the surface a tunnel has been run 200 feet along the ledge. The ore assays about $23 a ton all through and is free milling gold. The mine is about 300 yards from Big Pine creek, and there is plenty of timber all around it. The ledge is about a foot thick, has clearly defined walls, the hanging being slate and the foot granite with clay casings. There is every indication of the mine developing into a permanent and valuable property.

Washington's Birthday.

Big Pine will celebrate Washington's Birthday, February 22nd. A purse of $150 will be given for a quarter race, entrance ten per cent of purse, entrance money added. Free for all horses owned in Inyo County. There is talk of a base-ball game, but definite arrangements have not yet been made. In the evening a grand ball will be given at the Big Pine Hotel. There is no place in the State where visitors are more hospitably entertained than at Big Pine, and a thoroughly good time is sure to be had.

Public Notice

I take this means of notifying S. A. Densmore that his irrigating ditch running through my land is damaging my property by making deep cuts and washes. And you are hereby notified to repair said ditch and put it in condition to prevent further damage.

C. A. WALTER.

Attention is directed to the tabulated pedigree of Osito, 19,726, published this week. It will be seen that he is a grandly bred colt, both his sire and dam coming from the highest speed producing lines. As he will be bred to a very limited number of mares, intending breeders should communicate with his owner without delay. First come, first served.

Last Saturday evening the following officers of Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. were installed: Irv. H. Mulholland, W. M. H. P. Cartier, S. W.; J. A. McKenzie, J. W.; O. I. Mairs, Treas.; B. Rhine, Sec.; J. S. Gorman, S. D.; Paul Houard, J. D.; G. W. Brady, Tyler.

J. F. Beale, station agent at Citrus, informs us that tickets are now on sale in his office to the Midwinter fair in conformity with the new schedule. The rate is $25 60, including four entrance coupons to the fair, tickets good for thirty days.

McNulty, the wife murderer, is to be hanged in San Francisco to-day. The Governor has refused to interfere with the execution of the sentence.

The telegraph yesterday reported that Corbett had defeated Mitchell in three rounds. No particulars have been obtained.

Railroad Traffic During the Fair.

So far as the figures at hand go they show that the number of people brought into Chicago by the 21 passenger lines entering here during the fair period were in round numbers 3,335,000. This allows 350,000 each for the five leading passenger lines, 300,000 each for the five next following, 150,000 each for the next group of five, and 50,000 each for the six weak lines. Allowing each of these passengers to have visited the fair five times would account for an attendance of 16,755,000, which would be a good proportion of outside visitors. It would leave but a little over 5,000,000 visits from Chicagoans.—Chicago News.

Champion Cotton Picker of Texas.

The best day's cotton picking by any one in the county this year, to which our attention has been directed, was done on Friday on Turkey Creek by Will J. Daniel. On that day he picked 804 pounds. During the present season he picked 9,514 pounds, and says an average day's work for him is 400 pounds.—Taylor Dispatch in Galveston News.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address (and inclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada makes it standard authority. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN SENDING FOR THE TREATISE.

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1893, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first instalment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax Collector.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of E. L. Smith, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of E. L. SMITH, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. W. Forbes, Esq., in the Court House, at the town of Independence, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

H. H. HOWELL,
Administrator of the estate of E. L. Smith, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Dec. 22nd, 1893.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Administrator.
dec31 5t

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Williams,
Proprietor.

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SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
AND BATHS.

Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 20th
" ..... February 17th
" ..... March 17th
" ..... April 14th
" ..... May 19th
" ..... June 16th
" ..... July 14th
" ..... August 11th
" ..... September 8th
" ..... October 13th
" ..... November 10th
" ..... December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

IR WIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands o pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

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Your Fruit and Produce

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CAR LOAD LOTS A SPECIALTY.

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CAR LOTS 2 | SMALL LOTS, 4 |

Send for Their Price List.

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Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

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LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

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MONEY Beginners earn from $75 to $150 per week, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you employment, and will teach you free. You work in your own locality, wherever you live. Both sexes, all ages. We start you. No risk. Can work in spare time, or all the time. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

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A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

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Customers supplied on all points

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Send orders to

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PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
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MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator, insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons.
j19-tf

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BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal A. N. BELL.

The Newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wears, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly
on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED "DRESDEN" WARE.

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.	
	Leave—		Arrives—	
Mound House	10:00 a. m.		5:55 p. m.	
Dayton	11:30 a. m.		5:20 p. m.	
Wabuska	1:35 p. m.		3:05 a. m.	
Hawthorne	4:50 p. m.		1:00 m.	
Luning	6:35 p. m.		10:05 a. m.	
Sodа Springs	7:15 p. m.		9:35 a. m.	
Belleville	8:25 p. m.		8:15 a. m.	
Candelaria	Ar. 9:10 p. m.		Lv. 6:45 a. m.	
	No. 3.		No.	
	Leave—		Arrives—	
Belleville	8:35 a. m.		5:35 p. m.	
Benton	12:05 p. m.		1:45 p. m.	
Bishop Creek	2:15p. m.		11:11 a. m.	
Alvord	3:00 p. m.		10:10 a. m.	
Independence	4:35 p. m.		8:40 a. m.	
Lone Pine	5:25p. m.		7:45 a. m.	
Keeler	Ar. 6:15 p. m.		Lv. 7:00 a. m.	

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (18 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (40 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

WINES,
LIQUORS,
& CIGARS

The most careful attention given to the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 td

Inyo
Stage
Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

THE HIGHEST AWARD.

Royal Baking Powder has all the Honors —In Strength and Value 20 Per Cent above its Nearest Competitor.

The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for articles of its class—greatest strength, purest ingredients, most perfectly combined—wherever exhibited in competition with others. In the exhibitions of former years, at the Centennial, at Paris, Vienna and at the various State and Industrial fairs, where it has been exhibited, judges have invariably awarded the Royal Baking Powder the highest honors.

At the recent World's Fair the examinations for the baking powder awards were made by the experts of the chemical division of the Agricultural Department at Washington. The official report of the tests of the baking powders which were made by this department for the specific purpose of ascertaining which was the best, and which has been made public, shows the leavening strength of the Royal to be 160 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the cream of tartar baking powders exhibited at the Fair, the next highest in strength thus tested contained but 133 cubic inches of leavening gas. The other powders gave an average of 111. The Royal, therefore, was found of 20 per cent. greater leavening strength than its nearest competitor, and 44 per cent. above the average of all the other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quality of the food it makes as to fineness, delicacy and wholesomeness, could not be measured by figures.

It is these high qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the country for so many years, that have caused the sales of the Royal Baking Powder, as shown by statistics, to exceed the sales of all other baking powders combined.

Costly Wedding Presents for Sale.

It is a pitiful item in a story full of pathos that several of the presents originally bought as wedding gifts for the Princess May should now be once more offered to the public, their intended designation lending them a special charm to a certain class of buyers. One feels additionally touched when one remembers the delight with which the princess is said to have received those which were sent her before her terrible trouble. Yet in a little shop in the Strand, well known to connoisseurs, can be seen the celebrated Tiffany necklace, a riviere of magnificent diamonds, which was bought in New York to present to the popular princess.

Another particular treasure is a sapphire. I was going to say a priceless stone, but truth to tell it is priced, and its value is £5,000. It is a perfect stone, without flaw, of exquisite color, two inches long and 1½ inches broad. At present it is set around with fine brilliants and forms a royal looking brooch. The other day a would be purchaser brought his wife to see the present he proposed to make, but she would have nothing to say to the jewel. "No, thank you," she exclaimed; "I should feel like a church window if I wore that." So the treasured heirloom of an old noble Russian family is still in the market.

Newest Mode of Burglary.

The other day a gentleman in a northern suburb found a stranger ascending his staircase, who, without betraying any emotion, said he had come about the repairs. "Oh, yes," replied the owner, "but I am in a hurry to keep an engagement just now. Come out with me, and I'll tell you what I want done." The two walked out together, the householder talking about waterpipes and tanks, and the stranger answering with a glibness that showed considerable experience, until they came to a policeman, when the former at once gave the pretended plumber into his custody for being in his house with unlawful intent.

Upon him were found the usual instruments of the burglar's business, and when taken to the police station he was soon identified as an expert crib cracker, who was already wanted on several charges of housebreaking and burglary. People will do well to view with suspicion men who come to their dwellings to do repairs which have never been ordered.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Telephones for Use in Battle.

Particulars of the behavior of the field telephone system in the French autumn maneuvers have now been published. Magneto telephones were used, as no delicate microphone or battery is required with them. The transmitter was held in the hand and the receiver was affixed to the "kepi." Combined receivers and transmitters were also employed. A bare bimetallic wire 0.6 millimeters in diameter was unrolled from a drum and laid out of harm's way on hedges, branches, walls and in trenches.

A line twenty-three kilometers long was thus laid, with the addition of ten posts, in five hours; speech was good, and the whole was taken up again in an hour. During a sham fight a cavalry division passed over a long line without interrupting the communication. A bayonet stuck in the ground made a good earth circuit, so did the body of a cavalry horse if the wire was attached to the bridle.—London Globe.

Russian Discipline.

Much comment has been excited by a recent occurrence at Wilna, in western Russia. The men of one of the batteries of an artillery regiment stationed at Wilna mutinously refused to salute one of their officers when he came among them. He summoned them more than once to pay him the due sign of respect, but the soldiers paid no attention. The officer, enraged at this behavior, at length drew his revolver and shot two noncommissioned officers, one after the other. He was taking aim at a third when the soldiers, in fear of their lives, at length gave the proper salute. The incident is being hotly discussed in military circles, some officers maintaining that their confrere was justified in his act, while others condemn his extreme conduct.—London Times.

A Strange Explosion.

Seth Williams and Morris McClelland met death in a mysterious explosion at Cave City, Ky. They were digging a cistern and had reached a flat rock eight feet down. Williams struck the rock with a sledge hammer, causing a terrible explosion, which buried McClelland beneath flying bowlders and killed him, and threw Williams into a tree fifty yards away. McClelland lived just long enough to tell what had happened. Several persons have closely examined the scene of the explosion, but discovered nothing beyond bluish vapor with a sulphurous smell issuing from between two large rocks.—Exchange.

My Heart's Delight.

By LOUISE STOCKTON.

"Very well," said I, "some one must take care of you, and I am going to ask you to let me try for a little while until your uncle has slept his anger off. And although we do not actually need another editor you can be of use to us, and I want you to come."

Did she resent this half grudging invitation? No. She looked at me with content and happiness in her eyes and asked me if she should begin the next morning.

When Hale came down stairs Miss Woolstine was gone and I was in a little room back of our office taking papers out of a desk.

"How is this," he said with a fine affectation of wonder, "didn't you get off?"

"Hale," said I, "we are going to have another editor, and this room will have to be made ready for her at once. I think we'll put a matting on the floor and make it look clean and cool, and we'll hang a pink curtain at the window. This desk will do, but we must get a better chair. If you will clear our belongings out I'll send Marvey for the scrub woman and I'll go for the matting."

"By George!" said he, "are you daft? What on earth are you talking about?"

And when I told him he listened and his only reply was an occasional ejaculation of "Oh, Lord!" but his intonation of that expression never varied.

CHAPTER II.

I sat down crushed and guilty.

It is very certain that had Miss Woolstine gone to the office of The Royal Express she would not have had the chance for housekeeping that we afforded her. With a little white apron tied over her dark dress, and an obtrusive duster in her hand, she very soon learned to keep us in very good order indeed. But she had the rare, most angelic talent of making that order ours and not her own. She never put our inkstands in the middle of the tables. Mine stood as I liked it, close to my hand, while Hale's was at arm's length from his, and she never mixed a revise with the first proofs. If I put a book on a shelf I found it there, dusted no doubt, but where I had laid it. Life in our establishment was very simple. There was no rush of reporters, no late hours, no excitement over news.

The flowers bloomed in the spring, and we told how to care for them and what to buy, and we grafted, budded, plowed and reaped without even as much as a harvest dinner to look after. Vainglorious old farmers sent us samples of prodigious corn and pumpkins, and market gardeners didn't forget to let us see their prize fruit and berries. Everything sweet and pretty went to Miss Margaret as her natural fee; and she it was who opened the boxes of flowers, the baskets of fruit, and it was she who introduced the spirit lamp and tea kettle, and who made a corner in her office where she served our little Arcadian lunches of bread and butter, fruit and coffee. But it was Hale who bought the teacups, and money enough must he have spent on them.

There were not two happier old boys than we in the city that summer, and we never tired of telling each other what an admirable person Miss Woolstine was. She was very useful to us. Her style in writing was full of sparkle, and her very notices of giant radishes or new harrows had little graceful terms of expression that took them out of the common and made them readable. She wrote our business letters, she scissored, she read proof and filed it, she sorted the mail, she kept the water cooler in order, she opened the exchanges, she took the most complete and unobtrusive interest in everything, but with it all she kept herself apart with a gentle reserve that made us greatly admire her.

As I knew her better I saw there was trouble in her life, and I suspected it arose from her quarrel with her uncle. He had been a father to her, and she had left him and was boarding in another part of the city. I knew that it was impossible that he should not miss her, and she often spoke of her old home with a lingering tenderness that was pathetic. Of the circumstances of the quarrel I knew nothing, but Hale and I agreed that Mr. Mason had been to blame.

And so the summer wore away. Hale went back and forth from his house by the sea, and I came in every day from my farm at Melvin, but Miss Woolstine staid in the city. We invited her to visit us, we urged her to take a holiday, but she replied that she was perfectly well, and that work suited her better than play.

"If we did that sort of thing," said I, one day, "we'd send you to write up the Tiger Hill strike. You'd like that."

"Why should I care to go there?" she answered, coloring, as she was apt to do, when conversation became personal.

"You are so much interested in mining affairs," I replied. "I have often noticed how you stop to read The Hill Beacon, no matter what you are doing. Let the mail bring that and at once everything else is dropped. See! Your very eyes confess your guilt!"

She met my accusation with as brave a front as she could command.

"Now come, Mr. Crawford," she replied. "You notice that I read that paper because you are interested in it yourself and on the lookout for it! Pray, do you notice how much I also like to get The Orchard and Meadow?"

"I am interested in the Hill Beacon," said I, "because my nephew, Jack Lewis, edits it. I am always anxious to see what fool thing he will do next. There never was a boy who so loved to stir up the wasp nest. I want to see what he will say when he is stung."

"And I," she boldly asserted, "am interested in those poor miners whom he abuses so much."

"Abuses!" I repeated. "They are a set of rascals, every one of them. An insane, law defying crew."

"They are a poor, ignorant crowd of men," said she, "and it is our duty to educate and civilize, not abuse them."

"My dear," said I, "the United States offers refuge to the oppressed, but it does not offer a free fight territory for outlaws, and that is what these men ask of us. It is the duty of their own governments to 'educate and civilize' them. We do not aspire to make our country a reformatory school."

"All that is true; but their own governments won't do it, you know, and they are here. We must do it."

"That they are here is unfortunately true," said I.

"And your nephew's paper says they ought not to have schools where their own language is used. I think that unkind. Their native tongue must be dear to them, and they naturally wish their children to know it."

"Then let them teach it to their children at home; but in the public schools of this country the language of this country is in place. How else can we educate, civilize and make good citizens of them? If they are to be part of us they should speak our language, read our books."

"They will learn English. It is in the air and they cannot help it. But it keeps the children and parents together if the children's school life is that which the parents knew. How would you like your child taught in a French school a language and a method of thought of which you were perfectly ignorant?"

"If I fled with my child to France, and expected him to be a French citizen, I think I would stand it. Jack is in the right, Miss Margaret. He makes a mistake in not conceding more than he does, but in this he is right."

"You are fond of your nephew and are blinded to his mistakes," said she stoutly.

"I hardly know him," I replied. "I never saw him but once, and that is five years ago. He is good looking."

By that time the kettle had boiled, and Hale came in with a basket of grapes, and we talked no more of the miners nor of the perplexities they presented.

But of Jack we did speak, and to the purpose before the day was over. The evening papers had come in, and Miss Woolstine had carried them off while Hale and I talked to an eminent rose culturist who had just produced a new rose of a pink that was yellow, and a yellow that was pink.

All at once I heard a little cry, and Miss Woolstine appeared at the door opening into her room. Her face was white as snow, her eyes filled with horror. I did not wait for her to speak, but at once arose and went into her little office. For a moment she stood, still looking at me.

"I cannot tell you," she whispered.

"Is it bad news—bad news for me?"

She nodded her head like a dumb person.

Now, as my wife was dead and I had no child and I knew my office was safe, my heart beat still steadily as I took her hand in mine.

"Nothing dreadful can happen to me, my child. I am so poor that Hale has little to take from me. But you—do not be afraid to tell me—my poor girl."

She looked at me still with great horror in her eyes. She turned her head back and gasped for breath; her voice was choked and she could not speak.

"Do not distress yourself so." I held her hand firmly in my own. "If the trouble is mine do not so increase it; if it is yours, let me help you bear it."

"It is Jack!" she gasped, "Jack! They have killed him! They have raided the office—they have killed him!"

Ah, I was not so poor! Fate had left me a possession—vague, not in my grasp, but still a possession, for it was Jack I had meant to know—Jack who was yet to be my son and to inherit my fortune. And so I in turn looked in horror at her.

"How do you know it?" I asked.

She pointed to the paper still in her hand. And there it was—all in headlines. A mob, an attack on The Hill Beacon, a defense, pistol shots, a dash into the office and a tearing out of all that was in it. Jack's body had been carried off by the mob.

And he was dead—the handsome, gay fellow who found life with me too slow even to try for a little! And he was my wife's nephew, and I had not tried to make the career I offered him pleasant and inviting! I sat down crushed and guilty, for at least I should have forced him to leave the miners, or cease his rating of the strikers. I could not look at Margaret. But in a moment she was kneeling by me, and she was telling me that he was not dead—no, no, not dead! "If he was dead they would not carry him away. He is alive—oh, you may be sure he is alive, and we must go at once to him. We must find him, for he must be sorely hurt, and we will have to nurse him. Come!" she said.

"Not you, my poor child," I answered. "I cannot ask this of you. But you are right. He may not be dead, yet even if he is it is my duty to go. The scoundrels! The poor boy!"

The tears shone in her dark eyes, but she did not weep. She looked at me with a ghastly smile.

"What would Jack say if you came without me? He would never believe me—never! And I—oh, do you think I could stay here? I should go mad, mad!"

"Margaret, you do not know what you say. You never knew my nephew, dear child."

She turned her head away as if in appeal. "Ask him that question. Why, he loved me. He told me that his love for me would be his death—and I laughed at that—yes, I did. I thought my fate far the hardest. But I could not tell him so. You see, the very wedding day was fixed, and I could not tell him that I loved him better than the man I was going to marry. Could I? You are his uncle, but you know I could not. Sometimes women have to listen when they cannot answer."

"I do not understand you, but you must be calmer. You must sit down. Hale, come speak to her. I do not know whether she knows what she says."

"Indeed I know very well. It was I who killed him—I! I! He was desperate. He did not care. He told me he should not care."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Mechanical Harp.

Harp playing by machinery is one of the novelties. The subjection of the harp has been effected in the following manner: To begin with, it is arranged so that the plane of the strings is horizontal, the instrument lying upon a table, after the fashion of a zither. Then, as regards the written music, the notation of the traditional stave has been abandoned and sheets upon which are impressed mysterious groups of numbers are used in its stead. When one of these sheets is slid into a frame made for the purpose the meaning of the figures is interpreted.

Each of them falls under a string of the instrument, and by picking at them in numerical order with a beveled pencil of ivory the operator performs a tune. Time and phrasing are indicated by the spacing and alignment of the numbers, nor are the requirements of harmony forgotten. When the melody of the air is adjudged insufficient one of the figures is accompanied by a letter indicating that a button attached to the instrument, and bearing the same symbol, should be at this juncture pressed. This action, by bringing a small saw of ivory points into play, produces a chord suitable to the occasion.—New York Telegram.

Knows German and English.

I have heard it said that no man knows two languages equally well. I doubt that it is so. To take an illustration close at hand, I should say that the Hon. Carl Schurz knew both German and English perfectly. He writes and speaks in German constantly and in his family has made it a rule to employ his mother tongue almost exclusively, lest his children should grow up with an imperfect knowledge of its refinements or lack of facility in its use. They speak English fluently of course, and would prefer to use it in conversation among themselves. That Mr. Schurz passes safely over the pitfalls of English speech, no one who has heard him address an English speaking audience need be told, and as for his skill in writing the language, one has only to read his monograph on Abraham Lincoln to see how perfect is his mastery of the idiom. An Englishman or American might well congratulate himself on the possession of a style so easy and accomplished.—Critic.

The Law's Delay.

Lawyer—Hurrah, let me congratulate you. You are the luckiest of mortals. Thanks to my skill, I have obtained a judgment in your favor in the supreme court.

Client—After nine long years.

"But, my dear fellow, better late than never."

"How much do I get?" asked the client anxiously.

"The court decrees that you shall receive $2,000. The costs and my fee will only amount to $3,000, so all you will have to pay me is $1,000.

"Merciful heavens! and I must lose my money besides?"

"Of course you lose your money, but console yourself. You have gained your case. You can't expect to gain everything."—Texas Siftings.

Following Instructions.

Cheshire owns the stupidest man in the kingdom. He is a farm hand, and was engaged to plow a ten acre field. Wishing him to make a straight furrow, his employer directed his attention to a cow grazing right opposite, telling him to drive directly toward that cow. He started his horses, and his employer's attention was drawn to something else; but in a short time, on looking round, he found that the cow had left her place, while the sagacious plowman was following her, drawing a zigzag furrow all over the field.—London Tit-Bits.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell

"*LOOK UP*, and not down," if you're a suffering woman. Every one of the bodily troubles that come to women only has a *guaranteed* cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That will bring you safe and certain help.

It's a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and it builds up and invigorates the entire female system. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

For ulcerations, displacements, bearing-down sensations, periodical pains, and all "female complaints" and weaknesses, "Favorite Prescription" is the *only guaranteed* remedy. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

In every case of Catarrh that seems hopeless, you can depend upon Doctor Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a cure.

It's proprietors are so sure of it that they'll pay $500 cash for any incurable case. Sold by all druggists.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

25cts., 50cts., and $1.00 per Bottle. One cent a dose.

THIS GREAT COUGH CURE promptly *cures* where all others fail. Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough and Asthma. For Consumption it has no rival; has cured thousands, and will CURE YOU if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For a Lame Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S BELLADONNA PLASTER 25c.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price, 50 cts. Injector free.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

TRADE MARK.

This Trade Mark is on the best

WATERPROOF COAT in the World!

Illustrated Catalogue Free. A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.

SELECTED SEEDS PLANTS BULBS FRUIT TREES ETC.

Sunset Seed and Plant Co., 427-9 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO. Beautiful Catalogue Free.

INCUBATORS on INSTALLMENTS. Best Makes. Lowest Prices. Send for catalogue. W. C. BEACH, Ripon, California.

A HANDSOME CATALOGUE.

The Sunset Seed and Plant Co., of San Francisco, have just issued their catalogue for 1894. In point of beauty and usefulness it excells anything of its kind ever produced on this coast. Lovers of flowers should send for it.

Teacher—What happened when the man killed the goose that laid the golden egg? Dick Hicks—His goose was cooked.

A HERALD OF THE INFANT YEAR.

Clip the last thirty years or more from the century, and the segment will represent the term of the unbounded popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The opening of the year 1894 will be signalized by the appearance of a fresh Almanac of the Bitters, in which the uses, derivation and action of this world-famous medicine will be lucidly set forth. Everybody should read it. The calendar and astronomical calculations to be found in this brochure are always astonishingly accurate, and the statistics, illustrations, humor and other reading matter rich in interest and full of profit. The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., publish it themselves. They employ more than sixty hands in the mechanical work, and more than eleven months in the year are consumed in its preparation. It can be obtained, without cost, of all druggists and country dealers, and is printed in English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish.

The lawyer is like the slugger. If he wants to succeed he must keep in practice.

GOOD HEALTH ABOVE WEALTH.

Everybody knows this, and if questioned will acknowledge it. Yet many who will spend any amount of labor in getting money, when it comes to taking a slight precaution against sickness or using some simple remedy for its cure, will use neither time nor money.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are the cheapest and most efficient external remedy ever offered for the relief and cure of pains in the chest, side, back and limbs. Stiffness in the joints, strains and twitching of the muscles disappear under their touch, and even deep-seated pains of the stomach, liver and kidneys are relieved and cured.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are a mine of wealth in that they enable man to work for wealth.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS strengthen the blood.

The Agreement Was There—Gummy—Do you and your wife agree, Cawker? Cawker—Oh, yes, indeed! That is, I do.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

He goeth now to Sunday school,
Designing little sinner!
He hasn't been inside its doors
Since last year's Christmas dinner.

ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Who have in vain tried every other means of relief should try "Schiffmann's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but ask your druggist first.

There are two things a woman fears—a dog when it's loose and a man when he's "tight."

If you have no employment, or are being poorly paid for the work you are doing, then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to transform Misfortune into Madame fortune. Try it.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Hood's is Good BECAUSE Hood's Cures

It possesses curative power peculiar to itself, and has a record of cures unequalled in the history of medicine. The severest cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Rheumatism have been cured by it. If you suffer from any of these complaints give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

Sold by all druggists. $1 per bottle; six for $5.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1894.

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DARKNESS.

The night has a thousand eyes,
And the day but one;
Yet the light of the bright world dies
With the setting sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes,
But the heart but one;
Yet the light of the whole life dies
When love is done.

—New York Press.

ONE SIDE OF A TALK.

A windy November evening closed in dark and dismal, threatening wild weather in the night. The tea things put away early, we gathered around the fire, each of us in chosen cozy corner, for a long, quiet evening, listening to the wind and the surf, half looking for a shipwrecked crew to come to us, when brisk footsteps sounded outside and our friend Robinson Crusoe bounded in, leather jacket and fishing boots dripping with rain and salt spray, his cheeks glowing and his black eyes snapping with fun.

We all started up with the same quick question of what was the matter, fancying all sorts of mishaps to his lighthouse or his dory to account for his appearance in the storm and darkness from the farther side of the always rough channel. But he seated himself serenely near the door, merely saying by way of answer: "Well, how's things over your way? Thank you, marm, I won't come no nearer the fire; I'll set ri' down here with my boots, so's not to mus yer floor up none," hanging his sleek wet fur cap on his knee to drip and to dry. "That plaguy dory of mine, she leaks like thunder. Dunno how she'll stand it, laying to your wharf in this way c' the wind, while I set. But I guess she won't damage none but what I can git acrost in her. 'Tain't only a couple o' miles anyway."

His shaggy black hair dried in a tangle as he talked, smoothed down from time to time by a hand sent aloft when not fidgeting with his buttons, or the chair, or his cap.

"I dunno how my man Friday'll get along while I'm gone. He's kinder scat o' that leetle tower o' mine, an don't he hate wuss'n pison havin me gone! By thunder! But ef he ain't old ernuf ter stay alone nights awhile I'll tell him he'd better be gettin him another job. Lord! he's forty-one, an me goin on twenty-five! An I ain't scat. Oh, he's a big fool! It's his watch till 12 tonight, anyway, an he can make the old gal go well enough if he's a mind to an don't go ter dickerin with the machinery."

There was a shade of anxiety in his tone; he rose and tiptoed heavily to the window, peering out to catch a glimpse of his faraway light.

"There she goes," he said. "She's all right. Red, ten; white, five; oh, I guess the old boy knows what he's about, but he's such an old fool, really, he don't know half the time which side his bread's buttered."

Sitting down again he stretched one leg out while he dragged up from the depths of his trousers pocket a letter wrapped in newspaper.

"I come over to see if I could borry a postage stamp," he said; then suddenly laughed aloud at his thoughts.

"Jim's so scat I didn't say a darned word how I was comin off after supper. I jest set him washin dishes, and that takes all the mind he's got, an I snuck out an let the dory fly; an when she struck the water he come a-bustin out the door on deck; thinks I'd fell overboard, ye know; and I sings out, pullin out from the tower, an the wind a blowin—I says, 'Goodby, Jim,' says I, 'I'm goin ter leave yer now;' an my Lord! he stomped int' the entry and slammed the door to. Choking mad, he was. My Lord! guess he hain't got over a-cussin yet! Allus says when I do somethin out o' common, says he, 'Deuced tomfoolery,' says he;" and Crusoe buffeted his cap in a tumult of boyish glee.

"When I git back he'll be awful glad, but he ain't a-goin ter let on, mind; he thinks I hain't got but half an eye, anyhow, an ain't never up to his tricks. But I know him, sir—marm, like a book! He'll let me haul the old dory up single handed an think he's takin his spite out that way, but, good Lord! I kin run all 'round him, as fur as tricks goes. Why, it don't take more mind than I've got in my collar button to git 'roun ole Friday. Don't mean no reel harm, nor I don't never reely hurt him, but he is sich an old fool I like to hector him some. Ef it blows a haf a puff o' wind he's scat er the tower tumblin down.

"That night it blowed so—it's two weeks come next Monday—I tell yer the old gal shook, an that's a fack. But, my gracious! she's as tight as the hair on yer head, an don't scare me none. But when we was to supper, an the seas was a-bangin an a-bustin on her, and the dishes a-rattlin, I jest hit the table leg a clip an says solemn ter Jim, I says, 'Jim, we're a goner!' an he up an down a-prayin. 'Oh, what'll we do?' says he. An I says, 'Jim,' says I, 'mebbe she'll fall to landward,' I says, an by gosh! wasn't he mad when he ketched on!

"I ben washin today. Did yer see my washin out? Washed and ironed same day. See my shirt? Ain't it clean? Can't I wash good?" he asked brightly, standing up and throwing open his jacket, beating his breast, as if we, too, might come forward if we would and smite upon his manly shirt front.

A fine deep red surged up in his weather beaten cheeks in pride of performance. "We git done terrible quick, we do. Shove the table up 'longside the stove an let her go. Hain't got but one flatiron, so I drive her awhile, an then Jim, when she's hot agin. But don't Jim make a kick, though! My Lord! Says his'n good enough ef he folds 'em an sets on 'em awhile, but I don't want no man roun me that don't iron his cloes good, an I keep him at it, an while he's jawin I jest keep to leeward an lay quiet.

"I'm a terrible good washer an ironer myself, but it's mendin gits me. I've got a hole in the heel o' this sock I've got on now, an kills me to wear a hole. An blamed ef I kin sew it up. An buttons off—can't go that neither; I've got three off'n these pants I've got on, but I can't sew 'em on. You bust your buttons off, terrible, hangin on that ole dory o' mine, up an down ev'ry time yer use her; an 'tain't 'nuff fer me to, but Jim, he's got to go a-bustin 'em off my cloes 'cos he hain't got 'nuff of his own to his back. I couldn't never learn to sew, somehow. I'll tell yer how it is—it's this way: You take a piece o' cloth, an you clap a button onto one side of it, an then you go to work an try to navigate through from t'other side with a needle, an ef you don't stave the point off ev'ry single time I'll swaller it!

"Old lady down to Moose island, where I come from, last winter's done my button sewing for two years back, an comes kinder rough on me doing of it myself. Jim hed oughter to know how to sew, didn't he now? But he don't. I says to him sometimes, 'Jim,' I says, 'you'd orter be ashamed, big ez you be an can't sew.' But don't do no good, only makes him madder 'n a settin hen. Allus does when I get foul er any o' his lacks. But he's a good feller, Jim is, ony he ain't never been brought up right. It makes a lot o' difference to a feller whether he's been brought up."

Friday's critic was spread out at comfortable length in his chair, worrying his fur cap tirelessly as he talked.

"I don't mean that kind o' fetchin up the big bugs set out to have," he explained, warming up to a new idea. "My gracious! there's one or two houses I go into sometimes, summer folks down to Moose island, in town for winters. I ben to 'em. I know how they done! Yer can't tell me! Why, I 'gwin there awhile an seems ez ef I should dwup thro' the ruf, makes me so deuced oncomfortable. So stan up an p'ticler them kind o' folks is, yer can't fetch a step but what yer come down on some er their notions. Good Lord! in some of them rixtocratic houses yer have ter split a bean t' eat it. Ef I want sum'n t' eat I druther eat off'n the floor than be so awful slow and mannery. Now, I like to come over here, yer don't have ter act anyhow.

"Now, I'll tell yer, did yer ever notice," (balancing his cap on one fist and beating it around and around with the other) "it's jest this way—sometimes yer have an awful sight better time when it don't cost nothin than ye do when it does. That's what's the matter. Now I'll tell yer. I set out to go to Yarmouth on a Sunday to see my cousin, Maria Collins, an so I staid over till Monday. Well, I'll be blamed ef I ever hed a better time in my life; an do ye believe, the whole thing didn't cost fifteen cents. Nor I couldn't tell ter save me what I done, only set roun an laffed, an I dunno what I was laff'n at. Maria's a tearer and she makes things hum—an so's her children. Terrible nice children.

"I've ben places where I'd git rid of fifteen dollars an wisht all the whole time I hadn't went. There's lots o' things you pay for that's poor investments, I say—'specially parties and presents. Now I'll tell yer. I went to a party down to Moose Neck, an me an nother feller we laid out five dollars for the two of us, an blamed if it warn't a clean fizzle. My boots was too small, pinched awful, an there was too many girls. Ef there's one thing I hate, it's too many girls at a party. An I hain't went to another party since. An just see what I laid out, now, compared to Maria's, an didn't get no lastin satisfaction!

"I guess I'll be goin now. Jim he'll be cussin an jawin an lookin out the door ev'ry little while t' see ef I'm comin, but soon ez I heave in sight under them tower steps, he'll in and slam the door an make believe not know I'm aroun. Oh, he's a sly one, Jim is. Well, good night; I guess I'll be goin. Hope to see you over to my house, some o' these nice nights. Well, I made a visit, hain't I, this time! Ef ye stan up it's a call, an ef ye set down it's a visit. Well, I guess I'll be goin. Good night!"

—Boston Transcript.

A Fortunate Greenhorn.

"When I came to this country," said a merchant recently, "I was a lad fresh from old Ireland. My first home was with friends in Cambridge. In one of my walks, before I had been here a week, I came across a queer, old fashioned house that interested me immensely. I described it to my friends, and learned that it was the home of the poet Longfellow. That increased my interest.

"The next day I went again to the queer house and stood gawkily looking at it and at an old gentleman sitting in the yard. I stared so long that the old gentleman noticed it, and coming to the fence asked me what I was looking at. I told him that I wanted to see the man who lived there, because I had read his works in the schools of Ireland.

"The old gentleman asked me what I knew about Longfellow's writings, and I told him I knew enough about one poem to repeat every word of it.

"When he heard that he asked me to come into the house and recite the poem to him. I went in and repeated 'The Village Blacksmith' without making a mistake. That pleased my listener, and putting on his hat he asked me to walk with him. He said that I should have something that many people had asked for and tried in vain to get.

"He stopped under a big tree and said: 'This is the tree under which that poem you recited was written. The village smithy was under this tree.'

"Then the aged poet marched up and with his own hand broke off a branch of that famous tree and gave it to me."—Boston Herald.

Cups Used by Tea Tasters.

The teacups used by tea merchants in tasting tea are made especially for the purpose of the finest French china and have no handles or saucers. The teas are carefully weighed out and placed in the cups, when boiling water is poured on them. Tea tasters nowadays depend more upon the odor than the taste of teas and some of the most expert do not taste them at all, but rely entirely upon smelling them. — Philadelphia Ledger.

TRICKY BOLIVAR.

The Remarkable Performance of a Cunning Old Bear.

ESCAPING A CROWD OF SPORTSMEN.

Clever Bruin Left Tracks in the Snow by Which an Unpopular Hunter Nearly Lost His Life.

"I was always a little shy of condemning a man on circumstantial evidence," said Colonel Jim Coryel, of Pulteney, who attended a meeting of the Fairchild house circle the other evening, "and since the day that I had a certain little experience out in Kitson county, Minn., a year or so ago, I have been still more disinclined to accept evidence of that kind as conclusive. One day a friend of mine who was with me ran across what he said was a bear almost as big as any two he had ever seen, and on his mentioning the fact in camp our guide became very much excited and declared that the bear was one known to all that country as Tricky Bolivar. He had outwitted every hunter in Kitson county for ten years, and some fellow down in St. Paul had a standing offer of fifty dollars for the smart old cuss' hide.

"'Why,' said the excited guide, 'there's been tons of ammunition wasted on old Bolivar, and what in the world he has done with all the traps he has carried away, year after year, is something it would be worth a good deal to know. They'd be worth a year's wages in old iron alone.'

"I became interested in this wonderful bear at once, and concluded that I could afford to let the moose alone for one day anyhow, for the chance of bagging Tricky Bolivar. There would be fun trying to circumvent an animal as able as this one was cracked up to be, and so we started out to give him a whirl.

"There was a hunter out there named Caleb Cripps, and he was a man of such disagreeable ways and questionable methods in the woods that nobody would hunt with him. He was terribly unpopular, and every hunter in the county was in a perpetual state of worriment for fear that Caleb might some day strike the great luck of gathering in old Bolivar. No matter who else might be the fortunate man to capture the prize bear, his success would make everybody else glad, but if Caleb Cripps should happen to be the man there would be universal disgust and gritting of teeth in Kitson county, every hunter said. Caleb had a cabin two or three miles from us, but we had never run across him until the day we went out on the hunt for Tricky Bolivar.

"The guide told us another peculiar thing about this smart bear and the hunters. As anxious as they all were to kill Bolivar, there was a strict rule of etiquette among them. If one hunter got on the trail of a bear no other hunter interfered with him or joined in the chase, unless requested to, the idea being that the one who started first should have all the honor and credit of bagging Bolivar if he could. This was a well understood and sacred rule with the hunters, and none of them would have thought of breaking it any sooner than he would have thought of burning a fellow hunter's cabin.

"'Unless it might be Caleb Cripps,' said our guide. 'He'd do it in a minute.'

"We got a track of the bear in the snow a mile from our cabin, and the track was fresh. We followed it for two miles.

"We followed the trail for an hour, but never got as much as a sight of the bear. By and by it led into an open country, and a half mile further on it made straight toward Caleb Cripps' cabin. This made the guide uneasy, and when it took us within three feet of Caleb's door and the bear tracks went no further, the guide laid right down and howled, he was so mad. The bear tracks went no further than the cabin, but from the cabin the footprints of two men, side by side, led away toward the settlement, three miles away.

"'That infernal Cale Cripps has gobbled old Bolivar!' yelled the guide. 'He's gone and cut back to his cabin, and the bear happenin to come along this way, he's plinged it, and him and his brother Joe is luggin him in to the settlement! We might jist as well quit now! I'll shoot that miserable cur, Cale Cripps, the first time I set eyes on him!'

"The guide was still raging and making things blue around there, when who should come along but Cripps himself. Our guide jumped for his gun, and if I hadn't grabbed him I guess he'd have put a ball in the unpopular hunter there and then.

"'You can't fool me, Cale Cripps!' the guide yelled. 'You've killed our bear. It'll be the last one you'll kill in this county, and'——

"Cripps had been looking at the tracks that led away from his cabin while the guide was howling, and the way he dashed into the cabin, the door being open, cut the guide's remarks short. Cripps wasn't inside more than five seconds. Then he dashed out again.

"'Both pair is gone, by the Great Horns!' he hollered. 'And they cost me ten dollars.'

"'Come on!' shouted the guide, and he started after Caleb, and we followed the guide. The trail circled around toward a big swamp that lay to the right about two miles, and we tore along on it like mad, no one speaking a word. I never was so puzzled in my life. Just as we reached the swamp we heard the report of a rifle on ahead, quickly followed by another. Then there arose the wildest kind of shouts in the swamp, and as we went in we saw two hunters dancing and yelling around the carcass of an immense bear that lay in the snow. The hunters discovered us.

"'We've got him!' they shouted. 'We've gathered in Tricky Bolivar at last.'

"We hurried in, Cale Cripps in the lead.

"'There they be!' Caleb hollered. 'I know'd it. There they be!'

"With that Caleb dropped down in the snow by the side of the bear and made a grab for one of his feet. Then we discovered that the bear had a boot on each one of his four feet.

"'The cunnin old cuss!' exclaimed our guide. 'It's like murder killin that bear.'

"What did it mean? Why, Tricky Bolivar, seeing that we were pressing him close, had seen the door of Caleb Cripps' cabin open and jumped inside. When he came out again he made bear tracks no more, for he had put on two pair of Caleb's hunting boots and marching ahead had left the trail of two hunters in the snow instead of his own. He threw us completely off, and if Caleb Cripps hadn't come up just as he did and the two hunters hadn't happened to be in the swamp when old Bolivar was making for it, nothing could ever have convinced Kitson county that Caleb hadn't violated sacred etiquette and killed the bear he knew we were after, and there is no telling what the consequences would have been to him. So that is why I am shyer than ever of circumstantial evidence, and that is why, also, I believe there never was a smarter bear than Tricky Bolivar, of Kitson county."—New York Sun.

The Artists' Smiling Model.

An Indianapolis artist who has won prestige in eastern art circles tells the following incident which occurred in a New York studio of much celebrity: A large class of women and girls were sketching from a seminude model, a young Italian, who was posed with his head thrown back, his arms fantastically wreathed over his head, and his legs extended in some sort of wild Bacchanalian caper. The Indianapolis woman was sketching the model's shoulder when she observed that he was smiling at her in a very familiar manner. Somewhat disconcerted to discover that she had apparently made a conquest of this guileless child of Italia, she began to sketch his knee, as more remote from the artillery of his sentimental glances. In a remote corner of the room giggling arose, and she perceived that the smiles of the flirtatious model were taking effect upon some lively girls among the students. They subsided shortly, but the young Italian still contined firing off smiling glances in every direction.

At about the center of the class was a German girl, serious to the core, absorbed in her work and fierce in manner as a female Bismarck. Every stroke she planted on her easel was decisive and almost combative. Suddenly she came under the battery of the Italian's smiles, and without an instant's hesitation her voice rang out like a clarion:

"You schtop dat schmiling. Ve don't vant you to schmile."

The figure of the model relaxed instantaneously, and he stood straight as an arrow before the class, the impersonation of offended and wrathful dignity. After an appalling silence he remarked in the severest tones:

"Ladies, I am here before you zimply as ze model of ze 'Dancing Fawn.' Ze smile goes wiz ze pose."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Legend of Standing Rock.

While on the trip through North Dakota Inspector Watkins was told by the Indian agent at Standing Rock agency the legend of the stone from which the place gets its name.

Years ago, according to the Indian tradition, a buck and his squaw were on a journey down the Missouri river to visit some relatives at a distant point. Where Fort Yates now is the buck saw a young squaw of surprising beauty, with whom he fell desperately in love. In spite of the tears and entreaties of his lawful wife, he refused to proceed on the journey or in any other direction, but resolved to stay right there. The deserted squaw exhausted her entreaties and her tears and finally arose to leave the place alone. As she did so she stepped back in the spot where she had been sitting and turned to stone. There she has remained ever since, a standing reproach to her faithless lord and master to all his kind. By a faint stretch of the imagination the standing rock from which the agency gets its name can be made to take the outlines of a woman.

The Indians believe the story and pay homage to the monument of man's perfidy and fickleness and woman's constancy. While the inspector was at Fort Yates he saw an Indian approach the rock, bow reverently and lay something at its base. When the Indian had gone the inspector and the agent went out to see what the offering was. It was a chew of tobacco, no heavy sacrifice it might be said but perpaps it was the last the Indian had.—Helena Independent.

Didn't Need Sympathy.

A Tammany brave caused a flurry in the treasury department a day or two ago by ingeniously circumventing one of the cast iron regulations provided for the clerks in Uncle Sam's big beehive. One of the rules most strictly enforced is that no employee can be seen by outsiders during business hours, "except in case of sickness or death." The Tammanyite was very anxious to see a friend before returning to New York, and, upon being informed of the rule, was for a moment at a loss how to proceed. Suddenly a bright idea struck him. "Please say to the chief of division," he said to the doorkeeper, in a plaintive tone, "that I want to see Brown very much. My grandfather is dead."

The doorkeeper performed the errand with alacrity, and Brown speedily appeared and shook the Tammanyite's hand with much sympathy. "I am very sorry, old man, to hear of your grandfather's death," he said. "I know that sympathy don't amount to much on these occasions, but I am really very much pained." "Oh, that's all right," responded the New Yorker; "the old man died about twenty years ago. Come out; I want to talk to you."—Washington Cor. New York World.

Two Ways of Saying a Thing.

The ancient Greeks had a phrase which they used in salutation—"Act successfully." So much of our speech is commonplace or severely practical that we welcome any innovation that redeems it from monotony. It is a long step from the classic Greek to the descendant of a Virginia field hand as represented by my colored washwoman.

"I used to know some colored folks," she said, "who went to Chicago ter live. They were good people when they got there, but they may be worse yet."

Now this, told in her roundabout way, was as clear to an intelligent mind as the two crisp words of our Greek friends, who had in their day a habit of fining people for saying in three words what they could have expressed in two. In each case it is the departure from a common form that lends interest to the words.—Mrs. M. L. Rayne in Detroit Free Press.

When the Eyes Stick.

Inflammation of the conjunctiva or membrane, which shields the front of the eyeball from the air and takes the rub of the eyelids, is indicated by the glued state of the eyes in the morning, and more especially by their bloodshot condition, the vessels being bright red in color and winding about in great irregularity, with no discernible order or plan.—Hall's Journal of Health.

A Thankless Profession.

Widower—Doctor, your bill is something outrageous. Here you have just doctored my poor wife to death and now you bring in a bill like this.

Doctor—That's just what I expected, you fellows always kick. I don't believe that there's a bit of gratitude left in this world. —Westfield (N. J.) Leader.

The Onyx and Nightmares.

The onyx—so named on account of its resemblance to the finger nails—could scarcely have been a nice stone to wear, for, according to mediæval superstition, it rendered one particularly susceptible to annoyance from nightmares and demons.—Queries Magazine.

No Damask Cheek.

He—Why can't you marry me?

She—Because, sir, my blood is blue.

He—And that is why you rouge your cheek, too, isn't it?—New York Epoch.

A MAN OF IDEAS.

He is Always Doing Something to Lighten the Burdens of Mankind.

TWO EVENINGS WITH AN INVENTOR.

A Story That Shows What a Terrible Affliction the Disease of Unprofitable Ingenuity May be.

Had it not been that my family went out of town a short time ago and left me homeless and despondent, I would never have been able to write this story. As it was I was won over by the entreaties of a friend and went to live with him and his little family—for awhile.

It pleases me to meet geniuses. I like to touch shoulders with men of ideas, and that is just what this friend of mine might be labeled—a man of ideas. I did not know it before I went to his house, but then I discovered he is an inventor.

What he invents is immaterial; suffice it to say he invents in the full sense of the word. If he works out an idea, and when the model is perfected it doesn't do what he thought it would, he makes it do something else.

It's a double back action style of inventing that is destined to fill long felt wants or leave an aching void. The inventor is not to blame for either of these happenings, his business being exclusively to invent.

We were sitting in his dining room the first evening I was at his house. The servant had just cleared the dinner table, and my friend's wife was looking after the youngsters and keeping their nurse out of mischief.

George was looking intently at one of the gas tips, and his brain machinery was grinding exceeding fine material, I could see.

"Well, what is it?" I asked, looking up and around for a stray June bug or some other bird of plumage.

"I'm just thinking," George said rather dreamily, "I can improve on that gas tip. I'll do it. I've got it sure." Then he began drawing things on a piece of paper that looked like deformed church steeples. He said they were gas tips.

For a day or two George ate very little. I afterward learned this is common with inventors, as they are able to go for weeks at a time without touching a morsel. Their brains stop working when their owner eats. There's no money in eating except for the dealers in edibles.

When George came back to earth and food, he had a model in his pocket. It was the tangible outcome of his thinking.

"Isn't that splendid?" he said, with ecstasy, holding it up before me. His black eyes glistened.

"Yes, it's very pretty," I replied. "Will it work?"

"You bet it'll work. The user will get a large and steady flame, with no waste of gas and with one-third the usual pressure. I'll show you."

George got up and adjusted it to the chandelier. He got out matches and then turned out the remaining gas jet. Fully 14 matches were struck while we sat in the dark. I held my breath because my hold on solemnity befitting the occasion was fast loosing.

He said many things which I could not be led to repeat. The sanctity of a private home should not be invaded. It was his right to say things, as he paid the rent.

The thing did not work. I could see that, even though it was dark. He relighted the gas and sat down. You can never tell what an inventor is going to do, so I said nothing. Oh, I believe I did ask him if there was an opening in the end for the gas to ooze through. I'm not sure, though, but I know George didn't answer.

He finally secured a couple of feet of small rubber hose that he had used in another experiment and fastened the gas tip on one end. He thought perhaps there was an obstruction that water would clear away. The other end of the hose he attached to a faucet.

I stood by like any well behaved invited guest. George turned the water, and it shot through in first rate shape. The fact was the gas tip was a splendid sprinkler. Even George's wife acknowledged that, and she gave up acknowledging anything but his inventive failures years ago.

"By gracious!" George exclaimed, "isn't that a dandy sprinkler? I'll get that patented." Then he laid it down.

It was the next evening George's wife said that her expensive music box was out of order and would not play. The valuable instrument was put on the table, and George peered into it for about five minutes.

"No wonder; I see what's the matter," George remarked as he left the room. He returned with four or five implements that for all I know belonged to a kitchen range.

He unfastened a couple of screws and then—yes, and then! The case was full of snarled up springs, things that looked like comb teeth and various odds and ends that one would never suspect having been within 10 miles of the house a minute before. Tears ran down the cheeks of George's wife and dropped in on the cylinders.

"What are you trying to do—spoil and rust the works?" George asked. Then he dickered and dickered until he had about a bushel of pieces of machinery strewn about. George's wife retired, and I fell asleep on a lounge. My host worked until 6 o'clock in the morning and then gave it up.

I left the next day. It was impossible for me to remain longer in the house with George's inventive brain. It fairly crowded me out. The music box is now in Geneva being fixed, the gas tip sprinkler keeps papers from flying about, and George is working on something that can be used as a self adjusting car coupler or a seltzer water siphon.

Saving that when you knock him on the head a fish quivers as terribly as a man in extreme agony, we know nothing about the sensibility of fish.

Tennyson's Indignation.

Lord Tennyson is said to be greatly angered at the book in which Mr. Churton Collins seems, at any rate, to bring against him a charge of plagiarism. This is a charge which has always had the most irritating effect upon the poet, and most people will probably agree that a book like Mr. Collins' is probably best postponed until the author with whose work it deals is beyond the feeling of resentment. We are confident that the greater number of the critics who today deal so cavalierly with Virgil, Homer, Horace and the other great immortals, would abstain if their victims were still in the land of the living.

And in this case the matter is made worse by the fact that Lord Tennyson has been at special pains to show his feelings in regard to any charges of the kind. "These writers," he said to a friend, on the occasion when he was last made the subject of this charge, "these writers are the lice on the locks of literature," showing that even in his wrath a poet does not forget to use "alliteration's artful aid."

Nor is this anger remarkable when it is remembered on what passages the would be accuser fixed in order to prove the truth of his indictment. Poor Tennyson was not allowed to say "Ring the bells" without being accused of having borrowed from Sir Philip Sidney, or to apply to the ocean the verb "roar" without being told that he had plaigarized from Homer! And when he described a waterfall in the well known line, "Slow dropping veils of thinnest lawn," he was immediately charged by a critic with having borrowed the metaphor from the lawn used in theaters to imitate a waterfall! Imagine the feelings of a faithful artist who had studied the effect before a waterfall in the Pyrenees!—Bookman.

The Widow Watson's Wooing.

Leap year has been inaugurated in the town of Egerton, Kan., by a well to do widow who took a liking to a young farm hand employed in the neighborhood. Mrs. Mary Watson owns a fine farm, and she has been recognized as a strongminded woman. Her husband died about five years ago and left her about $20,000.

About a week ago she came to town to market and met John Northrup, who works on a farm about two miles beyond the farm of Mrs. Watson. Mrs. Watson had never seen the young man before, but appeared to be much taken with his appearance, and asked to be made acquainted with him.

The young man was not astonished at the request, but was much surprised when she told him, after knowing him about half an hour, that she wanted a husband and if he was willing she thought they would do well together as man and wife. He was a little taken aback at the suddenness of the offer, but he concluded he could do no better and accepted without any shyness. They got the necessary license and were made man and wife.—Cor. Philadelphia Press.

The Dates of Easter.

It has been over 1,500 years since the rule was adopted which makes Easter the first Sunday after the first full moon after the sun crosses the line. By this arrangement of things Easter may come as early as March 22 or as late as April 25. I have compiled the following facts concerning the days of the month upon which it has fallen from 1803 to 1891, inclusive. In looking over the dates I have been struck by the variety of days represented, which include every one in the month of April except the last five.

Since 1803 it has occurred three times on the 19th, five times on the 16th, five times on the 1st, four times each on the 2d, 11th and 12th, four times on March 31, four times on April 6, three times on the 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 14th and 22d of April, and 27th and 28th of March. March 22, 1818, was the earliest date upon which it has occurred. Nine days in March are represented, viz., 22d, 23d, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st.—St. Louis Republic.

Cheap Telephones.

The natural inquiry arises what will telephones cost when their manufacture is free, and what will be the expense of equipping a private line? It is scarcely necessary to go into detailed estimates at this juncture, especially as the cost must necessarily vary with the conditions, such as the class of work required, the finish of the instrument and so on. A telephone that will speak can be made for very little, and small instruments for household work need cost no more than electric bells of the same quality and finish.

Some years ago I put in a large hotel in Spain an installation of electric bells and telephones; the telephones were in the form of ordinary push buttons; you pressed the button and then pulled the wooden case from the clamp which held it to the base fixed to the wall and spoke into the back of the push, which contained a telephone of the ordinary pattern with a very short magnet. The cost of these instruments was very small. —Engineering Magazine.

Two Marvelous Escapes.

In the space of two minutes John Swanson, of Omaha, had two almost miraculous escapes from death. He was standing near a quarry when a keg of powder exploded and hurled him a considerable distance from the spot. In a senseless condition he landed just above a charge of dynamite, the fuse of which had already been lighted. Before he could be rescued the dynamite exploded, and Swanson was blown a second time into the air. Notwithstanding this double accident the man escaped with only a broken leg and arm.—Yankee Blade.

"Everybody's" Idea.

First Boy—Why does everybody look so glum?

Second Boy—'Cause there ain't goin to be no war.

First Boy—Did everybody want to go to war?

Second Boy—No; everybody wanted to stay home an make money while the war was goin on.—Good News.

FOOD FOR MEN.

What Some Brain Workers Eat in Order to do Good Work.

SET RULES CANNOT BE FOLLOWED.

Individual Peculiarities Must Determine the Particular Food Needed for Each One.

Whether the old saying that a man's heart is reached through his stomach is or is not a true one, it is a scientific fact that the stomach is a highway to the brain. The exhilarating influence of a good dinner is sometimes shown in brilliant impromptu speeches, without a doubt. The cook is responsible for many of the accidents, the failures and successes of life. Not long ago a well known lawyer in summing up a case acquitted himself so wretchedly that the jury promptly brought in a verdict against his client. The lawyer afterward acknowledged that hot muffins at breakfast were responsible for his having lost the case. They made him irritable and insolent.

Curious to know upon what sort of food men of note do their best work, I recently interviewed some of the lights of the medical profession, law, commerce, theology and society.

Genial Dr. George F. Shrady, President Grant's stanch friend, declares that he must vary his food in order to develop and nourish, separately and collectively, the organs of his body.

"I have an excellent digestion and can take all kinds of food without feeling any discomfort," said he, "but I believe that the brain is most nurtured by sleep and rest. If we gratify our intellectual tastes we are feeding the brain vastly better than by any sort of material food, and consequently obtain better results.

"A friend once had as a patient a young author, who had been recommended to follow a strict diet of pumpkins. On this sort of fare he wrote a novel. Well, the offspring of pumpkins—roasted, boiled and stewed—is still looking for a publisher to launch it on an unsuspecting public!

"No one kind of food exclusively is good for the ordinary man. 'To be healthy, wealthy and wise,' as the old maxim goes, study the likes and dislikes of your stomach and regulate your diet accordingly (as I do) and all will go well."

Judge Roger A. Pryor laughed heartily when told that every briefless lawyer in town was anxious to know whether his spirited speeches might be attributed to squab, lobster or partridge.

"Tell them from me," said Judge Pryor, "that I am extremely fond of birds and dainties generally and that lobster a la Newburg is a toothsome dish I don't despise and that my brain works best when I'm free from indigestion. Tell these young men to follow the old Roman maxim and secure for themselves 'a sound mind in a sound body.'

"Hot breads, salads, ices and sweets form part of my daily menu, and as they give my body strength I am able to do my allotted share of mental labor. The body must first be ministered to by food and exercise, and then the mind will soon be ripe for cultivation. The reason, memory and imagination must each be nourished with the food it requires—logic, law, mathematics, poetry or art. Upon the idiosyncracies and constitutional peculiarities of each man depend the kind of food he assimilates."

"Look at the enormous sale of phosphates and so called brain foods," said he. "There is nothing in them. If instead of wondering whether this, that or the other is good for him a man would simply follow the dictates of his own appetite we would be much better off. Nature places a safeguard upon excess by creating the sensation of satiety.

"When I have eaten some rich food that causes me some annoyance I take a horseback ride or other pleasant exercise and rid myself of the ill feeling, and in the future avoid that Welsh rarebit or venison that caused the trouble. Rest is really the best tonic for the brain. In two words I would give this prescription for happiness—'Avoid worry.'"

A prominent member of Sorosis, a really brainy woman, declares that the amount of food people require or think they require is largely a matter of habit. Said she: "It is possible to train the stomach to do with very little or to make its requirements border on the margin of gluttony. When the hunger is satisfied, brain achievements depend upon heredity and environment, and to them must be attributed all success or failure. The gardener who only cares for the blossom of his plant instead of directing his efforts to the root, will have but sorry fruit as a reward. Let mankind look to their physical perfection, and the mental and moral are sure to follow."

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the author and clergyman, believes the brain to be touchingly appreciative of all kindness shown to the stomach, and sullen and unmanageable when the latter is oppressed. At the same time allowance must be made for individual tastes.

"My food," he said, "must be taken at regular intervals and be largely of the farinaceous kind, while yours, possibly, may be taken when and as you chose. A single sandwich of caviar would incapacitate me for several hours. So, I say, be kind to the machinery of the body. After all, the best diet for the brain is a constant variety in the quality and quantity of our intellectual food."

There seems to be no particular edible which holds a magic power over the realm of thought but by selecting food with a view to digestibility. In individual cases the body is aided in performing its various functions, and the brain, with its other organs, is thus enabled to discharge its duties properly as well.—New York Herald.

Agricultural chemists estimate the nutriment of 100 pounds of cotton seed meal as equal to 318 pounds of corn or to 767 pounds of wheat bran.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2 1894

The State Board of Prison Directors has adopted Mr. Sonntag's resolution hereafter to keep all prisoners who are sentenced for garroting and such crimes the first year of their term in solitary confinement on two meals a day and with only as much exercise as the physician may direct. This is a measure that will be generally approved. If those men are sentenced to terms long enough, the reformatory method may be put into operation on them during the other years of their incarceration. As the prisons have been managed, and are yet, there is precious little punishment for crime in our penal system, and less reformation of criminals. The first demand of society is that it shall not be afflicted with the activities of convicts after they are once put behind the bars. In this respect society is not getting the protection it desires and pays for, but the Sonntag resolution is calculated to improve the situation some, and therefore it is welcomed as a needed reform.

The income tax is opposed because it cannot be collected. We have failed in every shape to collect taxes from the rich. Is this an argument against trying to do so any more? The federal scheme of taxation is so fixed that the rich escape almost entirely, and for State and county taxes they do not pay ten per cent of what the poor or the merely well to do people have to pay. That is a million dollars in the hands of one man does not pay more than a hundred thousand in the hands of ten men. Now because this is a fact shall we tell the millionaire to go scott free? We admit that we had almost as well do it; but somehow we do hate to get right down and affirm that the more a man needs the protection of the law the less he shall pay therefor. In the Federal scheme these well to do people not only pay all the actual taxes, but pay hundreds of millions a year to trusts and corporations; pay toward making other millionaires to escape taxation. That scheme is robbery so bold, so monstrous, that it is a wonder it could exist for a day.

The outlook in Los Angeles never was more encouraging. Our city is filled with visitors, a large number of whom are looking around for investments. Real estate in the city is in demand, but the would-be buyers are not so active as they will be in a month or so, when they realize that holders are stiffening in their prices. Everything betokens an unusually prosperous year for this section. The season so far has been one of the best for farmers we have ever had. The acreage of grain planted far surpass that of last year, and the harvest, according to the present outlook, will be the most abundant ever reaped in Southern California. The orange crop is unusually large, and is being marketed at satisfactory prices. As the Nevada Southern railroad progresses towards Utah, our back country trade is increasing. Take the whole situation into consideration, we are in a far better condition than any other city on the Pacific Coast—L. A. Herald.

Ben Harrison is coming out to this coast again. This time as a private citizen and not as President. He will not be worried as he was before. Every man of every party felt bound to help do honor to the President of the United States, and Mr. Harrison mistook that feeling for personal homage, and he swelled up so big that the State would not hold him. The Oakland school children, who were so anxious to see a real live President, and to whom he gave the dodge, will not now care anything about him. Should he pass the house they would not raise their eyes to the window. It is hard for a man to realize this vast difference, and especially so to one who failed, as Harrison did, to separate his personality from the office.

The crowd who nightly applaud the play in which the family of Chris Evans appear and wherein the robber and murderer's exploits are represented cannot be classed as civilized. A man to whom Chris Evans seems a hero needs but opportunity and courage to become a criminal like him.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1893

Dec. 31 Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Sept. 30, 1893, date of last report.		
Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn		$15 199 65
General Exp. Fund	3,654 44	
Salary Fund	3,5 4 84	
School Fund	3,953 53	
Hospital Fund	575 85	
Road Fund	161 50	
Bridge Fund	37 15	
Usa, reclaimed Fund	18 00	
Ro. Dist. No. 1 Fund	115 00	
" " " 2 "	188 00	
" " " 3 "	257 98	
" " " 4 "	749 60	
" " " 5 "	165 45	
Lone Pine Building	2,165 53	
	$15,199 65	$15 199 65
Dec. 31 Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.		
Inyo County	$64,999 55	
Inyo Co. Bonds 1890		64 000 00
Old Co. ne al Fund		999 55
	$64 999 55	64 999 55
Dec. 30 Exhibit showing present financial condition		
Inyo county (total indebtedness)	$64,999 55	
Less cash in County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness		$31 027 64
Res'ng Indebtedness		33 972 91
	$64 999 55	$64 999 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved this 4th day of Jan., 1894, by the Board of Supervisors.

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 50.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over twenty-one and under fifty five years of age, found in each Road District of the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1894, and the thirty first day of December, 1894, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a road poll tax of two dollars.

SECTION 2. Said road poll tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo and shall be placed to the credit of the several road districts of the said County of Inyo from which said road poll tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 46 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 9th day of January, 1893, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances and parts of Ordinances of said Board in conflict here with are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

R. LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.) Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 50 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 6th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, A. C. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, John Wilson, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

R. LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.) Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Road Poll Tax.

ORDINANCE NO. 50.

Filed January 6, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book "B" of Ordinances, at page 105.

D. J. HESSION,
By J. E. PARKER, Clerk.
Deputy.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 51.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, State of California, must annually procure a license therefor from the Tax Collector of said Inyo County, and must make therefor the following payment:

1. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control five thousand sheep or more shall constitute the first class, and must pay Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars per annum for the first five thousand sheep, and for every additional thousand sheep the sum of Fifty Dollars per annum.

2. Those owning and having in their possession and under their control four thousand sheep and less than five thousand constitute the second class, and must pay Two Hundred Dollars per annum.

3. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control three thousand five hundred sheep and less than four thousand constitute the third class and must pay One Hundred and seventy-five Dollars per annum.

4. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control three thousand sheep and less than three thousand five hundred constitute the fourth class and must pay One Hundred and fifty Dollars per annum.

5. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control two thousand five hundred sheep and less than three thousand constitute the fifth class and must pay One Hundred and twenty-five Dollars per annum.

9. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control two thousand sheep and less than two thousand five hundred constitute the sixth class and must pay One Hundred Dollars per annum.

7. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control one thousand five hundred sheep and less than two thousand constitute the seventh class and must pay Seventy-five Dollars per annum.

8. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control one thousand sheep and less than one thousand five hundred constitute the eighth class, and must pay Fifty Dollars per annum.

9. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control five hundred sheep and less than one thousand constitute the ninth class and must pay Twenty-five dollars per annum.

10. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control a less number than five hundred sheep constitute the tenth class, and must pay Twelve Dollars and fifty cents per annum.

SECTION 2. The license provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed a debt due the said County of Inyo, and the Tax-Collector of the said Inyo County shall have the collection of said license, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails or neglects, or refuses to take out such license, the said Tax-Collector may direct suit to be brought in the name of the County of Inyo as plaintiff, for the recovery of said license and in such case either the Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff, fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 3. The County Auditor of said Inyo County shall prepare and have printed, suitable blank licenses for the said Tax Collector to carry out the provisions of this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached, for the signature of the Tax-Collector, when sold.

SECTION 4. The said Tax Collector shall collector a fee of one dollar for each license sold which shall be paid into the Salary fund of the said Inyo County.

SECTION 5. All moneys collected for licenses under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said Inyo County as other moneys, and shall be placed to the credit of the Salary fund of said County.

SECTION 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from its passage, and ordinance No. 41 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 7th day of January, 1892, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances of said Board, in conflict herewith, are each and all of them hereby repealed.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said Inyo County, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

ROBERT LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.) Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 51, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board held on the 5th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: A. C. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, Frank Fitzgerald, John Wilson, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

ROBERT LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.) Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Sheep.

ORDINANCE NO. 51.

Filed January 6th, 1894.

D. J. HESSION.
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book B of Ordinances, at page 107.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
By J. E. PARKER,
Deputy.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 52.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons, and Indians not taxed, who have not paid the same in another county of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Poll Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo, for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty five days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published, with the names of the members of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

ROB'T LOVE
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.) Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 52 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 5th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: A. C. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, John Wilson, Frank Fitzgerald, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

ROBERT LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.) Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 52.

Hospital Poll Tax.

Filed January 6, 1894.

D. J. HESSION.
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book B of Ordinances, at page 110.

D. J. HESSION
By J. E. PARKER Clerk.
Deputy.

OSITO, 19,726.

By McKinney, 2:11¼

OSITO, 19,726.

McKINNEY, 8818
4-year-old record 2:12½
5-year-old race record 2:14
6-year-old race record 2:11¼
Sire of Sir Credit (3) 2:28¼
McZeus (2) 2:29¼
McKinney, at 6-years-old is the sire of two colts in the 2:30 list. Last year he won the great free-for all race at Stockton, trotting the fastest heat in 2:11¼, beating Klamath, Ottinger, Steve Whipple and others. He was bred in Kentucky and brought to California when a yearling.

ALCYONE, 732
Record, 2:27
Sire of ten with records from 2:08 to 2:19¾ and thirty with records from 2:08 to 2:30. His sons have produced nineteen with records under 2:30

GEORGE WILKES, 519
Record, 2:22
Sire of fourteen with records from 2:13½ to 2:19½, seventy-five with records from 2:13¼ to 2:30 and the dams of sixty-one with records from 2:09¾ to 2:30. His sons have produced 802 with records from 2:07¾ to 2:30

HAMBLETONIAN 10 (Rysdyck's)
Sire of
Electioneer, sire of Arion, 2:07¾
Harold, sire of Maud S. .. 2:08¾
Dictator, sire of JayEyeSee 2:10
Volunteer, sire of StJulien 2:11¼
Egbert, sire of Egthorne .. 2:12½
E.c., etc., etc.

DOLLY SPANKER
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

MAMBRINO PATCHEN, 58
Sire of twenty-one with records from 2:20¼ to 2:30, and of dams of 83 in the 2:30 list.

ESTELLA (Thoroughbred)
By Imported Australian, sire of Joe Daniels and many other fast race horses.

ALMA MATER
Dam of six with records from 2:22¾ to 2:30. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

ROSA SPRAGUE
Dam of McKinney, 2:11¼. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

GOV. SPRAGUE, 444
Record, 2:20¼
Sire of five with records from 2:15¼ to 2:19½, and of thirty-three with records from 2:15¼ to 2:30

RHODE ISLAND, 267.

BELL BRANDON, 2:20¼
By Hambletonian 10

ROSE KENNEY
Dam of Messenger Chief, 1825, sire of seventeen with records from 2:16¼ to 2:30

MAMBRINO MESSENGER

J. S. KINNEY MARE
By Mountrino Chief, 11, sire of six with records from 2:18¼ to 2:30 and of the dams of 23 in the 2:30 list.

OTHELLO, 16,057
2-year-old record 2:28
2 year-old trial 2:23
2 year-old trial, ¾ mile 1:08

SULTAN, 1,513
Record, 2:24
Sire of Siamboul 2:07¼
Saladin 2:05¾
Lucy R 2:18¾
Ruby 2:19¾
Bay Rose 2:20½
and twenty-five in 2:30
and of the dams of
Regal Wilkes 2:17½
Glendine 2:20

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of Sultan 2:24
Tommy Gates 2:24
Del Sur 2:24¼
and four others in 2:30

SULTANA
By Delmonico, 110, double grandson of Hambletonian, 10

ATALANTA
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.
Dam of Othello (2) 2:28
Atalanta Wilkes (2) 2:29¼
and full sister to
Beautiful Bells 2:29¼
Dam of six in the 2:30 list, including Belleflower (2) 2:24¾
and Bell Bird, yearling .. 2:26¼

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of the dams of
Sable Wilkes (2) 2:18
Bell Bird (1) 2:26¼
Bay Rose 2:20¾
and many others.

MINNEHAHA
Dam of Alcazar 2:20¼
and four others in the 2:30 list.

TWILIGHT
Dam of Osito, 19,726. Osito is a dark bay, with white hind feet, a small star in the forehead. He was foaled March 15, 1892. When matured he will be 15½ hands high and will weigh about 1050 pounds. He has splendid trotting action, and at Los Angeles in October last, when one-year-old, he trotted a mile in 2:51 the last quarter being trotted in 39 seconds, a 2:36 gait.
OSITO will make the season of 1894 at Independence, Cal., limited to Eight mares of approved breeding.

TERMS, $50 For the Season
Irv. H. Mulholland,
Owner.
Independence, Cal.

LITTLE SKIP
Dam of Jarvis, 16,239

ODD FELLOW, 15,265
Sire of Ricota 2:21¾
Oliver J 2:22
Roxey 2:22
Danger 2:26¼
Odd 2:28

ECHO, 462
Sire of Belle Echo 2:20
Senator 2:21¼
Victor 2:22
Gibraltar 2:22
Sire of Homestake 2:14¼
and of sixteen in 2:30
Sire of dam of Direct. ... 2:06
and many others.

TRETIS
Dam of Col. Hawkins .. 2:29¼
Registered in the Great Brood Mare table.

SKIPPER

ODD FELLOW, 15,265
Full brother Col. Hawkins 2:29¼

KITTY CLYDE
By Geo. M. Patchen, 31, 2:27
Sire of Wells Fargo 2:18¾
and ten others in 2:30
And of dams of Suisun .. 2:18¼
Maggie E 2:19¼
and six others in 2:30

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

F. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
I. H. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

WALTER A. LAMAR
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.
FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall."
FRED BURCKHARDT

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind.
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address
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85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. C. WASSON. J. B. WASSON.
DENTISTS.
OFFICE OVER THE BANK OF BAKERSFIELD, opposite the Southern Hotel.
Prompt and careful treatment given and the least possible pain inflicted. Address
WASSON & WASSON,
Bakersfield, Cal.

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P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK
MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address,
P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal.
P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

WE WANT YOU
to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made Two Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.
GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

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BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.
476tfn

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Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the
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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist .. FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

MONDAY, January 29, 1894.

Estate of John A. Hannah, deceased—Filed decree of settlement of account of of Executor.

MARRIED.

ESCALLON—LOVE—At Independence, January 29th, by Rev. S. W. Albone, John Escallon and Mrs. Sarah E. Love.

Bar silver, 66¾.

P. Labarge was up from Lone Pine yesterday.

The trials of Islay and others are set for next Tuesday.

Wm. Rowan was down from Bishop early in the week.

Robt. O'Neal was down from Bishop early in the week.

See the assessment notice of the Lone Pine Canal Company.

Don't forget that Big Pine will celebrate Washington's Birthday.

Mrs. F. Rhine is expected to arrive from San Francisco next week.

Hon. P. Reddy was at Hawthorne last week on legal business.

W. J. Lake is clerking for A. W. Eibeshutz during the latters absence.

Mrs. Lewis has just about completed a fine new residence at Camp Independence.

Angus McDonald and Wm. McDonald were down from Big Pine early in the week.

Charley Collins is tearing up the earth at a lively rate along the line of the new canal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz left for San Francisco yesterday morning to be gone about a month.

A. Walker came up from Olancha last Sunday. He visited Bishop on his trip, returning home yesterday.

The Meads Bros. arrived at Independence yesterday on their way to Mojave. They have on a load of hides.

Murphy has been busy of late turning out single- and double-trees to be used in the construction of the big canal.

Rosina Vokes died at her home in London last week. For twenty years she was a favorite actress in two continents.

Sheriff Gorman will collect sheep license tax this year. He will use every effort to secure a full payment of the license.

Mrs. J. J. Gunn came in from Modock last week and is visiting with relatives and friends at Independence and vicinity.

The Board of Education will meet at Independence on Monday, February 19th. See notice of the County Superintendent.

So far this has been a good winter for stockmen. There has been no rain to rot the dry feed, and range cattle are looking fine.

Will Yaney came down from Bishop last Monday, bringing with him twenty-four head of horses to put to work on the big canal,

Owing to the amount of dental work he still has on hand at Independence Dr. Mc Queen will not go to Lone Pine until Monday.

Bert Rhine arrived home last Tuesday from Bakersfield. While absent he purchased 1500 ewes at Selma, which he will bring to the Valley later on.

J. D. Mairs arrived home yesterday morning from a visit to Los Angeles and neighboring cities. Like everybody else, Jerry is glad to get back to Inyo.

Mrs. Martha Yandell and family have removed to their former home at Bishop after a residence of three years at Independence. They left on Wednesday.

John Keegan has leased a piece of ground from Mrs. Lewis at Camp Independence and will put in an extensive vegetable garden during the coming season.

Monday's *Post* in a lengthy editorial proceeds to make things warm for Viscompte Cornely. It says that he is accused of stealing, and that such a scoundrel is a big blot on the Midwinter fair.

Under-Sheriff Holland has been out during the week summonsing jurors and witnesses for the trials of Islay, Hughes, Jonse and Payne in the Superior Court next week.

Send On Your Exhibits.

The committee appointed at Big Pine to solicit subscriptions for the Midwinter fair sent down $72 last Monday. Yesterday $28 was forwarded from Lone Pine. The executive committee now has about $600 on hand for the purpose of defraying the expenses of an exhibit at the Midwinter fair, besides the requisite amount of space being already secured. It now remains for the farmers of Owens Valley to come forwith their exhibits. There will be no expense to exhibitors beyond the trouble of making the collection. All articles will be forwarded by the committee free of charge. The large map of Inyo County has been completed and was expected to be sent yesterday. A pamphlet descriptive of the county will be published for free distribution. It is earnestly hoped that the farmers will not neglect this opportunity for benefiting themselves and the entire county. Select such samples of grain, hay, potatoes, onions and other general produce as you have and forward them to the committee at Independence. The earlier this is done the better, as it will be that much longer time on exhibition.

Supreme Court Decision.

The Supreme Court, on the 17th instant, handed down its decision in the case of Saldumbehere vs. Mark Watterson, affirming the decision and order of Judge Virden in the Superior Court of this county. This decision is a very important one to the ranchmen in this county, the action having been brought by a rancher to restrain a sheepman from taking possession of the waters of a small creek three or four miles above his ranch, using them for watering his sheep, and permitting his sheep to not only muddy the remaining waters, but to cause such quantities of sand and debris to be carried down on to the land as to destroy large portions of the crop of growing grass and vegetation. Judge Virden granted an injunction, restraining the sheepman from trespassing upon and using the water, which had been located and used for many years prior by Mr. Watterson and predecessors in irrigating his lands, and the Supreme Court now not only confirms the judgment, but makes the injunction perpetual. This decision should be very pleasing to our ranchmen who are troubled, more or less, every summer as Mr. Watterson has been.—*Chronicle Union.*

The Outlook.

The *Butcher and Stockman's Review* has this to say on the beef question:

Notwithstanding any reports circulated to the contrary, we can certainly state with confidence that there will not be any shortage in the meat supply of San Francisco during the midwinter fair. Our wholesale slaughterers have provided months ago for any emergency, and in fact now hold enough stock in the interior to supply more than twice the estimated number of visitors to the city. That there is a shortage in visitors is, however, correct, which circumstance has prevented an extra demand and has stopped, as anticipated, a rise in live stock values. Many cattlemen who are now feeding stock in the hope of obtaining better figures than now, must naturally feel disappointed; but we think, once the fair gets fairly under way after the 27th instant, things will improve. We will see many more strangers, have a much better demand for everything, with correspondingly higher rates all along the line.

A Camp Dinner.

At the end of last week Charley Collins issued a general invitation to visit his ditch camp on Sunday and partake of a Camp dinner. Over sixty people responded. Hay wagons were sent to town to take out all who wished to go, and the affair became a general pic-nic. Charley has a fine camp completed. He has built a portable house with cooking department and bunks. He has a large corral with mangers, feed-boxes and all complete, and quite a stack of hay. There are enough Fresno and dump scrapers at camp to put quite a force of men at work. The dinner was immense. Roast quail and duck, roast beef and Boston baked beans formed the base of supplies, filled in with pies, cakes and various other good things.

Public Notice.

I take this means of notifying S. A. Densmore that his irrigating ditch running through my land is damaging my property by making deep cuts and washes. And you are hereby notified to repair said ditch and put it in condition to prevent further damage. C. A. WALTER.

A very large and bright meteor was seen last night about 10:15 o'clock. Its course was from south to north and was so brilliant that it lighted up the sky like an electric flash light. It is reported by telegraph that the sound of a heavy explosion was heard at Candelaria and Belleville caused by the meteor striking near there. There is no doubt but that it was a very large meteoric body and should cause scientific research.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between J. W. Mahon and J. W. P. Laird in the practice of law has dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. Mr. Mahon will occupy the office used by the firm, and Mr Laird will announce the location of his office in a few days.—*Kern County Gazette.*

As the fair will be held at Independence this year, work should be commenced on the race track to get it in suitable condition. The entire track should be plowed and leveled immediately so that the spring rains will pack it.

Mrs. J. R. Eldred of Big Pine has lately received a Newcomb fly-shuttle loom, and is prepared to do carpet weaving, also fancy rugs, portieres, shawls etc. Save your rags and get them woven. The machine does excellent work, and prices are very moderate.

As reported last week, Corbett defeated Mitchell in three rounds at Jacksonville, Fla. Mitchell was no match for Corbett, the latter winning with the greatest ease. Jackson and Corbett will meet some time next summer.

Governor Markham has commuted the sentence of Governor Markham to imprisonment for life. That is more mercy than McNulty had for John Collins when he shot him down.

A communication from the General Land Office to the Land Office at Visalia states that no change will be made in the location of the various California Land Offices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular semi-annual meeting of the Board of Education of Inyo County, will be held at Independence on Monday the 19th day of February 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Examinations will commence on Tuesday the 20th day of February, at 9 a. m.

Applicants for certificates, on credentials or examination, will file their application at least one day prior to the meeting.

J. H. SHANNON,
Sec'ty Board of Education,
Inyo County, Cal.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal, near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 27th day of Feb, 1894 an assessment (No. 5) of Twenty-five (25) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1894, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on Saturday, March 31, 1894 to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1833, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GOFMAN,
Tax-Collector.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of E. L. SMITH, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of E. L. SMITH, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. W. Forbes, Esq., in the Court House, at the town of Independence, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

H. H. HOWELL,
Administrator of the estate of E. L. Smith, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Dec. 22nd, 1893.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Administrator.
dec31-5t

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Williams,
Proprietor.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE,
SHAMPOOING
AND BATHS.

Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 20th
" ..... February 17th
" ..... March 17th
" ..... April 14th
" ..... May 19th
" ..... June 16th
" ..... July 14th
" ..... August 11th
" ..... September 8th
" ..... October 13th
" ..... November 10th
" ..... December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12t

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address (and inclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada makes it standard authority. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN SENDING FOR THE TREATISE.

Ship

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MONEY Beginners earn from $25 to $50 per week, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you employment, and will teach you free. You work in your own locality, wherever you live. Both sexes, all ages. We start you. Work for us spare time or all the time. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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Fresh Produce, and Grain
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CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
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George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

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THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
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Special rates given on car-load lots

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First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

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—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

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Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

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Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

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Sausage.

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j19-tf

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EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.	
	Leave—		Arrives—	p m.
Mound House		10:30 a. m		5 55 p. m.
Dayton		11:30 a. m.		5:20 p. m.
Wabuska		1:35 p. m.		3:15 a. m.
Hawthorne		4 50 p. m.		12:00 m.
Luning		6:35 p. m.		10:15 a. m.
Soda Springs		7:15 p. m.		9:35 a. m.
Belleville		8:25 p. m.		8:15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	9.10 p. m	Lv.	6:45 a. m.
	No. 3.		No.	
	Leave—		Arrives—	a m.
Belleville		8 35 a. m.		5:35 p m.
Benton		12:05 p. m.		1:45 p m.
Bishop Creek		2:15p. m.		11:15 a m.
Alvord		3.00 p. m.		10:10 a m.
Independence		4.35 p. m.		8:10 a. m.
Lone Pine		5:25p. m.		7:40 a. m.
Keeler	Ar.	6:15 p. m.	Lv.	7:05 a m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (65 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles); Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles); Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

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Livery & Feed Stables.

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Having returned and resumed the management o the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

n general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

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Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

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LIQUORS,
& CGARS

The most careful attention given to the the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE!

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 tf

Inyo
Stage
Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 106 WALL ST. NEW-YORK.

Gave Him Plenty of Room.

Americans haven't much reputation for veneration and in the general scramble are not noted for courtesy to one another, but one day recently, when the mercury suddenly fell off thirty points and the wind was tripping along at the average rate of fifty to sixty miles an hour, and two or three times faster in spots, there was witnessed a scene on crowded Broadway near the postoffice that reversed all of this. An honest, sober, upright workman passed along and the courtesy with which he was treated on all sides spoke volumes for American politeness.

No matter how roughly the icy wind played with the mob, the individual members of the latter bowed right and left to this honest workman. He was bowlegged and dirty too. They might jostle each other, but not him. For he carried a pane of glass about 18 inches wide and 5 feet long. And the wind occasionally caught it and shied it, shining and shifting in the sunshine, to one side and the other, and sent its nervous bearer swing around in the vicious eddies, filling his eyes with dust, as if intent upon first confusing and then breaking him up in business.

The polite crowd parted before him like the billowy sea before a Cunarder then fell together gurgling in his wake to tremble at what might have happened. It is doubtful if a workingman ever before cut so wide a swath on Broadway. It was actually fascinating to watch his progress and to speculate into how many thousand fragments a single misstep might cause the glass to be divided. All the business world stood still for a minute to see him pass. —New York Herald.

Against Fog and Smoke.

Movements are on foot in various quarters having for their object the abatement of the smoke and fog nuisance. The London fogs which descend upon the town are bad enough, but are made almost unbearable to the healthiest and most robust people by smoke. Some extraordinary facts were elicited at the interview granted on Sunday by the lord mayor to a deputation from South Wales which wanted to introduce anthracite coal for house purposes. It was shown that the coal was largely used in Paris, Berlin and other Continental and American cities which enjoy an atmosphere absolutely pure compared with London's. The deputation held that anything tending to abate the fog nuisance should be given a fair trial.

Sir John Puleston, who introduced the deputation, said that there were 700,000 houses in London and 1,500,000 chimneys. On a cold day about 40,000 tons of coal were consumed, emitting 480 tons of sulphur. His argument was that anthracite coal was cleaner and cheaper if householders could only be made to understand it. The mayor thought the deputation made a clear case, not for trade purposes, but for the public welfare, and promised his earnest support. —London Cor. New York Herald.

Slow Advance Toward the North.

The difficulties that make the quest of the pole so arduous have been discovered by slow degrees. It is marvelous how soon nearly the full limits of northward attainment were reached. In 1596 Barents discovered Spitzbergen in about 78 degrees north; in 1770 Hudson reached 80 degrees; in 1827 Parry, by sledging on the ice when his ship became fast, succeeded in touching 82 degrees 45 minutes. Since then all the enormous resources of modern science—steam, electricity, preserved foods and the experience of centuries—have only enabled 40 miles of additional poleward advance to be made. —McClure's Magazine.

Salvation Army Man—My friend, if you will take this little book and read it through carefully, it may awaken you to a sense of——

Dignified Stranger—Sir, I am a professor of applied homiletics in a theological seminary!

Salvation Army Man (with cheerful persistence)—I wouldn't be discouraged on that account, friend. There's good news in that little book for you, just the same.

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A famous physician of the City of Mexico.

FEMALE REMEDIES

Are for the first time offered to the ladies of the United States, by Professor Alejandro Ortis, General Manager for the United States. All ladies should not fail to write for the Doctor's Medical Pamphlet at once. Lady nurses and mid-wives should be sure and send for the Pamphlet, they will find them indispensable in their profession. Unless you write for pamphlets you may never learn the benefits of these remarkable remedies. Address

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A SPECIALTY. Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Syphilis permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. You can be treated at home for the same price and the same guarantees; with those who prefer to come here we will contract to cure them or refund money and pay expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, Iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Syphilitic BLOOD POISON that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guarantee. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 1235 to 1331 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

My Heart's Delight.

By LOUISE STOCKTON.

Hale was standing at the door. Our visitor had vanished, and I looked in mute appeal to my friend, still feeling that the girl was distracted. But Hale understood. He came directly to her, took her in his strong grasp and made her sit down. He gave her a drink of water and sat down in front of her. "Now," said he, "we will help you, but first you must control yourself and tell us so we can understand. If Jack is to be helped cool heads, not broken hearts, will have to do it. Crawford," and he turned to me, "sit down. You are as much upset as she is. Now what is the matter with Jack? It is Jack Lewis, your nephew, I suppose?"

I silently handed him the paper, and he read it without a word of comment. "And you knew him?" he said to Margaret.

She nodded her head. "And you were engaged to him?"

The color swept up over the face that had been so drawn and white.

"No," she answered, "I was not engaged to him." She looked from one to the other, put her hand to her throat as if she was choking. Then she spoke:

"I will have to tell you! It was my fault, because I should have come away sooner. I met him in the Adirondacks last summer and we were in the same party because I was visiting the wife of an old college friend of his, and I thought there was no harm in it—in seeing him so often, I mean—because every one knew that I was engaged to my cousin. But the night before I left there he begged me to break the engagement, and he told me what was true, that I didn't love my cousin. But I did not know then that I could not marry Ned Mason. You see I had been engaged to him ever since I was 18, and I refused to even think of breaking it. Jack said some hard, hard things to me and I was angry with him. After I came home I found I could easier die than marry Ned. And my uncle was so violently disappointed that I had to leave the house. Then I came here."

The shadow of a smile passed over Hale's face, but I took her hand in mine.

"And you did rightly," I said. "I was the one to whom you should have come."

"But I came because I had so often watched you in church and thought there never was so kind a face, and I had heard how good you were to the girls you had here, and of course I had to earn some money; I would not take any from my uncle."

"Still you knew I was Jack's uncle?"

"Yes," she said gently.

The very incoherence and simplicity of her little story touched me greatly, and I looked at Hale expecting to read in his eyes pity, sympathy. Instead I saw judgment and disapprobation. I knew he condemned her as a coquette who had not known her own mind. This I greatly resented, and I felt he was narrow and prejudiced. And because he was hard in his thoughts of her I became more tender, and I should have liked to have comforted her as I should my own daughter. But I said to her that I believed in her and I should help her, "but I cannot see," I said, "why now that you are free Jack should keep up his resentment. Had i been your lover at his age I should have flown to you."

Her eyes flashed at this.

"Do you suppose I would send him word that I was free?"

"Surely you could in some way let him know."

"No girl would do such a thing as that," she promptly answered, and then her lips trembled, her eyes filled and she broke into a bitter weeping. We could not stand this, old fellows as we were, and Hale jumped up and walked around the room, and cleared his throat, and blew his nose, and ejaculated all sorts of exclamations, while in broken words, in ways foreign to me for many years, I tried to soothe and quiet her. But when she ceased her sobbing it was only to break into a wailing still more pitiful, until at last she lay exhausted, her head against my shoulder. Hale brought coats and whatever he could find, and he made her a bed on chairs and persuaded her to drink wine. Then we laid her down and we left her and went into our own room. We closed the door and looked at each other.

"This is a pretty piece of work," said Hale.

"It is pitiful—it is terrible!" I groaned "He was a good fellow. I could have loved him."

"I remember him well," replied Hale; "a handsome, impetuous fellow, much too fine to be made the sport of a girl's caprice."

"There was no caprice there," and I looked up, irritated by his persistent misunderstanding; "she has acted as became a conscientious girl."

"Well, well," rejoined Hale, "we will not discuss that question, but now—how now?"

"I shall go at once to Tiger Hill—spot itly named! Whether Jack is dead or alive I must see after him, Hale—he had neither father nor mother."

"Now look here," said he; "haven't you again and again written to him that you desired to make his future your care? Didn't you bring him east and set him to work in this very office? Didn't you give him to understand you were prepared to treat him as a son? You know all this is true! And you know Jack declared his work stupid, the paper poky. You know he was determined to be the maker of his own destiny. Grieve as much as you choose, Dan, but don't fall into womanish reproach of yourself. Jack was a fine fellow, but he was pig headed, and I truly believe that when he fell in love with Miss Woolstine it was partly because she was out of his reach. He is just the boy to want the moon and refuse the green cheese."

"You were jealous of Jack," said I feebly.

"That is stuff! I was not blind."

"And you are at this moment jealous of the girl," I added.

What reply Hale would have made to this accusation I know not, for at that moment the door opened and Margaret came in. Her face was still pale and her eyes swollen, but she was perfectly calm, and I noticed that her hands did not tremble as she held them together, her fingers lightly clutched.

"You are going at once?" she said.

I got up and hunted the time tables, and found my best train left the city at 10:30 p. m., bringing me to Tiger Hill the evening of the next day. This gave me time to go to Melvin and get what I needed for the trip.

"Well, then," said the girl, "I will be at the station at 10. I can meet you there."

"But—but that is impossible!" I exclaimed. "I cannot take you. It would not do at all—not at all! I will telegraph, write—you should hear at once and fully, but it is impossible to allow you to go."

Never in all my life did I meet a look so determined, so full of scorn for restraint as the one Margaret shot at me! She said not a word, but going into her office returned with her hat on, her veil tightly drawn and so silently left the office.

Hale shrugged his shoulders.

"There was a pair of them," he said. "I do not wonder they had tumultuous scenes."

"She won't go—you do not think she will go?"

"Not if you wreck all the trains. But even then she might walk. Yes, Crawford, she will go."

"But she shall not! What could I do with her? Suppose she falls to weeping, to fainting in the train? And after we get there! Why, Hale, I am not sure of my own safety; and with her to hamper me— It is impossible! She must be locked up—tied—not allowed to do it."

"She won't faint nor weep," said Hale, "still she will be a dreadful burden for you. I'll go see her, but I have no hope of influencing her."

"Go to her uncle," said I; "surely he has some authority over her."

"I'll do my best," said he, "but I won't promise you success."

I went to Melvin, packed up my handbag, made arrangements with my housekeeper, and all the time my thoughts dwelt on Margaret in fear and dismay. My only hope was that her violent agitation might make her ill, and so prostrate her that she would be unable to force herself to take the journey.

When I reached the station a few minutes after 10 I found Hale standing at the entrance.

"Well?" said I.

He pointed with his thumb over his shoulder. "She is in the waiting room," he said, and taking my bag he added: "She carries less baggage than you do."

"Did you see her?" said I. "Couldn't you convince her? Surely you could have done that."

"Could I put the rings of Saturn around Jupiter? My dear boy, I did not try to convince her. She would not discuss the question. She asked me about the mines and the strike, but she knows far more about it all than we do. She has used the exchanges to advantage. She even knows the names of the leaders among the strikers. There is no end to her nerve, I think. She won't break down again."

"She'll break down as soon as the excitement of starting is over. Surely you, a married man, know that a woman's calmness may be as hysterical as her tears. Good heavens—" and I stood still, "I will not go until 7:15 to-morrow morning! I will not lose much time. I cannot do anything the night I get there."

"Then she'll go alone. She has her ticket, and when her train is called she will be off. She won't wait for you."

"How do you know she has her ticket?"

"I bought it for her. I went to her boarding house and brought her here, then I bought her ticket."

"Judas!" said I. "And I do not believe you saw her uncle."

"There was no use in seeing any one. Apollyon would not have stopped her. All I could do was to take a little care of her."

"I believe in my heart you encouraged her," I testily cried.

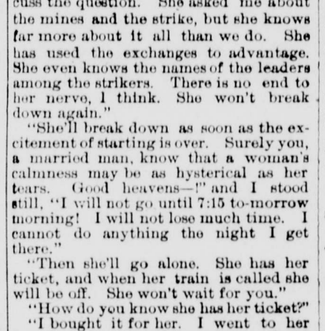
"Don't be unreasonable, Dan," said he. "Don't quarrel to-night, my boy. It is as much as I can stand to see you go off, and I declare I will go with you! Of course I will. I can look after Margaret and leave you free."

"And who will get this week's number out? No, no, Hale"—and I fell into line at the ticket office—"it wouldn't be wise. I'd do better by myself, and three of us would be ruin to everything. And I never did quarrel with you. Begin to-night? Not much, Reuben."

And so getting my ticket I went into the waiting room and found Margaret composed, alert and confident.

Hale pressed through the gate, carrying our bags, and when the train ran out of the station I glanced back out of the window and saw him trying to look cheery and hopeful, but a more miserable, woebegone face never did I see. He waved his hat as much as to say, "I knew you'd do it!" and turned away.

CHAPTER III.



She sprang to her feet and she sang.

There was still a dim light in the sky, but the lamps were lighted in the car. People were preparing for the night's journey. Men were reading the evening papers as though every moment was a consideration, and in a seat opposite a woman was trying to soothe a baby, while another little one clung to her, begging to be taken into her lap.

"A pleasant lookout for the night," I said to Margaret, in a voice much too flat and empty of emotion to be natural.

"They are almost dead with sleep now," said she, and in a moment what did she do but cross over and take the baby and toss it in her young, strong arms. The baby felt the change from the lax, nervous grasp of its mother,

There are 281,000 registered voters in Chicago.

A War Time Relic.

A relic of the war between the states is now on the dry dock, receiving such minor repairs and cleaning as may be necessary to commission her for harbor defense. This was the second monitor ever built, and the record of her usefulness and her hard service may be seen in the shot dents of the turrets. These are painted in a color different from that of the surrounding iron in order to emphasize their story, and they serve as an object lesson to show that after all, when compared with our days, how innocuous were the boasted shot and shell of the rebellion. Of course it does not make much difference whether a giant is killed by a toothpick or hoisted with a petard. He is dead all the same, and worms will eat him. But we were proud, and with good reason, of those big smooth bores and of their charges in those parlous days.

Then the theory was that for every ten pounds of shot one pound of powder was needed, a 90-pounder being fired with nine pounds of powder; today we have for each pound of powder two pounds of shot, the 10-inch guns of the Miantonomoh, the Nantucket's neighbor, using 250 pounds of powder to drive the 500-pound projectile. The Nantucket has also a sentimental interest, for when the great Ericsson lay in state on her decks in the harbor of New York, she was the immediate representative of what his genius had evoked to save the country in time of peril, for the original Monitor went down one dismal day off our treacherous coast, and left as the second product of her wonderful type the little coast defender which now lies half hidden within the walls of the dry dock.—Harper's Weekly.

Tremendous Pressure.

The pressure that can be produced by electrolytic generation of gas in a closed space has been tested by a French scientist. The highest pressure heretofore realized was 6,570 pounds to the square inch. In this instance the pressure obtained was between 12,000 and 18,000 to the square inch, when the manometer cracked without any explosion. The liquid used was a 25 per cent. solution of soda. The electrodes were of iron, and the current 1¼ amperes.—New York Times.

An Australian agricultural paper makes note of an immense increase in the number of sheep in Australia in the last two or three years, and of the enormous development of the grazing capabilities of the country. The estimated number of sheep in Australia in 1892 is 60,000,000, against 31,000,000 in 1884.

The number of monarchies in Europe has increased by one during the past year, the duchy of Luxembourg having become a sovereign state by the death of the queen of Holland.

One Way.

Mamma—Here, your shoes are all worn out again. Do you think you could possibly keep your feet off the ground two weeks?

Albert—Yes, mamma, dear, if I only had a safety.—Harper's Young People.

ON THE OCEAN.

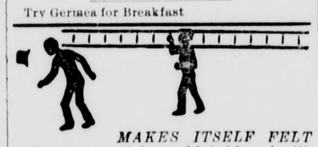
There is no place where ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS do not prove their value. George Augustus Sala, the well-known English writer, writing of his trip across the Pacific, says:

"I especially have a pleasant remembrance of the ship's doctor—a very experienced maritime medico indeed, who tended me most kindly during a horrible spell of bronchitis a spasmodic asthma, provoked by the sea fog which had swooped down on us just after we left San Francisco. But the doctor's prescriptions and the increasing warmth of the temperature as we neared the tropics, and, in particular, a couple of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS clapped on—one on the chest and another between the shoulder blades—soon set me right."

BRANDRETH'S PILLS always act uniformly.

The world is full of people who want to do good, but they are in no hurry to commence.

Try Germea for Breakfast



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Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price, 50 cts. Injector free.

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with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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Sold by druggists, price 75c.

"I wish, said Jagson, as he was diligently searching through his pockets for a coin or two, "I wish Christmas came on the 29th of February; then we'd only have it once every four years."

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Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of "Schiffmann's Asthma Cure" free to any sufferer. He advertises by giving it away. Never fails to give instant relief in worst cases and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address for a free trial package.

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Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

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Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell

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LIFE HAD NO CHARMS.

For three years I was troubled with malarial poison, which caused my appetite to fail, and I was greatly reduced in flesh, and life lost all its charms. I tried mercurial and potash remedies, but to no effect. I could get no relief. I then decided to try S.S.S. A few bottles of this wonderful medicine made a complete and permanent cure, and I now enjoy better health than ever.

J. A. RICE, Ottawa, Kan.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Two Things about Catarrh in the Head

First—It is a constitutional disease. Prof. Gross, a leading scientist, says: "Catarrh is a constitutional disease which manifests itself by local symptoms." Dr. Dio Lewis says: "Catarrh is not a disease of the man's nose; it is a disease of the man." Therefore he says snuffs and other local applications are useless.

Second—It requires a constitutional remedy, like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which reaches and cures Catarrh by purifying the blood and building up the system, so as to throw off the disease. Thousands who formerly suffered from Catarrh agree that

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are carefully prepared and are made of the best ingredients. Try a box.

"German Syrup"

I am a farmer at Edom, Texas. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pains in Chest and Lungs and Spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many kinds of Cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. We are subject to so many sudden changes from cold to hot, damp weather here, but in families where German Syrup is used there is little trouble from colds. John F. Jones.

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"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO

RHEUMATISM CURED BY THE USE OF Moore's Revealed Remedy.

ASTORIA, OREGON, January 10.—I can state with pleasure that by the use of MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY my husband was relieved from an old case of RHEUMATISM and my youngest boy cured entirely of INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM when the best doctor I could get did him no good. Yours in gratitude MRS. N. V. STEELE.

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GRANDMOTHER'S ADVICE.

In raising a family of nine children, my only remedy for Coughs, Colds and Croup was onion syrup. It is just as effective to-day as it was forty years ago. Now my grandchildren take Dr. Gunn's Onion Syrup which is already prepared and more pleasant to the taste. Sold everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents. Take no substitute for it. There's nothing as good.

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Pardee's Remedy,

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A Regulator of the Liver and Kidneys

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Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Neuralgia,

And all other Blood and Skin Diseases.

It is a positive cure for all those Painful Delicate Complaints and complicated troubles and Weaknesses common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

The effect is immediate and lasting. Two or three doses of DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY taken daily keeps the blood cool, the liver and kidneys active, and will entirely eradicate from the system all traces of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or any other form of blood disease.

No medicine ever introduced in this country has met with such ready sale, nor given such universal satisfaction whenever used as that of DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY.

This remedy has been used in the hospitals throughout the old world for the past twenty-five years, as a specific for the above diseases, and it has and will cure when all other so-called remedies fail.

Send for pamphlet of testimonials from those who have been cured by its use. Druggists sell it at $1.00 per bottle. Try it and be convinced. For sale by

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HUNT'S REMEDY

THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE.

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cures Bright's Disease, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side.

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cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Female Weakness, and Excesses.

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cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

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ACTS AT ONCE on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action, and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

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PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. CONSUMPTION.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
RV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1894.

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IRELAND'S SAINT.

The Unembellished Story of St. Patrick's Eventful Career.

SOME OF HIS STRANGE ADVENTURES

Few Historical Personages are Shrouded in as Much Myth and Interesting Legendary Lore.

"St. Patrick," one Irishman was heard to say to another the other day, "was the greatest man that ever lived."

"He was," the other replied, "the greatest man that ever lived or died either."

Certain it is that in this time and country the festival of no other saint is so honored as that of St. Patrick on the 17th of March. Nor could any saint be chosen whose life popular tradition has surrounded with a more picturesque variety of incidents. The people whose patron he is are one of the most absorbingly and romantically interesting nations of the world. They have never been, for reasons that are well understood, a rich or a cultivated people. They are rough and simple in their character, but they have warm hearts, tender, poetic and often grotesque imaginations, and a rich, peculiar and inexhaustible humor.

All these qualities are strangely mixed in their national traditions and especially in the stories of St. Patrick. Sometimes the result seems to have a savor of irreverence, but it may be surely trusted that there is no such intention and that no saint receives more genuine veneration from his people than does the patron saint of Ireland.

The unembellished history of St. Patrick is not long. The information about his life is meager and confused. Wales, Scotland and France all claim his birth, with the weight of probability in favor of Wales. The date was about 373. When he was about sixteen years old he was stolen by pirates or marauders from the north and sold as a slave in Ireland.

For seven years he tended swine on a mountain in County Antrim, and then he escaped to the Continent, where he became deacon, priest and bishop. He came of good family and the ecclesiastical name of Patricius was given him by Pope Celestine, who sent him back to Ireland to convert the people. The accounts differ about his age at this time. Some of the dates given indicate that he was about thirty, others that he was nearer sixty. Before he returned to Ireland he had visions. Among them was one of a man named Victoricus, who brought him letters. In one of these were the words, "The voice of the Irish," and as he read them he heard a voice say, "We pray thee, holy youth, to come and henceforward walk amongst us."

After this he spent his life in preaching, baptizing and working miracles and accomplished the practical conversion of the people of the island. He died at the age of about 120 and was buried at Downpatrick. Even in this plain account it may be seen that there is something which approaches the border line between history and legend. But when pure legend is considered there is no end to the variety and ingenuity of the tales that are told. Some of them are so generally known and trusted that they amount to history in the eyes of the people of the country, while there are others which it is hardly possible to suppose were ever believed by anybody.

When St. Patrick first began to talk to the Irish of the Trinity they did not believe him, till he picked a shamrock and illustrated the doctrine by the three leaves growing on one stem, and then they were converted and the shamrock became sacred to St. Patrick. It is said by others that the shamrock worn on St. Patrick's Day represents the cross. But the shamrock was held sacred by the Druids in Ireland before St. Patrick's time, as was also the mistletoe, whose leaves, as well as berries, were likewise arranged in threes, three being a sacred number.

St. Patrick's followers once suffered from cold, when he commanded them to gather ice and snow. When they had made a large pile he breathed upon it and it became a bright fire. Two of these stories are also told in a different form. When the saint was a child he gathered some bits of ice, and his nurse told him that he would be better employed in gathering firewood, whereupon he breathed on the ice and it took fire. When he was sold as a slave it is said that the price was a kettle, but it was at once found that the hotter the fire was made under the kettle the colder the kettle became, till it was returned in disgust, and St. Patrick was restored to his former master, when the kettle again boiled properly.

Of course the saint's most famous achievement was ridding Ireland of snakes. It has been related that he called the serpents together to the top of a mountain and compelled them to swallow one another till there was none left, but this seems improbable. A more authentic account is that he drove them out by beating a drum, and that in his enthusiasm he knocked a hole in it, which an angel at once came and mended. One hugh snake he chained in Lough Dilveen, telling it to stay till Monday, and even to this day, every Monday morning, the snake calls out in good Irish, "It's a long Monday, Patrick!"

It is interesting to note here that Pliny says that serpents are never seen on trefoil, and that the leaf prevails against the bites of snakes and scorpions. Not only did St. Patrick drive out the snakes, but, as everybody knows, he made the soil itself inimical to serpent life, and even the wood that grows on it has a similar property, for it is said that King's college, at Cambridge, is built of Irish wood and that spiders are never seen in it.—New York Tribune.

Experience of a Brother and Sister.

An acquaintance in Chicago was lying ill from nervous prostration. While the family was at dinner she looked out on a glorious sunset, and suddenly felt an overwhelming desire to see a young brother camping out—his first summer at West Point. Then she distinctly heard him call her name three times. She was seized with fear, and when her family came to her she related the incident and felt confident that the boy was ill, perhaps dying.

Thirty-six hours afterward she received a letter from her brother saying: "A strange thing has happened to me. I was doing guard duty yesterday evening when suddenly I saw you distinctly in a long white robe. I called your name three times, and so loud that the man at the next post heard me. It makes me very anxious about you."—New York Evening Sun.

A wise woman never treats a man so well as when she has reason to believe he is beginning to think something of some other woman.

If a man never had any fault found with him by his employer, it must be because he never had brains enough to get a job.

A Clever Dog.

Patrick Jordan, a teamster, living at Twenty-third street and Fairmount avenue, has had for several years a handsome and most intelligent Scotch terrier which he calls Bob, and who has so endeared himself to the teamster and his family by his good nature, affection and development of rare sagacity that his comfort and tastes are almost as much a matter of family concern and consideration as those of any one in the household.

One of the most striking evidences of the dog's great intelligence was given one evening. Bob, for some trifling breach of kitchen etiquette, was relegated to the back yard for a brief spell. It was rather cold outside, and Bob obeyed the mandate of the head of the house with great reluctance, not to say insubordination.

In a few minutes afterward, just as the irate feelings of Mr. Jordan had begun to relax, partly owing to his own feeling for Bob and also to the importunities of his children, who were much affected by Bob's disgrace and were imploring their father for his pardon and reinstatement on the family hearth, several soft knocks came to the door, and on it being opened Bob sedately walked in, and proceeding to the other end of the room jumped on a chair, from which, standing up on his two legs, he could reach a box containing matches. This he did, and gravely abstracting several in his mouth he jumped down again and walked over to the door, apparently intending to go out and to attempt to start a fire in the yard to keep himself warm.

He had often procured matches for his master in the same way and had seen the operation of lighting them, and it is supposed that this extraordinary act of canine sagacity had followed from these facts.

Bob's singular behavior in this instance broke down at once at any trace of resentment or anger which his former fall from grace had caused, and amid shouts of laughter he was restored at once to his master's favor.—Philadelphia Times.

Perfumes Among the Romans.

The amount of perfume used in the palmy days of Rome was enormous; the wealthy patricians were most prodigal in this respect. The perfumers were called Unguentarii, as they principally compounded unguents, and must have done an immense business. In Rome they congregated in a quarter called the "Vicus Thuraricus." The most celebrated perfumer in the time of Martial was a certain individual named Cosmus, whom Martial frequently mentions. At Capua there was such a number of perfumers that the principal street of the city, named Seplasia, was almost entirely occupied by them. For the most part these tradesmen were Greeks, and, as at Athens, their shops (taberna) were the rendezvous of the rich idlers of those days.

The perfumed oils and ointments were made in great variety. The basis of the oils was generally the oil of Ben, and that of the unguents was a bleached and partly purified tallow. They were used not only for the hair, but to anoint all parts of the body, especially after the bath, which was quite a complicated process. It was also customary at banquets to honor the guests by pouring costly perfumed oils over their feet. Some of these were simple oils, such as rhodium, made from roses; melinum, made from quinces; metopium, from bitter almonds; narcissimum, from the narcissus.

Perhaps the most fashionable oil after the oleum susinum was that called crocinum, made from saffron (crocus), which communicated both a fine color and odor to the person. Heliogabalus never bathed without it.—Knowledge.

Velocity of Light.

We are familiar with the rush of the express train as it flashes past us at the rate of sixty miles an hour, but light actually travels 11,179,560 times as fast! The initial velocity of the shot from the 12-pound bronze service gun is only 1,769 feet a second, or 1-556,134 only that of light, and yet so stupendous is the scale on which the visible universe is framed that this vehicle of our sole knowledge of our neighbors in space, which would travel around the earth in 0.1,336 of a second of time, does not reach us from Neptune under a period of more than four hours, while from the nearest fixed star (Alpha Centauri) it occupies 3¾ years, and from a little star called Mu in Cassiopeia its journey occupies 90.7 years.

These be it noted, are stars whose "parallax" has been measured and whose distance is known. In the case of the more distant ones thousands of years may elapse ere their light message reaches us, and did our optical means enable us to see what is going on on their surface we should gaze upon the events of their ancient history and be eyewitnesses of what happened thousands of years ago.—Leisure Hours.

The Humorist in Congress.

"Once a man establishes a reputation as a wit or a humorist it clings to him for life," said Representative Charles E. Hooker. "Whenever he gets up to speak people expect to hear something funny. Proctor Knott, you remember, had such a reputation, mainly on account of his famous Duluth speech. I remember on one occasion he began a speech in the house in his usual humorous vein. In a moment every member on the floor crowded around him. After he had spoken about five minutes, he said: 'But now, Mr. Speaker, to discuss this bill seriously'—members did not allow him to finish the sentence, but broke for the cloakrooms. They did not want to hear him talk seriously. My friend John Allen is a humorist also, but he uses his humor to good advantage. He makes it tell in its effect on the opposition. It has often been said, you know, that Sunset Cox handicapped his political aspirations with his humor."—Washington Post.

A Way of Sharpening Files.

An electro-chemical method of sharpening files has been published by an industrial association of Paris. It is the idea of M. Personne and consists in cleaning the files from grease, then suspending them for twenty minutes from a metal plate in a mixture of 100 parts water, six parts nitric acid and three parts sulphuric acid. The plate is connected with several carbons in the same liquid. The corrosion of the metal takes place in the cavities only, the edges being sharpened exactly as by a file cutter. The process is said to be satisfactory and economical, and it may be applied to the sharpening of chisels and other tools.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Often the Case.

Magistrate—Why did you run away from Farmer Furrow? Didn't you get enough to eat?

Bound Boy—Got plenty.

"Did you get enough clothes?"

"Had lots."

"Were you worked too hard?"

"Hadn't much ter do."

"Was it lonely there?"

"Nope; I had a good enough time."

"Then why did you run away?"

"'Cause I had a good chance."—Good News.

ALL IN ONE DREAM

Wonderful Work Accomplished by a Man in a Short Space of Time.

THE REPORTER'S ARDUOUS DETAIL.

Remarkable Swiftness With Which the Mind Works When it is Supposed to be Taking a Rest.

A few evenings since a number of newspaper men were in an office awaiting the arrival of a gentleman who was to call together a meeting that they had been directed to report for their respective papers.

A number of topics was discussed, and one of these was dreams and the extreme rapidity with which mental operations are performed. A number of experiences were given, but the one that attracted the most attention was that of a Call representative, who narrated what he had done in a dream.

"It was," said he, "in 1868 that after a hard day's work I reached home and lost no time in retiring. Glancing at the clock as I turned off the gas I noticed that it was just 16 minutes after midnight.

"Shall I tell you at this point how long I was dreaming or tell first what I did in my dream? That you all may better appreciate what was done, I will defer the matter until the end. Bear in mind that what is to be told was all in the dream. Seated in the old office on Commercial street, above Montgomery, I was endeavoring to put into presentable shape the facts of a trial that had taken place in the district court, when in came E. A. Rockwell, who was the chief editorial writer, and calling me by name said: 'You had better get ready and go to San Leandro. There's been a terrible railroad accident. There's 50 or 60 people killed, and I don't know how many injured.' George E. Barnes, at that time one of the proprietors and managing editors, had overheard Rockwell, and in that quiet way of his suggested that no time be lost in reaching Oakland, and there procuring a buggy and a pair of horses, to go to San Leandro or wherever the accident was.

"Rushing down to the ferry landing at the corner of Pacific and Davis streets, I reached there in time to find that the steamer for the other side of the bay had just pulled out, and that I would have to wait half an hour for the next boat. The delay was vexatious, and then when the ferryboat did move eastward it seemed as if she would never make her landing, she seemed to be going so slowly. When the slip on the other side was reached, there was some accident to the local train, and there was not any prospect of starting for an hour or more. There was not a team of any kind at the landing, so I had to walk to Oakland.

"A desire to make up for the time lost urged me on, and I think the time made from the landing to Broadway and Washington street has never been beaten by man. Near the corner I went into a livery stable and ordered a pair of horses hitched up. There was a delay there, for the proprietor had his doubts about the ability of the team making the trip out and back. Finally I started, and the way those horses flew over the road was a caution. When the scene of the disaster, some distance beyond San Leandro, about 14 miles from Oakland, was reached, I proceeded at once to gather the facts.

"Down on the notebook were penciled the names of 30 odd men, women and children who had either been killed outright or burned to death in some of the cars which had caught fire. Then followed the names of about 40 who had been injured, a description of their injuries and the opinions of the physicians who were in attendance as to the possible outcome in each case. Now, any of you who have had experience in gathering information of that kind can fully appreciate that it was not child's play, for the injured were in different places, and it required time to get around to them all.

"Then there was the obtaining of data about the dead. A number of them were well known residents of this city, others were from San Jose, so it became necessary to obtain enough to give each a decent obituary notice. In addition to this it became a part of my duty to get the statements of passengers, so as to describe their feelings when the train derailed and went over on its side down a little gully and be able to write up the narrow or fortunate escape of each. Then there were railroad officials to interview, and, as you all know, they are the hardest kind of people to obtain facts from.

"Well, it took nearly three hours to get all the matter that was needed for a sensational article that was to appear under a half column scare head. Then there was the ride back to Oakland settlement with the livery stable man, who swore that he would never rent a team to a newspaper man again, a rush in a hack to the ferry landing and the trip to this city. Without waiting to get anything to eat I made my way to the office and at once commenced to write up, telling every one who came to ask for details to let me alone. I did not write in upper plate style, and for that matter I never did, but I wrote and kept on writing until I had enough to fill what would make about four full columns of The Call of the present day and wrote that big scare head. As I handed the last line to the foreman to set up I heaved a sigh of relief and exclaimed, 'Thank goodness, that's done!' That is my dream.

"At that moment I felt a hand on my shoulder, jumped from the bed and heard my wife ask, 'What are you dreaming about?' I lit the gas, looked at the clock and discovered that it was 17¼ minutes after midnight, or, in other words, that in my dream of less than two minutes I had performed all that I have related.

Very few can reach deep into their own minds without meeting what they wish to hide from themselves.

Character of the German Emperor.

The new emperor, on mounting the throne, was of course expected to sustain the policy of a minister whom his grandfather had honored with every mark that a loyal subject or even a money loving one could ask. The reign of Frederick III, less than a hundred days, had been too short and too full of physical suffering to let the world know the strength and breadth of the ruler whom Bismarck next appeared to represent. In his successor the Germans have an emperor who has not only abundant physical energy and endurance, but has with it a contempt for humbug, socialism and the crooked police methods that always suggest a feeble or rotten executive. He is a practical manager and does not pretend to be a savior of society. He has no quack nostrum for poverty, crime, prostitution or the discontent that sets class against class.

His business is to see that the government machine runs smoothly, that competent men are employed, that the people's taxes are spent for the public good, that the law is administered without favor and that reforms are inquired into. He has the mind of a Yankee, he loves experiment, his methods are direct. He is the sort of man that forges to the front in a new country. We can imagine him learning his trade in some machine shop, then rapidly rising to a position where inventive talent, thoroughness, patience and, above all, honesty tell—say, at the head of some great manufacturing or shipbuilding enterprise.

On his succession to power, 1888, he did what most intelligent young men do when suddenly placed in charge of an estate. He inquired how the previous manager had done his work; he examined personally into cases of alleged wrong; he noted carefully the testimony of qualified observers; his eyes were opened to the need of reform in many directions; he suggested these reforms to his manager; the manager did not agree with the master; the manager resigned and now spends his time in embarrassing as far as he can the movements of the manager who has superseded him. The immediate cause of Bismarck's resignation will be known when the emperor chooses to make the matter public. Today we can regard only the official acts of the minister, and from these infer what reason there was for his being retired.—Poultney Bigelow in Forum.

Modern Cloud Compellers.

A curious and interesting experiment was tried early one morning at the Jardine d'Acclimitation. Some ingenious person has hit upon a scheme for making artificial clouds for the warming of fields and preventing damage to crops. A number of stoves had been placed ten yards apart around the spot selected, and when they were lighted a thick black smoke was produced. Unfortunately for the success of the experiment, there was too much wind, and the "clouds" were dispersed immediately, the smoke being blown toward the inclosure occupied by the seals, who did not seem at all to appreciate it.

It is said that some experiments carried on in the Gironde were far more successful, and that the system will be largely used there to protect the vines. It is said that a vineyard could be made two or three degrees warmer. Several officers attended the experiments yesterday to see whether the process could be utilized for military purposes.—Galignani Messenger.

He Knew All About It.

The British legation building in Washington is draped in mourning for the late Duke of Clarence, but everybody doesn't seem to know it. Last week when a visiting delegation was there, two delegates, whether they were from Chicago or not it is not necessary to state, were showing each other the town. As they passed along Connecticut avenue one of them said:

"That big brick over there with the portico-chere in front of it is the English legation."

"Is that so," said the other, taking it in carefully as tourists do. "It's got mourning on it, I see."

"Yes," explained the first one with an air of superior knowledge, "that's for Justice Bradley, who died recently."—Detroit Free Press.

Growing a New Hoof.

A singular condition has developed in the buffalo herd at the Philadelphia Zoo. Late in last year the hoof and mouth disease affected the cattle of Europe very seriously, and there were slight visitations of it in this country. One of these was at the Philadelphia Zoo among the buffalo. Eight of the herd were isolated. Since then the symptoms of this disease have disappeared from all but one of those isolated. This one, however, has lost a hoof, and is now hard at work raising a new one, hobbling around on three legs. This is the only case on record in America of a buffalo losing a hoof and growing a new one in captivity.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Scared Tourists.

The recent earthquake gave a good many eastern tourists at Los Angeles "a bad half hour." One guest at a leading hotel rushed panic stricken into the barroom, clad in a night shirt, over which he had buttoned his vest, a pair of boots, and carrying an umbrella under his arm. He would have rushed out into the street but for the clerk.—San Francisco Call.

A Group of Wealthy Men.

A group of men who meet almost daily at lunch in the cafe of the Chicago club includes Marshall Field, Potter Palmer and L. Z. Leiter, who began life as clerks in dry goods stores, and are now worth from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 apiece.—Chicago Letter.

Spring in Walla Walla.

In the Walla Walla valley, Wash., spring is as far advanced as in western Oregon. Crocuses and hyacinths are in bloom, lilacs are in bud and cherry and peach trees will soon be in full blossom. The winter was a mild and short one in that favored locality.

LAUGHING GAS.

It was Discovered by Accident and Used to Amuse the Public.

ITS EFFECT ON MIND AND BODY.

How Dr. Wells, of Hartford, Conn., Learned the Value of the Anæsthetic for Dental Operations.

Nitrous oxide or laughing gas was first discovered by an English chemist named Priestley, in 1776. Primarily it was used in exhibitions for the purpose of producing the peculiar exhilarating effect which it has upon some natures when inhaled in small quantities, and which is the reason for its being known the world over as laughing gas. Sir Humphrey Davy suggested a century ago that it might be used in surgical operations where there was no great effusion of blood, but until 1844 little, if any, further attention was paid to it.

On the 10th of December, 1844, there was given at Hartford, an exhibition of the effects of laughing gas. This exhibition was merely for the sake of making money, and its promoters had not the remotest intention of enlightening the public on the scientific possibilities of nitrous oxide. Curiosity led Dr. Horace Wells, a dentist residing in the city, to go and see the fun. After the exhibition Dr. Wells and some of his friends inhaled the gas themselves. One gentleman named Cooly, on being brought under its influence, became unusually excited and performed a number of involuntary evolutions and gyrations which brought him in contact with the benches and floor in such a manner as to bruise and otherwise injure him. Dr. Wells inquired if he suffered pain from his wounds. Cooly appeared surprised and was not aware that he had been hurt until he saw the blood trickling down his legs.

It was at that moment the idea occurred to Dr. Wells that a man could, by inhaling a sufficient quantity of nitrous oxide gas, be rendered sufficiently unconscious to have a tooth extracted without feeling any pain whatever. Putting his theory into practice, the next day he himself inhaled sufficient gas to render him unconscious, and permitted a brother dentist, Dr. Riggs (since deceased), to extract a great molar. On recovering consciousness Wells exclaimed, "A new era in tooth pulling; it did not hurt as much as the prick of a pin."

This was the first operation ever performed under the influence of nitrous oxide or any other anæsthetic. Previous to this time no person had ever yet inhaled a sufficient quantity to produce insensibility. Having now established the fact that the gas could be safely used and teeth extracted for people under its influence, Drs. Wells and Riggs commenced using it in Hartford and extracted thousands of teeth without the slightest accident ever occurring. In 1847 Dr. Wells unfortunately directed his attention to the study of chloroform and ether, believing that they were better adapted for the purpose than nitrous oxide. In the following year he fell ill from the effects of experimenting upon himself and died a martyr to science on the 24th of January, 1848, at thirty-three years of age, when the medical world was about to pay him the honors his labors merited.

After his death the gas was not generally used for some years, but was finally taken up by dentists and physicians all over the country and by others who, through ignorance or recklessness, were and are abusing it. Statistics show that there has never yet been a single death caused by the inhalation of pure nitrous oxide.

It would not be surprising if the original discovery of the peculiar properties of nitrous oxide were purely accidental. We can be absolutely certain, however, that its application to the painless extraction of teeth was the result of accident. In proof of this Dr. John M. Riggs wrote to Dr. Hasbrouck in 1872 an account of the exhibition which he, accompanied by Dr. Horace Wells, witnessed when the idea first occurred to the latter gentleman that laughing gas might be successfully used as an anæsthetic.

"At that exhibition," says Dr. Riggs, "Dr. Horace Wells was present, and then and there conceived the idea, from an accident, that the gas could be used to extract teeth without pain." Then, after describing how Wells determined to have a tooth extracted under its influence, he went on to say he "invited the party—Colton, Cooly and two others—to come up and witness the operation. I was attending to a patient, but was awaiting Wells' return. When I entered Wells' office the said party was there. Wells took his seat in the operating chair. I examined the tooth so as to be ready to operate without delay. Wells took the bag in his lap, held the tube to his mouth and inhaled until insensibility relaxed the muscles of his arms, his hands fell on his breast, his head dropped on the head rest, and I instantly passed the forceps into the mouth on to the tooth and extracted it. Mr. Colton, Cooly and the two others stood by the open door, ready to run out if Wells jumped up from the chair and made any hostile demonstrations. You may ask, Why did he not get up? Briefly, because he could not.

"Our agreement the night previous was to push the administration to a point hitherto unknown. We knew not whether death or success confronted us. It was a terra incognito we were bound to explore. The result is known to the world. No one but Wells and myself knew to what point the inhalation was to be carried. The result was painfully problematical to us, but the great law of nature hitherto unknown was kind to us and a grand discovery was born into the world. Now, do not understand me as claiming joint discovery with Dr. Wells. The great idea of inspiration was his; that we elaborated it together was honor enough for me. I have no feeling in this matter except in the interest of truth, right and justice.

"For the credit of Dr. Colton I can say he made the gas, gave a bag of it to Dr. Wells to experiment with, witnessed the operation of extracting the first tooth and went on his way to other cities with his 'grand exhibitions' and 'eight strong men to make them laugh more than they have for the six months previous.'"—New York Press.

A new invention is a rubber doorstop and holdback to prevent the slamming of doors and the marring of walls. A rosette containing a rubber ring is screwed into the door, while a knob surmounted with an acorn shaped ball of rubber is fastened to the baseboard. When the door is thrown back the knob engages in the ring, holding the door firmly.—New York Journal.

Mice take excellent care of their aged blind or otherwise helpless kin, concealing them in safe places and providing them with food. It must be remembered, however, that the mouse has lived in a semi domestic state as the companion of men from time immemorial.—Atlantic Monthly.

Everything Was Lovely.

The first girl was telling her friend all about the funeral. She put her handkerchief to her eyes occasionally as she spoke, and it was plain that she was deeply affected.

"Poor Julia is dead," she said slowly, "and today I went to her funeral. Oh, it was the loveliest funeral I ever saw. There were nineteen lovely hacks and a lovely hearse, all trimmed with lovely plumes that nodded in the sad winds just lovely."

She wiped away a falling tear and went on: "I went in the house with a great many misgivings. I was afraid I should be overcome, for Julia was one of the best friends I ever had. She had such a lovely character. Well, the house was thronged. Everything was just lovely. Poor Julia was laid out in a lovely coffin, all covered with lovely roses, and there was besides the loveliest collection of crosses and crowns on the floor. The preacher preached a lovely sermon, telling all about what a lovely character the girl had, of her lovely temper, and of the lovely angels who would lovingly welcome her through the golden gates. Excuse me while I dry these flowing tears."

She dried.

"But it was when I came to look at the dear face of the dead girl that I was most overcome. Her hair was smoothed down in a lovely bang, just as I used to know her in life. Her complexion was lovely and white, for, you know, she suffered dreadfully, and was bleached to the loveliest white tint I ever saw. And I could not help thinking, as I gazed upon my dead friend's dead face, if she could only get up and look in the glass and note her lovely complexion in death, the terrors of the dark journey might well be lightened for her. A lovely bunch of roses held in her hand made her look true to life."

Here the rising flow of grief came back again. The dog on the mat arose, walked around the room three times and then laid down and died. But no one seemed to notice it.—New York Recorder.

How Chinese Pull Teeth.

"We have a powder which rids us of our bad teeth in China," said See Mow Lin. "The doctor comes, and this is what he does: He gets a little powder on his finger and rubs it on the tooth. Then he does this." By way of illustration Mow Lin slapped his right shoulder with his left hand. Then he opened his mouth and said as near as the sound can be reproduced—ch-sch. "Then out comes the tooth. There is very little blood."

"Do you deal in the powder?"

Mow Lin shook his head and smiled a Chinese smile. "We do not bring it here," he said in his rather imperfect English. "No use in bringing it here. The voyage over the ocean destroys the good of the powder."

"Is anything used with the powder?"

"Yes, sometimes. Now, here is a little front tooth. Well, the powder is all that is necessary for that. But suppose it be a tooth here." Lee Mow Lin placed his finger at the farther corner of the lower left jaw. "You see," he went on, "some teeth are like four legged tables, and others are like two legged ones. When it is a four legged one the doctor puts a piece of plaster on the temple, applies the powder, hits the man on the shoulder, and out comes the tooth. There is very little blood. It is much easier than drawing teeth in this country, and the price is only about five cents or a dime."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Picking the Teeth at Table.

The practice of serving toothpicks as a course is no longer observed in polite society. Neither are they used as a sideboard decoration and a centerpiece for the table. Neither are they served along with after dinner coffee, and it is not polite to pick the teeth at table; it is rather the act of a scavenger, even if the face and mouth are covered by a napkin, as some people seem to think is correct. Really refined people suffer pain rather than to pick their teeth at the table. A person might as well brush the teeth at the meal, and it would be quite as agreeable a diversion. The toothpick is properly an article of toilet and for the bathroom and the dressing room, and not for the dining room. People do not clean their nails at the table, which would be far more preferable than the opening of cavernous mouths.

The time has really come when something should be said about this disgusting toothpick fad. Better go to the dentist and have the holes plugged up with gold and cement instead of prying meat out with a toothpick. The whole thing is pandering to a low taste instead of a high one, and it is high time that it ceased to be a custom, or to be tolerated as such.—Exchange.

Mortality in the South.

By the census statistics the mortality among whites for the census year 1880 was 14.74 per 1,000 for the whole United States, including the south; and for the southern states alone, from Maryland to Louisiana inclusive, it was but 14.04 per 1,000. By the best of all demonstrations, therefore, the south is proving the salubrity of her climate, the fertility of her soil, the extent of her natural resources and her fitness for the support of a large population. An empire in extent, her lands are still not one-half occupied. Her population per square mile averages about one-third that of the average northern state, and but one-fifth that of the more populous ones.—General E. P. Alexander in Forum.

Coffee Improves with Age.

Coffee bleaches and improves with age, but old coffees, which used to be highly esteemed, are now no longer obtainable, as the prices of coffee have been so high that the planters have hurried their product to market instead of keeping it, as was often the custom in the old time. The improved facilities for transportation have also tended to the same effect. In cities like Philadelphia and New York mild coffees like Java, Mocha and Laguayra are used, while the country demands the strong Rio coffee, which constitutes the greater part of all coffee imported.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Pleasing Dollie.

Little Girl—Oh, mamma, my dollie fell down an broke her nose.

Mamma—How did she fall?

"She fell all by herself."

"How could she?"

"She was standin up."

"Then you must have stood her up."

"Yes'm."

"And then you went off and left her."

"Well, childrens don't want their mammas around all the time."—Good News.

Innumerable Chrysanthemums.

The Japanese cite 269 color varieties of the chrysanthemum, of which 63 are yellow, 87 white, 32 purple, 30 red, 31 pale pink, 12 russet and 14 of mixed colors. A fancy prevails in the country that in this flower the same tint is never exactly reproduced, and that in this it resembles the endless variety of the human countenance.—Garden and Forest.

ROSAMOND.

In her moire see her sit—
Gown of antique sheen,
Great blurred roses over it
Sunk in mossy green.

A rose her dainty corsage holds,
A rose within her hair,
And as she stirs her silken folds
A rose scent in the air.

O'er her antique, rose blurred gown
See her fingers flit,
While I envy, looking down,
Every rose of it.

I would I were a silken thread,
That they might weave of me,
Upon an antique moire bed,
A goodly rose to see.

Would I were a rose, art born,
Sunk in a fern green frond,
That, 'mong the rest, I might adorn
A gown for Rosamond.

Nay, would I were a living rose—
She'd be more soft and fond—
That I might kiss her bosom close,
Then die for Rosamond.

—Lulah Ragsdale in Detroit Free Press.

DRAFTY ENGLISH HOUSES.

In England Homes Are Devoid of Modern Comforts or Conveniences.

The average dwelling house in any class—upper, middle or lower—built within a year is constructed almost precisely on the lines in vogue at the beginning of the century. In England there has been in ninety years no such advance in domestic architecture, with regard to both convenience and style, as we have noted in the United States in the last decade. The Englishman may explain this by alleging that he built better in 1800 than we did in 1882. In this he will not be altogether wrong, but he will be supported by fewer facts than he imagines.

The British carpenter has not yet mastered the art of making a window. There is always a gale blowing in around the sashes during the winter, whether the outside air be calm or raging. The more heat you get in a room—and by lamps and gas you can contrive to raise the temperature—the greater is the rush of cold air from without. It forces its way around the window sashes and the doors in obedience to a natural law.

An English house is drafty, whether it be the dwelling of a peer or a peasant. The doors are hung even worse than the windows. In the first place there are no thresholds, and there is a gaping space between the floor and the bottom of the door. The room in which I am now writing has an admirable specimen of an English door. I have just measured the yawning crevices around it. Between the floor and the bottom of the door there is a space one-half an inch wide, extending across the entire breadth of the door. Around the other three sides of the door there is a space one-quarter of an inch wide. All the doors in the place (which is not the work of a "jerry builder," but is what the British call "a high class" and expensive structure) are hung in the same fashion. Imagine, then, the number of portieres and thick rugs necessary to exclude the drafts.

The halls of an English house are unheated. Drafts are accordingly increased, for the cold air will always rush from the chilly halls into the apartments of high temperature. Screens, portieres, rugs, heavy window hangings are essential in every room. Of course these things darken an apartment. Thus you can only break the currents of air in a London dwelling by adding to the depressing gloom of the almost sunless London winter.

An American housekeeper setting up an establishment here misses the numerous and capacious closets of the Yankee domicile. Closet making is an unknown art to the Nineteenth century British builder. I know of any number of new and expensive dwellings—both flats and houses—in which there is not a hanging closet. The most you can do is to provide a few cupboards in the "chimney jogs." For clothing you must have wardrobes set up in your rooms, monopolizing space and being as cheerful to gaze upon as sarcophagi. Odds and ends you must stow away as best you can. Cellars, in the American sense, are unheard of. A small dungeon for coals or a penitential cell for wines fulfills the British housekeeper's notion of a cellar. "Set tubs" are usually reserved for the "mansions of the great."

The bathroom is the latest innovation in English houses of the better class, but it is still an innovation. The clumsy tin tub, a yard and a half in width and six inches in depth, continues to be the Briton's favorite instrument for the matutinal ablution. In this unwieldy contrivance, brought into his chamber in the morning, John Bull takes his frigid splash. His aversion to bathrooms is akin to his horror of gas "above the drawing room." J. B. prefers to go to bed by candle light. He has a notion that gas will suffocate him in his sleep. Perhaps he cannot trust himself to shut off the illuminant by turning the "tap."—London Cor. Boston Herald.

Several Common Phrases.

Some of our idiomatic phrases are amusing rather than didactic. Take, for instance, the very common remark made when some one of the company has told a harmless secret—"You have let the cat out of the bag." It is at once a figure of speech and a picture, but a veritable bugbear to a foreigner not versed in the mysteries of our language. The same idea is expressed in another idiom, "You've tipped up the apple cart." A phrase that has an expressive meaning is one which epitomizes whole volumes of advice—"Keep a stiff upper lip."—Detroit Free Press.

His Chances.

"If I had half a chance I'd marry," remarked a handsome millionaire bachelor to a good looking girl.

"But you never will have," she asserted.

"Why not?" he asked, somewhat taken aback.

"Because," and she smiled in a way that fascinated him, "every chance in your case is a whole one."

It was the merest chance she took, but it netted her a million and a man.—Detroit Free Press.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9 1894

The last legislature provided for the appointment of a commission to investigate the Torrens system of transfers, and to report a bill to facilitate transfers of property similar to the plan that now prevails in Australia under that method, or some improvement of it. The commission is now in session in San Francisco, and is reported to be in favor of the Torrens system generally. Any law that will facilitate the transfer of real property without having, every time it changes hands, to incur an expensive search of title, running it down from the very beginning, and doing work over again that has been done in many cases scores of times before, will be a welcome boon to the people. Even when a trifling loan has to be had the expense of procuring a search of title bears often a proportion to the mortgage given out of all character. The Torrens system establishes the validity of a title that has been officially passed upon, down to the latest period, and as that validity is guaranteed, it is only necessary in a transfer to see that the title was sound down to the time when a new deed is to be made out. Such a law would not only cheapen materially all real estate transactions, but would materially have the effect of increasing sales, as many people with capital prefer to leave it in bank rather than involve themselves in all the difficulties, red tape, risk and expense that now surround the transfer of real estate.

If the lieutenant factory at West Point is to be kept up from year to year, let the Indian department be turned over to the Secretary of War, as it was eighty years ago. The captain or lieutenant who has charge of the Indians on a reservation has no time serving politicians or ward bosses to serve. He can go ahead and do his plain duty regardless of the Senators and Congressmen, while accepting the disagreeable part of his duty as a portion of a soldier's career. If the Indians are troublesome and annoy the frontier settlers, it then becomes necessary to to call on the army for aid. But it is much better to have them on the ground in the first place, and then there will be no mistakes to need rectification.

The seal poachers will not have the easy time this season they had last in making profitable catches. Japan, Corea and Russia have agreed to send police fleets to protect all the sealing grounds in the Pacific west of the 180th degree of longitude and north of the 35th degree of latitude. East of that the fleets of the United States and England will patrol the waters where the seals go in quest of food. If the poachers can elude all these policemen of the sea and do a thriving business, they will prove themselves irrepressible. Secretary Herbert has detailed seven wooden war vessels for the duty, and will probably reinforce them with one or two swift armored cruisers.

The U. S. Navy is gradually assuming larger proportions There will be no necessity for an aggressive foreign policy with our fleet of a respectable size and efficiency. American interests all over the world will be better protected, when it is known that the nation has a powerful fleet to back it. America will keep the peace, but must be prepared to do so with so strong a hand that nobody will attack with any degree of confidence.

The newspapers have it in their power to bring Chris Evans into camp. If they would say nothing about him for a month, he would come out of the mountains and run his neck through a noose for the sake of getting a notice.

Chinese felons are not deported, a morning paper says. It is cheaper to hang them, and the government at present has not enough money to pay its own bills.

Grover Cleveland isn't strutting around any because of the firing at Rio. We have had some Presidents who wouldn't have missed such an opportunity to emit fire, smoke and lava.

LEVI STRAUSS & Co's
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1893

Dec 31	Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Sept. 30, 1893, date of last report. Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn.....		$15 199 65
	General Exp. Fund....	3,654 44	
	Salary Fund.....	3,564 84	
	School Fund.....	3,973 55	
	Hospital Fund	575 85	
	Road Fund,.....	101 50	
	Bridge Fund.....	357 13	
	Unapportioned Fund...	18 00	
	Ri. Dist. No. 1 Fund....	145 00	
	" " " 2 "	188 00	
	" " " 3 "	252 98	
	" " " 4 "	749 60	
	" " " 5 "	153 45	
	Lone Pine Building....	2,105 33	
		$15,199 65	$15 199 65

Dec. 31	Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.		
	Inyo County.....	$64,990 55	
	Inyo Co. Bonds 1890		64 000 00
	Old General Fund..		990 55
		$64 990 55	64 990 55

Dec. 30	Exhibit showing present financial condition Inyo county (total indebtedness)	$64,990 55	
	Less cash, in County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness		$31 027 64
	Bonding Indebtedness		33 962 91
		$64 990 55	$64 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved this 4th day of Jan., 1894 by the Board of Supervisors.

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 50.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over twenty-one and under fifty five years of age, found in each Road District of the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1894, and the thirty first day of December, 1894, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a road poll tax of two dollars.

SECTION 2. Said road poll tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo and shall be placed to the credit of the several road districts of the said County of Inyo from which said road poll tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 46 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 9th day of January, 1893, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances and parts of Ordinances of said Board in conflict here with are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

R. LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 50 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 6th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, A. C. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, John Wilson, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

R. LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Road Poll Tax.

ORDINANCE NO. 50.

Filed January 6, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book "G" of Ordinances, at page 105.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

By J. E. PARKER,
Deputy.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 51.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, State of California, must annually procure a license therefor from the Tax Collector of said Inyo County, and must make therefor the following payment:

1. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control five thousand sheep or more shall constitute the first class, and must pay Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars per annum for the first five thousand sheep, and for every additional thousand sheep the sum of Fifty Dollars per annum.

2. Those owning and having in their possession and under their control four thousand sheep and less than five thousand constitute the second class, and must pay Two Hundred Dollars per annum.

3. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control three thousand five hundred sheep and less than four thousand constitute the third class and must pay One Hundred and seventy-five Dollars per annum.

4 Those owning or having in their possession and under their control three thousand sheep and less than three thousand five hundred constitute the fourth class and must pay One Hundred and fifty Dollars per annum.

5. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control two thousand five hundred sheep and less than three thousand constitute the fifth class and must pay One Hundred and twenty-five Dollars per annum.

9. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control two thousand sheep and less than two thousand five hundred constitute the sixth class and must pay One Hundred Dollars per annum.

7 Those owning or having in their possession and under their control one thousand five hundred sheep and less than two thousand constitute the seventh class and must pay Seventy-five Dollars per annum.

8. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control one thousand sheep and less than one thousand five hundred constitute the eighth class, and must pay Fifty Dollars per annum.

9. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control five hundred sheep and less than one thousand constitute the ninth class and must pay Twenty-five dollars per annum

10. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control a less number than five hundred sheep constitute the tenth class, and must pay Twelve Dollars and fifty cents per annum.

SECTION 2. The license provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed a debt due the said County of Inyo, and the Tax-Collector of the said Inyo County shall have the collection of said license, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails or neglects, or refuses to take out such license, the said Tax Collector may direct suit to be brought in the name of the County of Inyo as plaintiff, for the recovery of said license and in such case either the Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff, fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 3. The County Auditor of said Inyo County shall prepare and have printed, suitable blank licenses for the said Tax Collector to carry out the provisions of this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached, for the signature of the Tax Collector, when sold.

SECTION 4. The said Tax Collector shall collector a fee of one dollar for each license sold which shall be paid into the Salary fund of the said Inyo County.

SECTION 5. All moneys collected for licenses under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said Inyo County as other moneys, and shall be placed to the credit of the Salary fund of said County.

SECTION 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty five days from its passage, and ordinance No. 41 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 7th day of January, 1892, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances of said Board, in conflict herewith, are each and all of them her by repealed.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said Inyo County, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

ROBERT LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 51, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board held on the 5th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: A. C. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, Frank Fitzgerald, John Wilson, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

ROBERT LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Sheep.

ORDINANCE NO. 51.

Filed January 5th, 1894.

D. J. HESSION.
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book B of Ordinances, at page 107.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

By J. E. PARKER
Deputy.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 52.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons, and Indians not taxed, who have not paid the same in another county of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Poll Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo, for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty five days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published, with the names of the members of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

ROBT LOVE
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 52 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 5th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: A. C. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, John Wilson, Frank Fitzgerald, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

ROBERT LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSON,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 52.

Hospital Poll Tax.

Filed January 6, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book B of Ordinances, at page 110.

D. J. HESSION
Clerk.

By J. E. PARKER
Deputy.

OSITO, 19,726.

By McKinney, 2:11¼

OSITO, 19,726.

McKINNEY, *8818*
4-year-old record 2:12¼
5-year-old race record 2:14
6-year-old race record 2:11¼
Sire of Sir Credit (3) 2:28¼
McZeus (2) 2:29¼
McKinney, at 6-years-old is the sire of two colts in the 2:30 list. Last year he won the great free-for all race at Stockton, trotting the fastest heat in 2:11¼, beating Klamath, Ottinger, Steve Whipple and others. He was bred in Kentucky and brought to California when a yearling.

ALTYONE, 732
Record, 2:27
Sire of ten with records from 2:08 to 2:19¾ and thirty with records from 2:08 to 2:30. His sons have produced nineteen with records under 2:30

ROSA SPRAGUE
Dam of McKinney, 2:11¼. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

GEORGE WILKES, 519
Record, 2:22
Sire of fourteen with records from 2:13¼ to 2:19¼, seventy-five with records from 2:13¼ to 2:30 and the dams of sixty-one with records from 2:09¾ to 2:30. His sons have produced 802 with records from 2:07¾ to 2:30

ALMA MATER
Dam of six with records from 2:22¾ to 2:30. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

HAMBLETONIAN 10 (Rysdyck's)
Sire of
Electioneer, sire of Arion, 2:07¾
Harold, sire of Maud S...2:08¾
Dictator, sire of JayEyeSee 2:10
Volunteer, sire of StJulien 2:11¼
Egbert, sire of Egthorne 2:12¼
Etc., etc., etc.

DOLLY SPANKER
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

NAMBRINO PATCHEN, 58
Sire of twenty-one with records from 2:20¼ to 2:30, and of dams of 83 in the 2:30 list.

ESTELLA (Thoroughbred)
By Imported Australian, sire of Joe Daniels and many other fast race horses.

RHODE ISLAND, 267.

BELL BRANDON, 2:20¼
By Hambletonian 10

GOV SPRAGUE, 444
Record, 2:20¼
Sire of five with records from 2:15¼ to 2:19¼, and of thirty-three with records from 2:15¼ to 2:30

ROSE KENNEY
Dam of Messenger Chief, 1825, sire of seventeen with records from 2:16¼ to 2:30

MAMBRINO MESSENGER

J. S. KINNEY MARE
By Mambrino Chief, 11, sire of six with records from 2:18¼ to 2:30 and of the dams of 23 in the 2:30 list.

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of Sultan 2:24
Tommy Gates 2:24
Del Sur 2:24¼
and four others in 2:30

SULTANA
By Delmonico, 110, double grandson of Hambletonian, 10

SULTAN, 1,513
Record, 2:24
Sire of Stamboul 2:07¼
Saladin 2:05¾
Lucy R 2:18¾
Ruby 2:19¾
Bay Rose 2:20¼
and twenty-five in 2:30
and of the dams of
Regal Wilkes 2:17¼
Glendine 2:20

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of the dams of
Sable Wilkes (2) 2:18
Bell Bird (1) 2:26¼
Bay Rose 2:20¼
and many others.

MINNEHAHA
Dam of Alcazar 2:20¼
and four others in the 2:30 list.

ECHO, 462
Sire of Belle Echo 2:20
Senator 2:21¼
Victor 2:22
Gibraltar 2:22
Sire of Homestake 2:14¼
and of sixteen in 2:30
Sire of dam of Direct. ... 2:06
and many others.

ATALANTA
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.
Dam of Othello (2) 2:28
Atalanta Wilkes (2) 2:29¼
and full sister to
Beautiful Bells 2:29¼
Dam of six in the 2:30 list, including Belleflower (2) 2:24¾
and Bell Bird, yearling .. 2:26¼

OTHELLO, 16,057
2-year-old record 2:28
2 year-old trial 2:23
2 year-old trial, ½ mile 1:08

TWILIGHT

Dam of Osito, 19,726. Osito is a dark bay, with white hind feet, a small star in the forehead. He was foaled March 15, 1892. When matured he will be 15½ hands high and will weigh about 1050 pounds. He has splendid trotting action, and at Los Angeles in October last, when one-year-old, he trotted a mile in 2:51 the last quarter being trotted in 39 seconds, a 2:36 gait.

OSITO will make the season of 1894 at Independence, Cal., limited to Eight Mares of approved breeding.

TERMS, $50 For the Season

Irv. H. Mulholland,
Owner

Independence, Cal.

ODD FELLOW, 15,265
Sire of Rosta 2:21¾
Oliver J 2:22
Rexey 2:22
Danger 2:26¾
Odd 2:28

LITTLE SKIP
Dam of Jessie, 16,239

ODD FELLOW, 15 265
Full brother C. A. Hawkins 2:29¼

FLIRTY CLYDE
By Electioneer, 125, sire of dam of Wilkes Paige 2:18¾
and ten others in 2:30
And of dams of Sultana 2:18¼
Maggie B 2:19¼
and six others in 2:30

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
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JUSTICE OF PEACE,
I. H. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

WALTER A. LAMAR
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
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E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal. March 9, 1884

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist .. FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

TUESDAY, Febuary 6, 1894.

Joseph Espitallier vs. J. S. Gorman—Filed answer.

THURSDAY, February 8, 1894.

Estate of Geo. W. De La Matyr, deceased—Filed inventory and appraisement.

DIED.

COLLINS—At Warm Spring, February 22d, Jedediah S. Collins, a native of Ohio, aged 64 years.

Bar silver, 65¾.

G. Sanger of Alvord was in town a couple of days this week.

S. G. Sneden Esq. came down from Bishop on Wednesday's train.

Another very light fall of snow in the Valley during the week.

Silver is steadily falling in price, the latest quotation being 65¾.

The trial of Hughes and Jones this week has brought quite a number of visitors to town.

C. W. Craig expects to start for San Francisco to morrow on a visit of a couple of weeks.

Last Saturday's *Examiner* contains a two column article descriptive of the big meteor that fell near Candelaria last week.

The Wilson tariff bill passed the house by a large majority. The income tax clause remains a part of the bill and passed with it.

The thermometer reached 15 degrees above zero at Keeler on the 6th of last month, being the coldest day recorded this winter.

Lent began on Wednesday, and independence will cease its numerous gayaties for a season. Draw-pedro and seven-up will still be in order, however.

A specimen of the carpet weaving of Mrs. J. R. Eldred of Big Pine can be seen at the postoffice. The work is very neat and be closely woven is sure to be durable.

The honey business is quite an important item in the exports of Inyo County that bring a cash return. The industry is growing in volume and is found to be quite profitable.

George W. Childs is dead. His life was full of good deeds, his benefactions reaching out in all directions. To printers, especially, his memory will ever be held in grateful veneration.

Dr. J. S. McQueen went to Lone Pine on Monday, where he is busy on dental work. During the several years he has been practicing here Dr. McQueen has never failed to give excellent satisfaction, and we take pleasure in testifying to his ability.

Frank K. Andrews came down from Bishop on Wednesday, returning yesterday morning. Mr. Andrews had secured a carload of bee keepers supplies from the east for use by the apiarists of Owens Valley, and his business here was to deliver local orders.

A rich mining section has been recently discovered at Soda Springs below Hawthorne. Two immense ledges seven feet wide, running parallel with each other, have been uncovered and are said to be very rich in gold. This new camp may prove to be one of the richest ever discovered on the coast. They are being actively prospected, and the *Gazette* expects to hear from them in the early spring.—*Reno Gazette.*

In regard to the lower road at Camp Independence John Keegan informs us that it is the intention of Supervisor Uhlmeyer to grade the entire piece as soon as practicable. At the present time water is rising in the ground and it is impossible to work to advantage. The upper road being sandy soil is in good condition, and travel should be that way. Supervisor Uhlemeyer has endeavored to keep the roads in this section in good conditionf and his criticism in the *Index* was unjust.

Public Notice

I take this means of notifying S. A. Densmore that his irrigating ditch running through my land is damaging my property by making deep cuts and washes. And you are hereby notified to repair said ditch and put it in condition to prevent further damage. C. A. WALTER.

In The Super or Court.

The cases of Hughes, Jones, Islay and Payne, charged with robbing Albert C. Harwood at Bishop last November, were called for trial on Tuesday last. An order was made requiring defendants Hughes and Jones to be tried together. District Attorney Forbes moved that J. D. Lewis Esq. be admitted as associate counsel for plaintiffs. Motion denied. Walter A. Lamar Esq. was admitted as associate counsel for the defense on motion of P. H. Mack Esq., attorney for defendants. The following jury was selected and sworn to try the cases of Jones and Hughes: Benigno Aguirre, Thomas Webb, Louis Wood, F. Lawrence, A. J. Davis, J. C. Roeper, John Kispert, John Keegan, John A. Lank, H. Levy, Fred Albers and August Stecker. The prosecution examined the following witnesses and yesterday noon closed the case on behalf of the People: Albert C. Harwood, C. A. Wonacott, C. W. Garrettson, J. Farquerson, N. C. Young, Wm. Smale, F. B. Merithew, Mrs. C. W. Garrettson, J. H. Bulpitt, A. F. Smith, Oscar Smith and Robert O'Neal. Owing to the illness of Judge Gill the case has been continued until Thursday of next week.

A Truly Sky Rocket.

The following account of the big meteor is given by the Walker Lake *Bulletin*:

Last Thursday night about 10 o'clock this town was brilliantly illuminated by a meteoric flash. Nobody here saw the meteor, but the light lasted probably two seconds, and objects at a distance of a mile or more from town were plainly visible. At Candelaria the flash was followed by a noise like the roaring of loud thunder, and the train boys thought the boiler of the locomotive had exploded. John Swindell of Belleville says he saw the meteor. It seemed a great ball of greenish fire, and past from west to east. Reports from Sacramento say that it struck near there, and the Bodie *Miner* says that six men saw it fall near Bodie. Where it did strike will probably remain a mystery. Commissioner Shreve, who came down from Candelaria Sunday, says the effects of the meteor were quite startling at that place. His building trembled violently, and the town was lighted as if by powerful electric lights. Immediately after the light a terrific noise was heard, and it is the general belief that the celestial visitant struck earth not far from Candelaria.

For The Midwinter Fair.

A meeting of the Executive Committee having charge of the Inyo County exhibit at the Midwinter Fair was held at Independence Wednesday evening. It was ordered that S. A. Densmore of Independence be appointed to collect all articles intended for exhibition throughout the county, ship them to San Francisco and place them in the place secured for such display in the Agricultural building. Mr. Densmore will remain in San Francisco for a considerable time and attend to keeping the exhibit in good condition. He will make an extensive showing of his own products, which are highly creditable to the county. The sum of $250 dollars is allowed him to defray all expenses in connection with the above work except the cost of missing suitable frames, cases, etc., for the proper display of the products. Arrangements are being made to have printed a pamphlet for free distribution in connection with the exhibit. Mr. Densmore will immediately begin the work of collection.

School Benefit.

A dramatic entertainment will be given at Big Pine on the evening of February 22d, Washington's Birthday, in aid of the Fish Spring school. A drama entitled entitled "Down By the Sea," in two acts, will be presented by the following caste:

Abner Raymond ..... Lee D. Maupin
Capt. Dandelion ..... Wm. Schalten
John Gale ..... Ed. Reinhakle
September Gale ..... George Hall
March Gale ..... Walter Ober
Jean Grampeau ..... Emmons Spencer
Kate Raymond ..... Mattie L. Steele
Mrs. John Gale ..... Mrs. E. Reinhakle
Kitty Gale ..... Mrs. A. Jones

The drama will be followed by the farce "Matrimonial Sweets," by Mrs. E. Reinhakle and Walter Ober. After the entertainment a grand ball will be given, with supper at the Big Pine Hotel. Anybody who goes to Big Pine to a celebration and fails to enjoy himself must have something wrong with his liver. They do say that Arthur Smith found green toads there once but Big Pine must not be blamed for all of it. He had just come from Keeler.

Meteorological Summary.

Following is the report of the Weather Bureau Observer at Keeler, Cal., for the month of Jaunary, 1894.

Mean barometer 30.15
Highest barometer 30.44
Lowest barometer 29.75
Mean temperature ..... 38°
Highest temperature, on 29th ..... 64°
Lowest temperature, on 6th ..... 15°
Greatest daily range of temperature ..... 29°
Least daily range of temperature ..... 11°
Mean temperature of this month for eight years ..... 40°
Prevailing direction of wind, East.
Total movement of wind, 4984 miles.
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 38 miles S E on 15th.
Total precipitation, T inches.
Number of days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation fell 00
Number of cloudless days 24
Partly cloudy days 6
Cloudy days 1
Dates of frost, 9, 19, 30.

P. T. JENKINS.
Observer, Weather Bureau.

Accidentally Killed.

Jedediah S. Collins met his death by a strange accident last Friday morning. He and his nephew, John L. Collins, were engaged in hauling hay from a stack that had been eaten out in under by stock. He was standing on the wagon when John Collins told him that the stack looked like falling. Upon the heels of the warning the stack fell, striking the unfortunate man on the head, breaking his neck and causing immediate death. The deceased was a native of Ohio, aged about 64 years; he was a widower and leaves one child, Miss Grace Collins. The funeral took place at Bishop on Sunday last.

Chinese New Year has been in full blast this week. The Celestials in spite of hard times, followed up their usual custom of giving lilies, candied fruits and silk handkerchiefs to their patrons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular semi-annual meeting of the Board of Education of Inyo County, will be held at Independence on Monday the 19th day of February 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Examinations will commence on Tuesday the 20th day of February, at 9 a. m.

Applicants for certificates, on credentials or examination, will file their application at least one day prior to the meeting.

J. H. SHANNON,
Sec'ty Board of Education,
Inyo County, Cal.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal, near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 27th day of Feb, 1894 an assessment (No. 5) of Twenty-five (25) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1894, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on Saturday, March 31, 1894 to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.
Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1833, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first instalment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GOFMAN,
Tax-Collector.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of E. L. SMITH, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of E. L. SMITH, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. W. Forbes, Esq., in the Court House, at the town of Independence, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

H. H. HOWELL,
Administrator of the estate of E. L. Smith, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Dec. 22nd, 1893.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Administrator.
de31 5t

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos Williams,
Proprietor.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE,
SHAMPOOING
AND BATHS.

Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 20th
" ..... February 17th
" ..... March 17th
" ..... April 14th
" ..... May 19th
" ..... June 16th
" ..... July 14th
" ..... August 11th
" ..... September 8th
" ..... October 13th
" ..... November 10th
" ..... December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address (and inclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada makes it standard authority. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN SENDING FOR THE TREATISE.

Ship

Your Fruit and Produce

TO

HENRY EATON & CO.

513 and 515 Front Street,
San Francisco.

AND RECEIVE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

They Either Buy Outright or Handle On Commission.

CAR LOAD LOTS A SPECIALTY.

COMMSSION FOR HANDLIING

CAR LOTS, 2% SMALL LOTS, 4%

Send for Their Price List.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

MONEY Beginners earn from $25 to $50 per week, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you employment, and will teach you free. You work in your own locality, wherever you live. Both sexes, all ages. We start you. Some have made over $50 in a day. Address, TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

The Newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call as I see

W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator, insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons. j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal A. N. BELL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	10:50 a. m	5.55 p. m.
Dayton	11:30 a. m.	5:20 p. m.
Wabuska	1.35 p. m	3:15 a. m.
Hawthorne	4 50 p. m.	12:00 m.
Luning	6:35 p. m.	10 :5 a. m.
Sodа Springs	7.15 p. m.	9:35 a. m.
Belleville	8:25 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9.10 p. m	Lv. 6:45 a. m.
	No. 3.	No.
	Leave—	Arrives— a. m.
Belleville	8 35 a. m.	5:35 p. m.
Benton	12:05 p. m.	1.45 p. m.
Bishop Crock	2:15 p. m.	11.15 a m.
Alvord	3.00 p. m	10 10 a. m.
Independence	4:35 p. m.	9: 0 a m.
Lone Pine	5:25 p. m.	7:5 a. m
Keeler	Ar. 6:15 p. m.	Lv. 7:00 a m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (8 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (40 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Prop
feb12tf

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patron can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

WINES,
LIQUORS,
& CGARS

The most careful attention given to the the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE!

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 td

Inyo

Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

A Spoonful of

ROYAL

Baking Powder

will raise one third more biscuit than the same quantity of any other baking powder, and will make them lighter, sweeter, purer and more wholesome.—*See U.S. Gov't Report on Baking Powders, p. 13.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., N. Y.

My Heart's Delight.

By LOUISE STOCKTON.

burst into a crowing laugh, while the older child, interested, stopped whining and joined in the merriment. How did Margaret happen to have a sweet cracker in the shape of a horse in her pocket—she who abhorred "dry flour?" I think it came to her as all her other fairy gifts did, and it comforted more of us than the baby and the baby's brother. That horse cantered and walked. It hid itself, it jumped out of queer places, and was finally dissected and doled out in the most minute and everlasting particles. To see Margaret so full of resources did not surprise me. I was too much used to her fertility and freshness to wonder at it, but her light laugh, the firm gentleness with which she managed both mother and children, as though she had no other care nor thought, did make me realize that the unexpected is the woman.

I had fancied I should have to comfort and sustain her, but behold she was not only in good spirits, but she took it for granted that I shared her resolute pushing back of fears that would awaken, and before the porter came to make the beds for the night I had ceased to worry. I had not forgotten nor ignored Jack's tragedy, but I reserved my strength, and being a man healthy and tired, I slept all night and waked in the morning in good spirits and well rested. But Margaret was pale, and the lines around her mouth were drawn and dejected. Yet she roused herself, and the rest of the day bore herself cheerfully and with patience. But neither of us now remembers that day's journey. We gazed out the window and talked of what we saw, but nothing was real to us. I felt as though we had shut some horrid thing into a closet, and were holding the door to keep it in.

The day passed, the sun set, the twilight fell, and Margaret and I sat silent as we drew near our journey's end.

Tiger Hill was shrouded in mist and darkness when we entered it. By a lamp in the station a surly agent was making up a report from which he was loth to separate himself to do more than mutter that there was a hotel up the street where we might find lodgings for the night. Having thus answered he buried himself again in his papers; but looking back as we left the room I caught his eyes fixed upon us with a serious, suspicious expression that was not pleasant to me. But of this I did not speak to Margaret. She took my arm as we went out into the darkness. "Do you know," she said, "which is up and which down?"

We stood on the little platform and looked around us. The clouds had lightened enough for us to see the great hills vaguely outlined against the sky. The wind was rising and rustled in the treetops, and it seemed to us that we had been put out into the middle of a woods. Suddenly a light flared up and burned steadily away off in the distance.

"That," I said, "must be a lamp, and a lamp generally betokens a house. Don't you believe that direction is 'up?'"

"It came out of the darkness like a signal," answered the girl, "and there is nothing for us to do but to go to it. We cannot plunge into darkness without some guide."

So we stepped off the boards and went warily along a path, which was not difficult to keep, so well trodden was it. We soon discovered, as our eyes grew accustomed to the darkness, that we were going through a small woods, and when after a time we came out of it we found a pathway of boards, so narrow that we could not walk abreast, but it gave us comfort, making us sure that we were on the right road. And so after a time we came to the light, and behold, it was the hotel to which we had been so vaguely directed. The house was a small wooden affair, not overclean and smelling of tobacco, but the only smoker was a woman, who sat by a stove with a pipe in her mouth. When we entered the open door she looked up, stared a moment and then called. "Liberty!"

Whether this was the goddess or not we did not know, but there was no answer. The woman then knocked the ashes out of her pipe into the sanded box in which the stove stood, and giving her voice a higher pitch, screamed again, "Liberty!" This invocation was more successful, and a thin, pale-haired youth strolled into the room. The woman nodded toward us. The boy looked at Margaret and his whole face flushed, and indeed I do not believe his eyes had ever rested on anything so fair as this girl in her dark dress, tired and silent, standing there.

"We were told," said I, "that we could have lodging here, and we should also like some supper."

"Sit down," said Liberty, and he at once disappeared.

So we sat down side by side on an old wooden settle, and it was not many minutes before Margaret's hand stole into mine. I looked at her with apprehension, and to my surprise she said clearly and boldly:

"I am not afraid. I am only hungry."

The woman looked at her.

"Is she your daughter?" she asked.

"My niece," I promptly answered.

"She doesn't favor you," said she, and there was again silence.

After what seemed to us a very long time a man looking like a Presbyterian clergyman in a miner's clothes came in, and in his turn stared at us, gave a little nod, and he went out. Then the woman arose, took two plates from a closet, two cups and saucers and began to prepare a table for us. She spread no cloth, and she put the bacon and potatoes which she fried together upon our plates, dispensing with the formality of a meat dish. The coffee pot she pulled forward, poured some water on what was already in it and let it boil. She put bread and butter and some pickled tripe on the table and bade us come and eat. And it was not ill flavored to us. The coffee was flat and bitter, and neither one of us would have ordered fried bacon from a bill of fare; but it was all hot, and we were so in need of food, having had nothing to eat since a hasty noon meal, that the mere nourishment was comforting and helpful.

Then when we had finished the woman lighted two candles, and we arose and followed her to two reasonably clean bedrooms on the other side of the hall. After she had left us we sat down and talked.

Now that we were in Tiger hill we had no idea what to do or where to turn. But we agreed that we had best be silent, and say nothing of Jack until we knew what we should say, and to whom we should say it.

"In the morning," said I, "we will see the place and learn something of the people. There must be some one in authority here, and some one who has some sense of law. The very gossip may tell us where Jack is, and just what has happened. In the meantime we have come because I am interested in the mines, and you are my niece—as indeed, dear child, from this moment you must be."

And Margaret, leaning over, took my hand and kissed it, but I drew it away and laid it on her pretty head, and prayed to God that she might in this adventure be kept from harm and from sorrow.

And indeed it was but a few hours after that there was need of an instant answer to this prayer.

I had been asleep about an hour when suddenly I awakened. It seemed to me that something had happened to arouse me, but everything was perfectly still. The stars were now shining; I heard an owl hoot and the cry of a lonely cricket. I was just falling off to sleep again when the very skies seemed rent by a woman's scream. The sound was not in the house, it was far off and in the open air, but I instantly knew it was Margaret's voice.

Out of bed I sprang and into her room, which was empty, and her clothing was gone. On a chair by the bed stood her little satchel and a few toilet articles. It took me but a moment to fling on my clothes and dash out of the silent, dark house, and here and there I ran, trying to find some token of her, but I did not call nor speak. I am not young, but I am strong. I have been a man of temperate, athletic habits, and I have the use of a body nearly six feet in height, well knit, well kept, and when I carried fewer years I asked nothing of my strength or endurance that I did not get. But at this moment I thought of neither strength nor weakness, but I sped on, meaning to find my precious charge. I fell down, I ran into trees, I plunged into water, I tripped over stones, but nothing baffled me, and my speed was little broken. Then as I ran I became aware of sounds inarticulate, almost inaudible, which were those of the human being, and I knew I must be near a camp of some kind.

Silently, cautiously now I went, listening and following the sounds, which grew more and more distinct, and yet not intelligible, when without expecting it I suddenly came upon a sight that made my heart almost stop beating, so horrified was I! There in the light of a fire stood Margaret, in the center of some ten or fifteen ruffians. Her hat was gone, her hair was down and a shawl was fastened about her, pinioning her arms. But never saw I a girl more thoroughly angry than she, and never have I heard a more hideous jargon than these men spoke to each other. I saw that she had been brought to the entrance of a mine, and that not far off were some huts and sheds. Fortunately I was back in the shadow of the rocks, and I stood still, waiting to see what would happen and what I could do. At the moment I was powerless to do more than preserve my own freedom. It was evident that Margaret understood as little as I did what the men said, but she held herself with an erect, tense air in which there was more temper than fear.

Just then the clerical gentleman who had inspected us earlier in the night came out of the sheds, and when he perceived the plight into which Margaret had been brought he went hastily to her, and without a second's delay unfastened the shawl and freed her.

"I do not know what they meant by this. Have they hurt you?"

Margaret held out her white round wrists, on which there were red lines.

"They know so little of American girls," said she, "that they thought this would frighten me."

"You have reason enough for fright," he returned, "without any such treatment."

"I have no expectation of being afraid," said she; "and if you command this band you have, let me tell you, sir, a precious set of rascals under you."

"You need not be saucy," he replied. "It will pay you better to be honest, and tell me who sent you here."

"Surely you know all I can tell you! Where is the woman of the house in which we lodged? I suppose she is your accomplice. When she called me out of my room and asked me if I had a friend here I was frank and told her. Ask her if you want to know."

"Softer, softer, my dear," he said. "You look very pretty when you scold, but you's better be uglier and wiser."

"Where is the woman?" asked Margaret.

"She has gone home to lock your uncle in his room, to keep him from taking cold in the night air."

Margaret turned her head away, as though she meant to say she was done with him.

I adored her for her courage, but I ardently desired she might not anger him. But he treated her as though she was a petulant child, and asked her questions, from which I soon gathered that they suspected us of being spies in the employ of the owners of the mines, and that she had come with me to divert suspicion from our object. It appeared to me that they had founded all this in some confused story to which the man constantly alluded, but to which Margaret had of course no clew. And I also understood that they had laid a trap of some kind to get Margaret away by herself, hoping to wring a confession from her, and that the woman of the house had assisted them. The girl answered boldly enough, and finally said that we were friends of Mr. Lewis, and had come to be of use to him. When this was translated to the men, who never moved their eyes from the faces of the two speakers, they brutally laughed, and she for the first time lost her perfect command of herself.

There was one little man who wore a fur cap, and he displayed his knowledge of English by occasionally crying out: "Tyrant! Slave! Push ahead!" When he heard the name of Lewis he shrugged his shoulders and gave an idiotic jump into the air. It was as much as I could do not to go out and shake the little monster, but I had sense enough to keep silent and quiet. Yet it was hard work—the hardest I ever did! They bullied Margaret, they tried to terrify her into a confession, as they grew more and more convinced that she was baffling them. They mistook her innocence for assurance, her courage for obstinacy, but they did not touch her.

Then Margaret suddenly drew her shawl closer around her shoulders. "I am cold," she said, "and I am tired. I wish you would have more wood thrown on the fire and give me a seat by it." The little man, when this was translated, made a reply that was in turn translated to her, and it was that they would make up the fire and give her a seat in the middle of it. The dreadful brutality of this made her cheek pale, yet she said not a word, but turned and walked to the fire and sat down on the trunk of a fallen tree, which was evidently drawn there for a seat. For a moment her whole body relaxed, and she looked as if she could bear no more. She put out her hands to the now low fire, but in a moment rested her head on her hand like a tired child. Then she drew herself together, looked up, and did the most astonishing thing.

She began to sing—to sing in a clear, sweet, thrilling voice, which vibrated with passionate intention.

If an angel from heaven had alighted, and in his dazzling attire had stood in their midst, the men could not have been more startled, more electrified. They stood stock still gazing at her. But she gave no heed to them, but sang louder and clearer until her voice seemed to fill the air, making it pulsate with enchantment. For what was she singing? Ah, for what was she not singing! For life, for help, for freedom, and, though she knew it not, for love. Her song went soaring to the skies, and prayed to be saved from these cruel men, and it came back to earth, and begged them to be human, and not to be as the beasts, hungry for prey.

She sang like one inspired, and her whole heart went out in the cry, "Angels ever bright and fair, take, oh, take me to your care!" and the song seemed born of the night and of peril! And then, behold, from one of the huts there was a great cry, and out there rushed a man, torn, weak, bandaged, and he looked wildly about him, and seeing her he ran to her and fell prone on the ground at her side. And she lifted him up and held him in her arms, and I—I came out from my hiding place and hurried to them, and I took Jack from her and laid him down, thinking he was dead, but he opened his eyes and feebly smiled. So I sat down on the grass and held him, and Margaret knelt by him, and they looked each into the eyes of the other.

But around us there was a hubbub of confusion and quarrelling, and knives flashed and the leader pushed back one and threatened another, and the noise grew greater and more fierce, but Margaret and Jack were like people safe in a lagoon, careless of the raging storm outside. But the leader turned, holding one man by the throat, and he cried, "Sing! If you value your lives let the girl sing!"

For a moment Margaret faltered. She feared for us as she never had for herself, and she gasped as though her breath was gone, putting her hand to her throat. Then she sprang to her feet and she sang. It was a wild, fierce song like a battle cry, and she now and then clapped her hands together with a ringing sound, and she flung out her arms, looking like a prophetess calling her people to follow her to war. And then all these men struck in with a solemn slow measure that was like the tramp of feet, and their eyes flashed as they drew close together and nearer to her.

When she ended they came crowding around her, and the little man dropped on his knees and kissed the hem of her gown, and from that moment we were safe. For the song was one of their own, and an outcry against the oppressors of their country; and Margaret, who studied the songs of the peoples of the earth as others do the language, knew it, and knew how to sing it.

And so she sang through the night, sitting on the log with her hand in Jack's as he rested against me. She sang everything—gay songs and doleful, ballads, opera arias, hymns and dances. The men sat around the blazing fire, and their eyes were soft and sometimes they laughed, and every now and then they would burst into a chorus of their own. And the leader lay close to the fire and slept. Never in their lives had these men, I fancy, been more innocently happy, and never had they heard singing that so delighted them. When the morning dawned we stood up, we men wondering in our hearts whether, now that the spell was broken, we would be allowed to go, but Margaret smiled and held out her hand, and they each kissed it and then went through the woods with us.

When we parted the little man plucked a bunch of goldenrod, and giving it to Margaret, said with a friendly smile, "Push ahead."

We took his advice, and knowing there was an early train away, although it was going in the wrong direction, we went at once to the station, and when it came we took it, and all went into the baggage car, because Jack looked not only like a hero of the prize ring, but a most forlorn and neglected one.

And now need I tell how we stopped at the first town, and rested and made Jack presentable, and then traveled home in bliss and content, but that Jack and I did all the talking, while Margaret smiled at us? She was not too hoarse for that. And need I say how I got my son and lost my assistant editor and my niece, but had a daughter instead? And how Margaret paid for our lives with her singing voice, which had not yet come back to her? As for this story—how often Hale had heard it? Ask him!

THE END.

A western geologist says that Kansas can raise wheat for another 1,000 years before exhausting the necessary properties of the soil.

The Natives Had Scruples.

Once an amusing story was told me by a South sea trader, writes Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson. He had been in the habit of carrying all sorts of tinned meats, which the natives bought with avidity. Each tin was branded with a colored picture—a cow for beef, a sheep for mutton and a fish for sardines.

It happened that the firm who furnished the mutton thought it a good plan to change their labels, that their goods might be more easily distinguished from others. The mark chosen was a red dragon.

The natives came with their copra to trade as usual. The new tins were shown them, but they recoiled with horror and gave the trader to understand that they had had some religious instruction and were not to be deluded into eating tinned devil.

The trader was forced to eat his stock of mutton himself, for not a native could be persuaded to touch the accursed thing.

"More Haste, Worse Speed."

Of all the "tournaments" I ever saw, one among the "dairy maids" at an agricultural show was perhaps the last to associate itself with that heroic procedure which such a word suggests. There were about 40 of them armed with "churns" and started at the same moment to make butter against time. Each came provided with a watch, and the temptation was almost irresistable to turn the handle of the machine as quickly as possible. But no, butter must be "humored," not driven. The silent lists were filled with the provokingly deliberate "flip, flop" of 40 churns. One of the slowest combatants won the race. I never realized more plainly that "most haste is worst speed."—Cornhill Magazine.

Just Like a Business Man.

Kunnifus (in fruit store)—Which is correct now, "these peaches are a cent apiece," or "those peaches are a cent each?"

Fruiterer—Neither is right. Those peaches are 50 cents a dozen, or 5 cents if you only want but one.

Kunnifus—That's just like you, Baldwin; never can sink the shop.—Boston Transcript.

Striking For a Raise.

"If," said Mr. Tenaweek wearily as he came out of the proprietor's office and walked sadly to his place behind the handkerchief counter; "if an injection of gold will cure the liquor habit in all its forms, why will a similar judicious use of whisky or a like beverage not be a sure cure for heartless miserliness and hard fisted penury?"—Boston Herald.

People who do not believe in dog stories are really subjects for heartfelt commiseration. They have either been unfortunate in their canine acquaintances or have not the penetration requisite for proper interpretation of dog characteristics.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1894.

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Telegraphing Without Wires.

The problem of a "telegraph without wires" has often been broached, but, so far as I know, even the theoretical realization of this project has never been seriously attempted until recently, when Mr. Edison gave forth his views regarding the matter. It would seem that Mr. Edison has actually patented "means for transmitting signals electrically without the interposition of connecting wires." What he has to say regarding this subject is well worth our attention. He begins with the announcement of his discovery that, if a sufficient elevation be obtained to overcome the curvature of the earth, and to reduce as far as may be the earth's absorption, electric signaling may be carried on by induction without the use of wires connecting the distant points of signaling stations.

For signaling across oceans, says Mr. Edison, this method will be very serviceable, inasmuch as it does away with the use of submarine cables; while for communication between vessels at sea, or between vessels at sea and points on land, the invention would be equally important. There is also no obstacle to its employment between distant points on land, but in the latter case it is necessary to increase the degree of elevation or height from which the signaling operations are conducted, because of the induction absorbing effect of houses, trees and hills.

Mr. Edison states that at sea he can communicate electrically to a great distance from a height of 100 feet. This height could be secured from the mast of a ship, so that signals could be sent from ship to ship, and communication be established, in this way, even over oceans themselves.—Dr. Andrew Wilson in Illustrated London News.

Queer Lobsters.

Visitors to Portland pier who happened to drop into the lobster house of Mr. Lewis McDonald were favored with a view of a bright blue lobster. This lobster was caught off Cape Elizabeth by a Peak's island fisherman, and yesterday was still alive. The color was decidedly different from the green of the ordinary lobster. On the back the blue was of that deep variety that belongs to indigo, and toward the extremities and under parts shaded off to a faint, but still unmistakable tint, and thence into a pure white. The under part of one of the claws is almost a pure white. The lobster is about eleven inches long. One claw is full size, while the other is very small. It is said that one other blue lobster has been caught off the cape this season. Mr. McDonald thinks of preserving the specimen.

He has also a pure white lobster, caught about five years ago and preserved in alcohol. Mr. McDonald thinks it is the only pure white lobster ever caught.—Portland (Me.) Press.

A Big Peach Crop Predicted.

If the experts who have recently been examining the orchards in the fruit sections of New Jersey have read the indications correctly, the peach harvest of the coming season will be of a phenomenal nature. They say the glut of 1891 will seem insignificant compared with the colossal crop impending.

The farmers for the most part are a little skeptical about this prediction. They say a good fruit year is almost invariably followed by a bad one; but prudent housewives, remembering that last season the hogs were fed upon peaches and vast quantities of the luscious fruit were allow to rot, because there were not sufficient cans to hold it, are taking time by the forelock and providing themselves with preserving vessels far in advance of the promised harvest. The canning establishments, too, will be prepared to do an enormous business.—New York Times.

The Snake Was Too Slow.

With the approach of spring flowers and mild weather the crop of Georgia snake stories begins to increase. The latest comes from Albany, in that state, and is to the effect that two or three days ago a Mr. Watson, a reputable citizen, stepped on a big rattler. All that saved the man from being bitten was that the snake had just begun to swallow a rabbit and hadn't had time to get the morsel down. The snake struggled first to complete its meal, in order to get in its fine work on Mr. Watson, and then, failing in that, tried to disgorge the rabbit, but before it could accomplish its purpose was killed.—Exchange.

Argentine a Good Market.

A settler in Diamante, Entre Rios, Argentine Republic, writes that over eighty reaping machines and forty-five thrashing machines were received in that locality last year, while the cost of the twine used for binding wheat amounted to $60,000, and estimates that this year $150,000 worth of twine will be used. He says that the settlers this year will need 600,000 bags. Within the last two months Diamante has purchased $582,000 worth of agricultural machinery. The yield of wheat during the past season has averaged almost a ton an acre, and is of a superior quality.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Bottomless Cavern.

There is an extensive cave in Gilford township. Six rooms have been visited. In one of these there is a rift several feet wide, extending downward to an unknown depth. A stone dropped therein cannot be heard to strike a bottom. Some interesting mineralogical specimens can be found in the cave. It will be explored as thoroughly as possible some time this spring.—Cor. St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

E. R. Watson, of Arcadia, Ga., has been made happy by the return of his milch cow that disappeared over two years ago, during which time he never heard of her.

The figures of the last census are not yet completed, but it is estimated that about 17,000,000 persons derive their living from agriculture—that is, about 22 per cent.

DEATH IN STORMS

Pitiless Work of the Terrible Giant Twins, Wind and Wave.

WORLD'S MOST POPULOUS CEMETERY

How Cruel at Times Seems the Ocean.—The Land Where "There Shall be No More Sea."

And there was no more sea.—Revelation xxi, 1.

What a strange mystery the ocean is! Sometimes it holds your little craft as tenderly as a mother holds her child, and you wonder that the charge of caprice can be brought against it. At other times it is like an angry ogre who has a tyrant's power and uses it like a tyrant.

It is a marvelous sight, a spectacle of thrilling magnificence which makes the blood tingle, to stand on the beach at such a time and watch the serried columns of white capped rollers dash themselves to pieces on the sands. They remind you of Napoleon's army at Waterloo, which had wandered over Europe with victorious banners, which dreamed of no force which could resist its progress, but suddenly found itself face to face with its master, and then, with uncontrolled madness, threw itself to death as well as to defeat. The huge array of white capped monarchs, thinking themselves invincible, attack the shore with ferocious energy and pound themselves to spray. The heart beats wildly as this great battle between sea and land fills the air with thunder, and poet and painter come from far to witness the conflict and describe its glories with pen and brush.

But how cruel the ocean can be when it catches our craft at a disadvantage! Wind and waves in unholy alliance, a compact of death, make the world's cheek blanch with horror as the work of destruction goes on. These twin giants seem to be moved by a common hatred of whatever floats, and as though every vessel was an intruder on their domain tear it to pieces and doom it to disaster. The sails are cut into tatters, their masts are torn away as though the rigging were made of pack thread, and the huge hull is either sent to the bottom or thrown high on the beach in disdain. The sun in very pity creeps behind the veiling clouds for awhile, and when it shines again, after the waves have subsided and the tempest has spent itself, the coast is strewn with wrecks and many a brave sailor lies with upturned face on the sands.

That was sad news which flashed over the wires one Thursday morning. One story followed on the heels of another until disaster seemed to be multiplied by itself, and each account was more pitiful than the last. A fisherman outrode the gale for awhile and then went down with all hands; a sturdy freighter off Hatteras was dismasted, sprang a leak and sank, leaving only one survivor to tell the tale; scores of lesser craft were torn from their anchorage, and the Jersey shore was literally stewn with wreckage. Other vessels which had managed to outlive the hurricane were towed into harbor, either the captain or part of the crew missing.

The book of Revelation tells us that in that other country from whose bourne no traveler returns "there shall be no more sea," and on this Sunday morning we breathe a sigh of relief over the statement. We can dispense with its magnificence if we may be rid of its dangers. It has devoured millions of property and is the most populous cemetery on the planet. When the sea gives up its dead, a countless multitude of the lost will reappear.

But we are specially impressed with the lesson which the great storm emphasizes—namely, the uncertainty of life. On the ocean the unexpected happens more frequently than elsewhere. At one moment a cloudless sky and a musical ripple along the vessel's side. The long roll lifts the craft, which lazily yields to the rhythmic motion of the waters. But danger is in ambush, and after a little the puff of wind grows stronger, the long roll is plumed with a white crest, the tempest sounds its trumpet, and the rigging, like the strings of an æolian harp, emits a mournful note like that of a dirge. In another half hour the whole artillery of nature is at work, the moaning vessel is thrown on her beam ends and creaks and groans as though crying for mercy. In another hour there is nothing visible except some struggling sailor clinging to a spar.

However, death has many ways of achieving its purpose. Not on the sea alone, but on the land, it does its daily stint, and it behooves us to remember that sooner or later it will have something to say to us. "All men may die, but I shall live," is the dream of heedlessness. "All men must die, and therefore I," is the fact that is to be recognized and prepared for.

But we can become indifferent even to this "last enemy." It is not the glum indifference of desperate despair, but the cheerful indifference of perfect faith. If we have no place to go to, it is hard to contemplate our exit. But if there is a better place, a residence in which will be added happiness, we may even shake hands with Death, tell him that our latchstring is always out and he will be welcome whenever he sees fit to come. It is the fear of taking a leap in the dark that bids us pause. But if we are sure of taking a leap into the light we can easily let go our hold on this rugged life and drop into the life to come. The sea may rage as it pleases if our next port of entry is heaven, and lurking accidents and diseases may come out of their hiding places into the open, for at the worst they can only do us a good turn by opening the door of a larger and better house to live in.—New York Herald.

Horse Power.

The usual work of a horse is taken at 22,500 pounds raised one foot per minute for eight hours per day. A horse will carry 250 pounds twenty-five miles per day, eight hours. An average draft horse will draw 1,600 pounds twenty-three miles a day on a level road, weight of wagon included.—Humane World.

Tact in a Hostess.

Tact as the distinctive characteristic of social breeding has been seldom shown to better advantage than by two ladies of noted hospitality, Mrs. William C. Whitney, of New York, and Mrs. George S. Studwell, of Brooklyn. The circumstances were nearly the same in each case.

Mrs. Whitney was presiding over a dinner party in her own house. About a score of guests were present and the service included china of the most exquisite foreign manufacture. With the appearance of the fruit one of these priceless plates was placed before each guest. Their beauty attracted general admiration, and one young man, seated opposite his hostess, nervously dropped his knife upon his plate and it was broken. Conversation was hushed instantly and all eyes were turned toward Mrs. Whitney, who was thus forced to take some notice of the accident.

"Permit me to apologize, Mr. ——," she said, "for the fragile nature of these plates. One would easily suppose that they were made to be broken. The slightest jar is sufficient." And as she spoke she tapped with her fruit knife upon her own until it fell in fragments, whereupon conversation was resumed.

Mrs. Studwell, of Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, has a superb table service of silver and Bohemian glass, embossed with gold, with which she entertains her friends. This ware includes appropriate glasses for half a dozen varieties of wine and liquors. Dinner was over and she was holding up for inspection a water goblet, as delicate and beautiful as a rainbow tinted bubble, when it slipped from her fingers and was shattered upon the carpet.

"Well," she remarked, with a sad glance at the shining pieces, "I ought certainly to rejoice that I broke that glass myself, for had some of you anticipated me I should have been compelled, like poor Mrs. Whitney, to restore the entente cordiale by breaking another."—New York Herald.

An African Traveler in New York.

Mrs. M. French-Sheldon was a guest at the last social meeting of the Twelfth Night club, and so captivated the young women of that organization that exclamations of "Isn't she sweet?" "Perfectly charming!" and "Just dear!" floated out from the corners even after she was gone. Being urged to speak she told in a graceful, unassuming manner some very interesting anecdotes of her African experience. She thinks these so called savages are a gentle, kindly disposed people and simple minded as children. They are very fond of brass ornaments, with which they load themselves down sometimes even to the extent of sixty pounds weight.

One of the native women, seeing that the white stranger's hands were unadorned, said pityingly, "Poor lady!" and immediately stripped her own fingers of their many brass rings and bestowed them on her. "The sentiment was so sweet and sisterly," said Mrs. French-Sheldon, "that I put them on. But I disliked to do it, for they were very dirty."—New York Letter.

Where Working Girls Meet.

The New Orleans women have a Business Woman's exchange. The idea belongs to Mrs. Leon Jastremski, who noticed the assembling of a group of girls at luncheon time in the rear of a little store, and concluded that a place where women might rest, lunch and refresh themselves would be welcomed by all women who are employed. Two large rooms were secured, were lighted and furnished with lounges, easy chairs, growing plants and newspapers in the way women most like. Attached to this is a kitchen where soup, tea, coffee and chocolate are to be served at low prices. For the privileges of the exchange women pay from six dollars to twelve dollars a year, and it is open to all women for a fee of twenty-five cents a month, or two cents a single visit. It has a daily attendance of from fifty to seventy-five girls and women.—New Orleans Letter.

The Truth About Trains.

Scavenger's skirts is the latest title of honor to be applied to those disgusting, uncleanly abominations that the autocrat Fashion tries to make us say we like.

Now, what woman who is decent, not nice, mind you, or particularly refined, but just plain decent, can enjoy trailing her gown through the various unmentionable kinds of filth that coat trains, horse cars and station platforms? Mind, I don't say streets, because nearly everybody picks up her gown in the streets. It is a caddish thing anyway, because everybody who knows anything at all knows that the train dress is designed for carriage wear and is especially intended to swing forward about the feet and gracefully obviate the necessity of a lap robe when on park parade.—American Dairyman.

Peep at a Child Wife in India.

A Portland lady, who is now on her way home from India, writes to a friend that she had a good opportunity to witness one of the ceremonies peculiar to that far land—a marriage of a girl child to a middle aged man. In this instance the bride, who was of high social rank, was regarded by her people as really old, having reached her twelfth year. Etiquette requires that the bride shall not be seen to smile or take notice of any person for a period of three days. But the Portland lady was determined that she would see how the downcast face looked, and finally got down on her knees upon the same mat upon which the richly attired bride sat and took a good look up into her face.—Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

Single Women Retaliate.

There has been recently a unique ladies' strike in Germany in one of the garrison towns. The conduct of the men, who totally neglect the unmarried ladies in order to dance with the wives of their friends and acquaintances, displeased the slighted maidens and their mothers, and at the last regimental ball not an unmarried girl was present.—Berlin Letter.

A SMART BEAR.

The Beast Started a Locomotive and Blew the Whistle.

KEPT THE TRAIN OUT OF A SMASHUP

An Engineer's Interesting Tale.—If you Don't Believe it Read the Thrilling Story.

When the C. F. and W. W. railroad was built, years ago, four miles of the track passed through an unbroken piece of forest known locally as the Bear Den woods. The name was due to the fact that a seamed and rocky ledge, extending diagonally across the wild stretch, was a favorite lodging place for bears, which were numerous in that region then, and in fact still hold their own there in numbers sufficient to be a source of much annoyance to the farmers who strive for a living on the borders of the woods. The road connected Chilton Forks with the settlements at Wigton's Willows, a distance of twenty-eight miles, and was built to develop the timber and coal resources of the region. I was the engineer of the construction train during the building of the road, and it was a common sight to see bears come out of the woods at frequent points along the line and inspect with ludicrous curiosity the strange work that was going on in their domain. We got so we didn't mind them any more than we might so many pigs grunting along the track.

The railroad was completed toward the end of the summer, and a day was set for running the first train over it from Chilton Forks to the Willows. There was a long trestle a mile west of Gravely's station which carried the road over a ravine that was more than a hundred feet deep. The track went onto the trestle from a very sharp curve, and the trestle was not entirely finished, so that no train or engine could yet be run over it with safety, except with very slow and careful motion.

The day the train was to be run the section foreman discovered that a piece of track near the eastern extremity of the Bear Den woods could be bettered considerably by a little more filling in and ballasting, and as everybody on the work had to be a sort of general utility man, he sent my fireman and me with a carload of gravel to bolster up the weak spot. The job was a bigger one than it was thought, and when we had finished the work it was almost time for the excursion train to be coming along.

In fact we had heard the locomotive whistling at Cherry Run, two miles east of us. We had also heard the mutterings of one of those fierce storms that were common in the region. By the time we had got on the engine and were preparing to pull out for Gravely's the storm came howling down worse than any I had seen since I had been on the road. We could hear the trees crashing down before it, and as I jumped in the cab a big limb from a hemlock came swooping square on the engine, and pinned me down between the tender and the cab and held me there as if I were in a vise. The fireman had stepped up on the coal in the tender, and the same fearful gust that bore the limb down on me caught him and whipped him out of the tender as if he had been a bundle of straw, and I heard him drop in the brush off to one side of the track. He didn't come back and I supposed he was killed.

There I lay perfectly helpless, and knew that the train with all the officers of the road and their friends aboard was booming along, and that in less than two minutes it must come dashing at full speed upon my engine. The inevitable result of such a catastrophe was terrible to think about. The storm was now raging frightfully through the woods. Trees were falling on every side, and I could almost feel my hair turning gray. As I lay there, struggling to free myself, a bear, terror stricken by the awful commotion in the woods and hurrying to escape from its fury, came climbing into the cab, and stumbling over the butt of the heavy limb that pinned me to the floor, tumbled against the furnace door. The bear scrambled to his feet and went pawing wildly about in the cab. But I gave no thought to the bear, for mingling with the tumult of the storm I heard the rumble and tremor of the approaching train on the rails.

Suddenly I heard a familiar click, and instantly the engine started forward with a bound. I turned my head and looked at the lever. The bear, in his aimless clutching about in the cab, had caught it with his paws and had 'pulled her wide open.' The track was down grade all the way to Gravely's, and, great heaven! how we flew! The excursion train was right behind us, I knew, and in a few seconds more would have crashed into my engine. But that great horror was escaped, and, although I was pinned down by the limb and had a bear for a pilot, I almost fainted with joy.

Down that grade we flew like the wind that was howling all around us. The thumping and rolling of the locomotive seemed to make the bear wild with excitement, and he pranced about in the cab like a crazy person. Then of a sudden the sharp curve and the dangerous trestle beyond Gravely's flashed across my mind. At the rate we were going, even if we rounded the curve all right, we would strike that trestle at a mile a minute, and down we should go to the bottom of that ravine, 100 feet below!

With this new horror fresh upon me the engine flashed out of the woods into the open country. Just a mile and a half more to the trestle, and I couldn't see how anything on earth could save us. As we tore by the little station at Gravely's the bear in his prancing and clutching caught sight of the whistle cord. That excited his curiosity, and he seized it and gave it a lusty pull. The whistle responded with a shriek that startled even me. Its effect on the bear was electric. He tumbled over backward and fell across the butt of the limb that held me down. His weight tipped it up and lifted the other end off of me. The bear rolled out of the cab to the ground and I was freed from the limb. I crawled to the lever, reversed it and fainted. When I came to I was lying on the ground with men around me. The pilot of the locomotive was half its width on the trestle.

It has always been a sorrow in my life that the bear that saved my life and the lives of many others that day was killed by his fall from the cab. My fireman was badly hurt by his sudden voyage through the air, but lived to run many a trip with me on the old C. F. and W. W.—New York Sun.

A Stranger's Peculiar Whim.

A stranger entered the Newtown (Kan.) postoffice one day last week and, buying a quantity of postage stamps, asked permission to stamp all letters that the office was holding for postage. His request was granted, and he departed saying that it was a charitable fad he had to go about the country supplying the neglect of thoughtless people.

An Unreasonable Mermaid.

"This here show business," said the dime museum man, "ain't what it's cracked up to be by a long shot. A man's allus runnin agin things that do him up."

"What's troubling you?" inquired the advance agent.

"Why, that durn mermaid of mine is gettin me into debt over my head. Now, you know I've got the only genuine mermaid on exhibition. She's a maid of the sea, she is, a living example of the storied nymphs of the wave of old, as my programmer says. I pay her a big salary, and she puts all my other attractions in the shade. It would put your eye out to see the way the people look at her. I tell you, she's the greatest freak in the business, and the best of it is she's genooine. But to come down to cases, as I wuz saying, she keeps me in hot water all the time. There ain't a day that I don't have to do somethin special for her. I don't dast refuse, for I can't get along without her in these dull times. Sometimes, though, she makes me crazy by her unreasonable requests. What do you suppose she wants now?"

"Couldn't imagine," replied the advance agent, "unless it is fresh sea water every day or something like that."

"Huh!" said the dime museum man disgustedly, "that would be easy. That durn mermaid don't want a thing but a pair of button white kid shoes."—Buffalo Express.

A Conversation by Noted Authors.

"I never heard distinguished people talk among themselves but once," declared a young lady the other day, "but then I was quite satisfied. It was even more interesting than I had expected."

"What did they talk about?" asked her companion curiously, "and who were they?"

The young lady named them—two noted authors, a gentleman and a lady. "And they talked," she added, with a smile, "about pokers."

"Pokers?" ejaculated the friend incredulously.

"Pokers!" repeated the first speaker firmly. "The authoress had just built a new house, and her furnace did not work well. She thought her companion had one of the same kind in the house and asked about it.

"He gave her information and advice, and then they branched off to pokers and the iniquity of manufacturers who make them of soft iron so that they bend out of shape the first time they are red hot. You have always heard, haven't you, that his style is exquisite and his English singularly clear and vigorous? Well, it is so, I assure you, when he talks of pokers, and she is charming when she talks in a humorous vein about back dampers and cold air boxes. I was delighted with the entire conversation, though it certainly was not what I anticipated."—Youth's Companion.

Two Remarkable Cures.

An old Irish woman's cow was sick unto death, so she turned to the priest to save it. "I can't do anything to keep your cow from dying," he said impatiently.

"Fath an begorra it's you that can if any one can," the answered in simple faith.

Unwilling to have her reverence in him shaken, the old man went to her cabin. The sick cow was brought out into the yard and propped up, then the priest began a solemn march around it, chanting monotonously, "If you die, you die; if you live, you live." When at last the tired priest sat down, the cow was reviving, and it afterward lived to a green old age. Some years later the priest was at the point of death with a terrible quinsy, when the old Irish woman presented herself at the house and told the doctor she could cure him. She was laughed to scorn, but at last had her own way. She insisted upon having the dying man's bed brought out into the middle of the floor, and around it she slowly cantered, singing, "If you live, you live, and if you die you die." The humor of the situation tickled the suffering priest so that a hearty laugh broke the quinsy, and he also lived—to a green old age.—Springfield Homestead.

Power of the Imagination.

"I never was more firmly convinced of the power of imagination," said a man, "than I was by something that happened to me on the occasion of a visit to a friend. It had been an extremely hot day, and when I went to bed at night the heat seemed almost insupportable. It seemed to me that if I should open the door from my room into the hall it would make a little circulation and make the air more comfortable, and I felt safe in doing this because I am an early riser, and I knew I could get the door shut before anybody was stirring in the morning. So I opened the door, with the pleasant result that I had anticipated, and when I went to close it in the morning I found that I had opened not the door into the hall, but the door into a closet."—New York Sun.

A Plea For Egoism.

Ask yourself hard questions about yourself; find out all you can about yourself. Ascertain from original sources if you are really the manner of man you say you are; if you are always honest; if you always tell the square, perfect truth in business deals; if your life is as good and upright at 11 o'clock at night as it is at noon; if you are as good a temperance man at a fishing excursion as you are at a Sunday picnic; if you are as good when you go out of the city as you are at home; if, in short, you are really the sort of man your father hopes you are and your sweetheart believes you to be.—Panola (Tex.) Watchman.

What an Old Lady Fears.

"I'm almost afraid sometimes," said a white haired woman at a club meeting not long ago, "when I see the attention given to athletics, the Delsarte system, physical culture or whatever name under which the enthusiasm exists that the coming woman is going to be a superb animal—nothing more."—New York Times.

WITH FINGER TIPS

How Helen Keller, a Blind and Deaf Mute was Taught to Read.

METHOD OF HER INSTRUCTRESS.

A Beautiful Face That Mirrors a Soul Which Knows Naught of the Appearance of Sin.

The most interesting feature of the educational congress was the appearance of Helen Keller under the kind and skillful guidance of Miss Annie M. Sullivan, her teacher. When a babe, Helen Keller became blind, deaf and dumb. When Miss Sullivan, a young woman of unusual beauty of form and feature, stood before the audience beside a girl who, except for the sad sign of blindness in the large eyes, gave promise of still greater beauty, her face glistening with a rapture that painters try to express in the ecstacy of angels, hearts seemed to stand still. It was a face that had never consciously looked on the distortions of passion or pain—the mirror of a soul that could not imagine the outward appearance of sin nor remember any of the discords of life.

In her presence it was hard to appreciate the fact that her world lay within ours, without sun, music or speech. No one who saw it will forget the impulsive fluttering of her young, white hand as it sought her teacher's face or round, white throat; the satisfaction when the contact of her delicate white finger tips gave her what sight gives us; the flash of light over her face when, with her forefinger resting on her teacher's lip, she read the answer to the question she had asked by the twinkling digital movements in her teacher's palm. There were those who wept when she repeated audibly, with a depth of feeling she alone can feel:

Tell me not in mournful numbers
Life is but an empty dream.

All were invited to ask questions, yet not many did so. The occasion seemed sacred.

"How did you teach her the first word?" some one ventured at last.

"Her first word was 'doll,'" was the answer. "I gave her the doll, placed her finger on my lip and spoke the word. When she wearied of the doll, I took it from her, and when I returned it again gave the movement of the lips. The second word was 'mug.' I used the cup from which she drank, but became convinced that she had not a clear idea of the name, but that it meant to her also water or drink. So I one day took her to the pump, and as the water was flowing into her cup had her hold her hand in the stream, and then putting her finger on my lip gave her the word 'water.' Then I again gave her the word 'mug.' The idea that everything had a name, the comprehension of nouns, was a great revelation to her and came then and all at once. She was greatly excited. A nurse, with the baby sister in her arms, was standing near. Helen immediately put her hand on its face to know its name. I told her 'baby,' and she caught it at once. Then she stooped down and patted the ground to know what it was called. She learned many words that day, and those words she never forgot.'

"How soon after she learned words did she frame sentences?"

"Immediately."

"Were verbs harder to learn than nouns?"

"Not at all. I began with such words as 'sit,' 'stand' and the like that were easy to illustrate. Prepositions troubled her most."

"How does she get an idea of the abstract?"

"I cannot tell. It seems to be with her, or it comes."

"Has she any distinguishing sense of musical vibrations?"

"Yes, very distinct. She likes music."

"Is her vocabulary large?"

"Very large. She expresses herself fluently and is choice of words."

"What books does she like best?"

Every now and then the white fingers fluttered to the teacher's face for just one delicate touch—a finger look it was—and now they rested on Miss Sullivan's lip:

"Tell—the—people—what—books—you—like—best."

Helen's face was an open book of her mental processes. She repeated each word after Miss Sullivan, but hesitated a little on the words "tell" and "you," the brightness of her face dimming for the instant. As soon as she comprehended the question, which she did in advance of its completion, the flash of intelligence came, and when she turned toward the audience, for she did not seem at any time to lose her location, she said with spirit:

"Oh, I have read so much that it is very hard to say what I like best, but"—waiting a moment—"'Little Lord Fauntleroy'"— And then followed rapidly the names of several works, some of which, it would seem, could hardly be understood by any one who cannot know sound and color.

"How do you read?"

"By raised letters and by my teacher."

"I noticed when you pronounced for her you articulated with an exaggerated motion of the lips," said one. "Is not that necessary?"

"Her teaching was begun in that way. I do not think it is necessary or best. I attribute the peculiarity of her voice to that mechanical action which she uses. I think it would have been better and just as easy if she had been spoken to with the usual movement."

In reply to the question of her knowledge of the abstract, General Futon remarked that the greatest development in the case of Helen Keller was that of the spiritual.—Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

Playing Horse.

A wealthy hermit who dwelt near Springfield, O., has started for western Indiana with a cart made from old buggy wheels and shafts, to which he himself was harnessed as though he was a horse. A large dog accompanied him as a bodyguard.

How Robin Got a Drink.

That was a charming object lesson which was noticed in the yard at the "Hickories" up Windsor avenue yesterday forenoon, and it was an instructive lesson in helping one's self as well. Midway between the house and barn is located a large cask as a drinking place for the horses. Usually, of course, this tub is nearly full, but at the time referred to the water lacked quite a little of reaching the top. Along came a robin, spinning over the ground like mad, only stopping for a moment, as is his wont, to listen. Reaching the tub, he quickly vaulted to the edge. A look of disappointment was visible when he arched his pretty neck so that one eye could look down at the water. It was too far away, and the bird trotted around quite ill at ease.

The faucet was leaking just a trifle—only a drop at a time—drop, drop, drop—and the robin's eye finally caught the crystals, and the little fellow almost shouted for joy as he danced around to that side of the tub. Placing himself directly underneath the outlet, he threw his head back, opened his beak, and thereafter each drop landed in his parched throat. More than a dozen drops disappeared down the narrow channel. Then the robin bowed his head just a little so that the cooling drops landed on top of it and trickled down on either side. Then he flew away to a neighboring tree as contented and happy as if at peace with all the world.—Hartford Courant.

Fevers of Hot Countries.

Dr. Domingos Freire, whose researches on yellow fever have attracted much attention, has demonstrated the fact that the bilious fever of hot countries is a distinct disease from yellow fever, that the symptoms are entirely different, and that the bacteriological causes are also distinct. As regards symptoms, he finds that in yellow fever there are three separate periods—namely, a period of hyperpyrexia, which lasts for 28 or 48 hours; a short and variable period of apyrexia, and a recurrent hyperpyrexia, during which the phenomenon of hemorrhage and the ataxoadynamic symptoms appear. The icterus comes on during the second or third period, and sometimes even only after death.

Yellow fever is contagious and does not usually recur. There is no enlargement of the spleen except where there has been antecedent malaria, and it is entirely intractable to the use of quinine and to salts. In bilious fever there is a regular periodic advance, sometimes intermittent, sometimes remittent. In the first case with marked irregular exacerbations, in the second with febrile exacerbations, which generally occur toward evening or during the night.

Pen Names of French Journalists.

French journalists commonly sign their articles with a pen name. There is now on exhibition in the galleries of the Rue de Seze, in Paris, a portrait exhibition of eminent journalists past and present signed by their pen names, and the public of Paris is taking great interest in identifying the personalities by their pictures. Jules Simon is a name so familiar to us, for instance, since this journalist has also been a prime minister and is an academician, that few probably know that it is not his real name, but it is said he came into the world as Joseph Schweitzer. Among the other names one notes that "Jacques St. Cere" of Figaro, who signs the articles on foreign affairs, is a Gallicized German named Rosenthal. "M. de St. Genest," whose articles in Figaro are as aristocratic in tone as his pen name, is really possessed of the plebeian name of Boucheron. "Jacqueline" of Gil Blas is Mme. Severin. "Valbert" of The Revue des Deux Mondes is the novelist and Academician Victor Cherbuliez.—Philadelphia Press.

Looking Glasses In Coffins.

One of the ancient customs connected with Swedish funerals was to place a small looking glass in the coffin of an unmarried female, so that when the last trump sounds she might be able to arrange her tresses. It was the practice for Scandinavian maidens to wear their hair flowing loosely, while the matrons wore it bound about the head and generally covered with some form of cap. Hence the unmarried woman was imagined as awakening at the judgment day with more untidy locks than her wedded sisters and more in need of a glass.—Westminster Review.

A Real Old Bible.

A family in Utica possesses a Bible which was printed in London in 1630, and which is consequently 263 years old. There are older Bibles, but this one is remarkable from the fact that it has been in possession of the same family for generations. It is a small book, 6 inches long, 5 inches wide and 2 inches thick. The binding is heavy calfskin. The heavy leather binding is worn away in several places, showing that the book has been put to a practical use.—New York Tribune.

An Easy Cure For a Sore Throat.

According to an old Anglo-Saxon formula for quinsy, you need only press the throat with the thumb and the ring and the middle fingers, cocking up the other two, and tell the disease to be gone.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16..... 1894

It would be impossible to give a more striking illustration of the fact that the depreciation in the value of silver and the fall in the value of farm productions go hand in hand, than has been given with such marked emphasis in the past few days. Wheat has reached the lowest notch in the price list it has ever been known to fall to before, and silver is now quoted in its relation to gold at a greater discount than has before occurred in the history of the white metal. How well this proves the position of the most accurate thinkers, who have all along told us that, measured by the prices of staple commodities, silver is as high as it was when both metals were at par with each other. Silver will buy as much wheat now as it would any time in the past. But compared with the purchasing power of silver in wheat, gold has increased in value. As the value of the absolute necessities—and wheat is their best representative—keep pace with the value of silver, this great fact shows that silver is the true measure of values, whilst gold has been artificially made a metal of capricious and unstaple value. The very first lesson in economy is that actual intrinsic value can only lie in the natural and indispensable productions—productions without which man could not exist. That money, then, is the only true measure of value which rises and falls with the valve of these productions.

Emperor William has developed a marked partiality for Prince Bismark of late. Although the conclusion would seem to be far-fetched, this to us looks as if the young war lord were getting ready to try conclusions with France and Russia. There is a great deal of sound policy in arranging the quarrels in your own household before engaging in hostilities with your neighbors. Some of the most distinguished statesmen in Europe are on record to the effect that the strain cannot last much longer, nor can it. Bismark's friendship and co-operation are worth much to the young ruler at any time, but particularly in the event of war. It is a long time since the clash of arms has been heard in Europe on any considerable scale, the Russo-Turkish war being the last occurrence of the kind. Meanwhile, armies have gone on increasing, and national debts and imposts of all kinds have gone on expanding, at a perfectly intolerable rate. Unless held together by war the triple alliance threatens to fall to pieces of its own weight. It has always been a simple question of time when hostilities should break out, and the time seems near.

The House and the Senate seem to be at variance in regard to the policy which should control in disposing of public lands. A majority of the Senate Committee on public lands is composed of Western men, whereas a majority of the House Committee is composed of Eastern representatives. The former are inclined to be liberal, while the latter are disposed to pursue a conservative policy. It would be well to bear in mind that the public lands are in the West rather than in the East. East of the Mississippi river there is, in fact, very little land belonging to the national government. It is natural, therefore, that the Western Senators should understand the question of public land distribution better than Eastern Representatives. They know what the settlement of the West calls for, and what the West demands in this connection may be said to be in the interest of the whole nation. Eastern people should follow the lead of the West in all matters relating to the disposition of public lands.

The following States will elect Governors this fall: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvaina, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Tennessee, Wyoming and Wisconsin.

(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1893

Dec 31	Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Sept. 30, 1893, date of last report.		
	Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn.....		$15 199 65
	General Exp. Fund....	3,654 44	
	Salary Fund.....	3,504 84	
	School Fund.....	3,973 53	
	Hospital Fund.....	575 85	
	Road Fund.....	101 50	
	Bridge Fund.....	367 13	
	Unapportioned Fund...	18 00	
	Rd. Dist. No. 1 Fund....	145 00	
	" " " 2 "	188 00	
	" " " 3 "	252 98	
	" " " 4 "	149 60	
	" " " 5 "	133 45	
	Lone Pine Building....	2,105 33	
		$15,199 65	$15 199 65
Dec. 31	Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.		
	Inyo County.....	$64,990 55	
	Inyo Co. Bonds 1890		64 000 00
	Old General Fund..		990 55
		$64 990 55	64 990 55
Dec. 30	Exhibit showing present financial condition		
	Inyo county (total indebtedness)	$64,990 55	
	Less cash, in County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness		$31 027 64
	Rem'n'g Indebtedness		33 962 91
		$64 990 55	$64 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved this 4th day of Jan., 1894, by the Board of Supervisors.

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 50.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over twenty-one and under fifty five years of age, found in each Road District of the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1894, and the thirty first day of December, 1894, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a road poll tax of two dollars.

SECTION 2. Said road poll tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo and shall be placed to the credit of the several road districts of the said County of Inyo from which said road poll tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 46 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 9th day of January, 1893, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances and parts of Ordinances of said Board in conflict here with are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

R. LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 50 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 6th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, A. C. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, John Wilson, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

R. LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Road Poll Tax.

ORDINANCE NO. 50.

Filed January 6, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book "B" of Ordinances, at page 105.

D. J. HESSION,
By J. E. PARKER, Clerk.
Deputy.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 51.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, State of California, must annually procure a license therefor from the Tax-Collector of said Inyo County, and must make therefor the following payment:

1. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control five thousand sheep or more shall constitute the first class, and must pay Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars per annum for the first five thousand sheep, and for every additional thousand sheep the sum of Fifty Dollars per annum.

2. Those owning and having in their possession and under their control four thousand sheep and less than five thousand constitute the second class, and must pay Two Hundred Dollars per annum.

3. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control three thousand five hundred sheep and less than four thousand constitute the third class and must pay One Hundred and seventy-five Dollars per annum.

4. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control three thousand sheep and less than three thousand five hundred constitute the fourth class and must pay One Hundred and fifty Dollars per annum.

5. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control two thousand five hundred sheep and less than three thousand constitute the fifth class and must pay One Hundred and twenty-five Dollars per annum.

9. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control two thousand sheep and less than two thousand five hundred constitute the sixth class and must pay One Hundred Dollars per annum.

7. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control one thousand five hundred sheep and less than two thousand constitute the seventh class and must pay Seventy-five Dollars per annum.

8. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control one thousand sheep and less than one thousand five hundred constitute the eighth class, and must pay Fifty Dollars per annum.

9. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control five hundred sheep and less than one thousand constitute the ninth class and must pay Twenty-five dollars per annum.

10. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control a less number than five hundred sheep constitute the tenth class, and must pay Twelve Dollars and fifty cents per annum.

SECTION 2. The license provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed a debt due the said County of Inyo, and the Tax-Collector of the said Inyo County shall have the collection of said license, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails or neglects, or refuses to take out such license, the said Tax Collector may direct suit to be brought in the name of the County of Inyo as plaintiff, for the recovery of said license and in such case either the Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff, fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 3. The County Auditor of said Inyo County shall prepare and have printed, suitable blank licenses for the said Tax Collector to carry out the provisions of this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached, for the signature of the Tax-Collector, when sold.

SECTION 4. The said Tax Collector shall collector a fee of one dollar for each license sold which shall be paid into the Salary fund of the said Inyo County.

SECTION 5. All moneys collected for licenses under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said Inyo County as other moneys, and shall be placed to the credit of the Salary fund of said County.

SECTION 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from its passage, and ordinance No. 41 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 7th day of January, 1892, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances of said Board, in conflict herewith, are each and all of them hereby repealed.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said Inyo County, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty-five days.

ROBERT LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 51, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board held on the 5th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: A. C. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, Frank Fitzgerald, John Wilson, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

ROBERT LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Sheep.

ORDINANCE NO. 51.

Filed January 6th, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book B of Ordinances, at page 107.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
By J. E. PARKER,
Deputy.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 52.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons, and Indians not taxed, who have not paid the same in another county of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Poll Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo, for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty five days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published, with the names of the members of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

ROB'T LOVE
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 52 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 5th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: A. C. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, John Wilson, Frank Fitzgerald, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

ROBERT LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 52.

Hospital Poll Tax.

Filed January 6, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book B of Ordinances, at page 110.

D. J. HESSION
By J. E. PARKER Clerk.
Deputy.

OSITO, 19,726.

By McKinney, 2:11¼

OSITO, 19,726.

McKINNEY, *8818*....
4-year-old record.....2:12¼
5-year-old race record.....2:14
6-year-old race record.....2:11¼
Sire of Sir Credit (3).....2:28¼
McZeus (2).....2:29¼
McKinney, at 6-years-old is the sire of two colts in the 2:30 list. Last year he won the great free-for all race at Stockton, trotting the fastest heat in 2:11¼, beating Klamath, Ottinger, Steve Whipple and others. He was bred in Kentucky and brought to California when a yearling.

ALCYONE, 732.....
Record, 2:27
Sire of ten with records from 2:08 to 2:19¾ and thirty with records from 2:08 to 2:30. His sons have produced nineteen with records under 2:30

ALMA MATER.....
Dam of six with records from 2:22¾ to 2:30. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

GEORGE WILKES, 519.....
Record, 2:22
Sire of fourteen with records from 2:13¼ to 2:19¼, seventy-five with records from 2:13¼ to 2:30 and the dams of sixty-one with records from 2:09¾ to 2:30. His sons have produced 802 with records from 2:07¾ to 2:30

HAMBLETONIAN 10 (Rysdyck's)
Sire of
Electioneer, sire of Arion, 2:07¾
Harold, sire of Maud S...2:08¾
Dictator, sire of JayEyeSee 2:10
Volunteer, sire of StJulien 2:11¼
Egbert, sire of Egthorne...2:12¼
E.c., etc., etc.

DOLLY SPANKER
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

MAMBRINO PATCHEN, 58
Sire of twenty-one with records from 2:20¼ to 2:30, and of dams of 83 in the 2:30 list.

ESTELLA (Thoro ghbred)
By Imported Australian, sire of Joe Daniels and many other fast race horses.

ROSA SPRAGUE.....
Dam of McKinney, 2:11¼. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

GOV SPRAGUE, 444.....
Record, 2:20¼
Sire of five with records from 2:15¼ to 2:19¼, and of thirty-three with records from 2:15¼ to 2:30

RHODE ISLAND, 267.

BELL BRANDON, 2:20¼
By Hambletonian 10

ROSE KENNEY.....
Dam of Messenger Chief, 1825, sire of seventeen with records from 2:16¼ to 2:30

MAMBRINO MESSENGER

J. S. KINNEY MARE
By Mountrino Chief, 11, sire of six with records from 2:18¼ to 2:30 and of the dams of 23 in the 2:30 list.

TWILIGHT.....
Dam of Osito, 19,726. Osito is a dark bay, with white hind feet, a small star in the forehead. He was foaled March 15, 1892. When matured he will be 15¼ hands high and will weigh about 1050 pounds. He has splendid trotting action, and at Los Angeles in October last, when one-year-old, he trotted a mile in 2:51 the last quarter being trotted in 39 seconds, a 2:36 gait.
OSITO will make the season of 1894 at Independence, Cal., limited to Eight mares of approved breeding.

TERMS, $50 For the Season

Irv. H. Mulholland,
Owner

Independence, Cal.

OTHELLO, 16,057.....
2-year-old record.....2:28
2 year-old trial.....2:23
2 year-old trial, ½ mile.....1:08

SULTAN, 1,513.....
Record, 2:24
Sire of Stamboul.....2:07¼
Saladin.....2:05¾
Lucy R.....2:18¾
Ruby.....2:19¾
Bay Rose.....2:20¼
and twenty-five in 2:30
and of the dams of
Regal Wilkes.....2:17¼
Glendine.....2:20

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of Sultan.....2:24
Tommy Gates.....2:24
Del Sur.....2:24¼
and four others in 2:30

SULTANA
By Delmonico, 110, double grandson of Hambletonian, 10

ATALANTA.....
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.
Dam of Othello (2).....2:28
Atalanta Wilkes (2) 2:29¼
and full sister to
Beautiful Bells.....2:29¼
Dam of six in the 2:30 list, including Belleflower (2) 2:24¾
and Bell Bird, yearling..2:26¼

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of the dams of
Sable Wilkes (2).....2:18
Bell Bird (1).....2:26¼
Bay Rose.....2:20¼
and many others.

MINNEHAHA
Dam of Alcazar.....2:20¼
and four others in the 2:30 list.

ODD FELLOW, 15,265.....
Sire of Riceta.....2:21¾
Oliver J.....2:22
Roxey.....2:22
Danger.....2:26¼
Odd.....2:28

ECHO, 462
Sire of Belle Echo.....2:20
Senator.....2:21¼
Victor.....2:22
Gibraltar.....2:22
Sire of Homestake 2:14¼
and of sixteen in.....2:30
Sire of dam of Direct...2:06
and many others.

LITTLE SKIP.....
Dam of Jarvis, 16,239

THETIS
Dam of Col. Hawkins..2:29¼
Registered in the Great Brood Mare table.

ODD FELLOW, 15,265
Full brother Col. Hawkins 2:29¼

KITTY CLYDE
By Geo. M. Patchen, 31, 2:27
Sire of Wells Fargo...2:18¾
and ten others in.....2:30
And of dams of Suisun 2:18¼
Maggie E.....2:19¾
and six others in.....2:30

SKIPPER.....

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and
Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
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I. H. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

WALTER A. LAMAR
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal. March 9, 1884.
476tfn

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16.....1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman	A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman	P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge	GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff	JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney	P. W. FORBES.
Assessor	P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer	W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner	H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed)	JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools	J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist	ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist	A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist	W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist	JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist	FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

MONDAY, February 12, 1894.

Estate of Catherine Wallace and John Wallace, deceased—Filed various assignments.

Estate of Thomas Parker, deceased—Filed account of Executor.

Gilbert Clements vs. Wm. Rowan—Filed complaint. Issued summons.

THURSDAY, February 15, 1894.

Estate of Jedediah Collins, deceased—Filed petition for letters of administration.

Horace M. Smith, Insolvent—Filed petition in insolvency.

Estate of Frank Silva, deceased—Filed petition for letters of administration.

Bar silver, 63¾.

Andrew Bell is down from Big Pine.

Mrs. F. Rhine will arrive at Independence on next Wednesday's train.

Are you going to Big Pine next Thursday? You will have a good time if you do.

E. Robinson has gone to Los Angeles to look into the condition of the cattle market.

The *Index* evidently has no further use for Supervisor Uhlemeyer. His term of office expires this year.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Densmore arrived home on Wednesday from an extended visit to the Midwinter Fair.

Mrs. W. D. Roberts came down from Round Valley last week and is visiting with relatives at Camp Independence.

W. H. Mitchell, accompanied by his bride arrived at Independence last week, where they will make their future home.

A meeting of the directors of the 18th District Agricultural Association will be held at Independence on Monday evening next.

Mrs. J. J. Gunn has returned to Modock. She spent a couple of weeks visiting relatives and friends at Independence and vicinity.

The Board of Education will meet at Independence next Monday. It is expected that there will be several applicants for certificates.

Mrs. Roeper, mother of J. C. Roeper and Mrs. John Lubken, has been very ill for the past two weeks. Dr. I. J. Woodin has been in constant attendance.

The Directors of the Independence Track Association will hold a meeting in a few days to make arrangements for putting the track in suitable condition for the Fair races this fall.

Mrs. Thos. Mills arrived at Independence last week from Rogers' Station, near Mojave. She has been looking after real estate interests here and expects to return in a few days.

There has been another heavy fall of snow in the mountains during the week. The coming water season will be even better than last year, when the supply was exceptionally large.

A general reduction of freight rates has been made over the C. & C. R. R. Freight will now be delivered at all points in the Valley at an average rate of $2 per hundred, instead of $2.50 as formerly.

The case of Isley and Hughes was again brought up in the Superior Court yesterday. The prosecution having closed their case last week the defense began yesterday. It is likely that the case will be given to the jury to-morrow.

Mrs. M. E. Richardson, General Superintendent of the juvenile work of the I. O. G. T., will speak on the modern phase of temperance reform at the M. E. Church, Independence, on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. Everybody cordially invited, admission free.

On Wednesday evening a telegram from Citrus announced that D. Stubblefield had been taken seriously ill and requesting that a physician and P. H. Mack Esq. come to him immediately, at the residence of J. Willett. Dr. Louise L. Woodin and Mr. Mack went over at once and about 9 o'clock in the evening Dr. I. J. Woodin, who had just returned from Lone Pine, also arrived. Mr. Stubblefield was suffering the most intense pain in the abdomen. One paroxysm of pain would follow another until it would seem that he could not survive; but he possesses an iron constitution and great nerve and at last report was considered out of danger.

BIG PINE, February 14, 1894.

ED. INDEPENDENT:—The good people of this hamlet bid me send the following valentine to the capital of Inyo.

The purse of $150 for the fastest quarter horse is hung up for all Inyo horses; the track is in good trim. The grand ball in the evening of February 22d in honor of Truthful George will be one of the hamlet's choice efforts in the good time line. Baseball will also be a feature of the occasion. The Indians of the hamlet will play the natives of Bishop and the civilized pale-faces have arranged a match for a purse of $25. All who come will be insured a good time. SWAMPER.

A friend writing from Mojave under date of February 8th says: "Since seeing you I have been to Los Angeles and Pasadena and have got back this far in the mountains. I have taken in the new gold fields at and near Goler and like them very much. The Bonanza Gulch boys sold out for $6,000. Just what the new company intends to do with the property I do not know. Their purchase of the Bonanza property consisted of nine claims and now they are buying some others. Thomas Shaw and Martin Stander, both old Swansea smelters, are two of the five boys that sold out their interest in the Bonanza Gulch. They are now prospecting other claims which they have. It is said that the new company will put in a plant and bring water to wash the hills down, as the dry-washers leave about as much gold in the tailings as they take out, unless the gravel is in fine condition. There is quite a stampede to the new fields; from five to ten outfits can be seen going out nearly every day. The greatest excitement now seems to be at Summit, about fifteen miles east from Goler. A few days ago a nugget was picked up on one side of the hills at Red Rock which weighs $99. Also a piece of burnt lava and quartz which shows plenty of free gold. Many handsome specimens can be seen at Mr. Wilson's store; one that weighs $145. He buys much of the gold from the district and pays $17.25 per oz. for it; it brings him $17.50 per oz. in the City, if clean.

George Neill is doing a very good butcher business. Fin. Bedford is the village blacksmith; he has a good shop and dwelling, is doing a good business and is comfortable and happy. W. R. Johnson is working for Wilson, who is doing a very large business. This town now sports a new livery stable, with a town hall overhead. A new building is going up for a business of some kind and others are talked of, so that Mojave may become quite a town yet unless the dread fire visits it again and lays all in ashes.

The tramp element in at its height here; a few days ago I counted forty getting out of a freight car. It is nothing unusual to be struck half a dozen times a day for eating money.

The stage is running full; last trip there were seven passengers and left two, Ed. Ober and Charley Hilton.

Bill Withrow is tending bar here."

Long Slim Jim.

Respectfully inscribed to James McNally, Jim's Pard.

On the banks of Owens River
Stands a cabin, lone and bare,
A man once dwelt within it
Whose head was browed with care.
The thatch on his head and cabin roof
Was getting scarce and thin
He was known to friends along the stream
As Long Slim Jim.

Old Jim he played the violin
As it was played in days of old,
Old times would gather 'round him
As he sang the days of gold
A velvety touch he would place on the strings,
His foot on the floor kept time,
As he played and sang in tremulous tones,
"The days of Forty-nine."

Old Jim has gone and left them,
His weary mind is at rest;
Long years he carried a noble heart
Beneath a tattered vest.
He made few friends on the Golden Coast,
But they were true and true;
There's few that know where Jim came from,
None knows where he's gone to.

Old Jim he quietly passed away,
But one stood near his bier;
"I am an old time friend," he said
As he brushed away a tear;
"I run a saloon, am a gambler too,
So of course can have nothing to say.
I think God's churches, no preacher here?
Then I will kneel and pray."

Often when nights are still and calm
I pass that cabin door
I hear the tones of a violin,
A foot tapping the floor;
And as I stand and listen
To the notes of that violin,
Methinks Jim has death returned,
To play his own requiem.

Perhaps in future time his friends,
Though scattered far and few,
Will gather 'round his resting place,
And plant thereon a yew;
Whose trembling leaves will cast a shade
On the spot where lies Old Jim.
And a granite slab with the words engraved:
"Here lies Jim Peregrine."

RAMBLING JAKE.

Laws, Cal., January 1, 1894.

Copp's Mining Code.—New Edition.

Henry N. Copp, the well known land lawyer of Washington, D. C., has issued a new edition of the American Mining Code, including laws lately passed by Congress and the several states and territories. All persons who intend to prospect for mines next Spring, can spend their winter evenings profitably in studying this book. It may be ordered by mail direct from the publisher if bookstores do not keep it in stock. The price is 50 cents. Copp's Mining Code embraces the U. S. Mining Laws and the official regulations, arranged by subjects, water rights, coal lands and timber cutting; saline lands and town sites; also the local state and territorial mining laws, with numerous practical forms, embracing location notices, proof of labor, notice of forfeiture, liens, surveys, application for patent, adverse claim, mining deed, escrow agreement and lease, with a valuable digest of court and department decisions.

Looking For Homes.

J. S. Eckles and N. H. Houser arrived at Independence yesterday from Covina, near Los Angeles. They are traveling in their own conveyance and drove the entire distance. The gentlemen have been interested in the Valley through articles published in the Los Angeles *Herald* and other papers. They represent a number of people in their locality who desire to secure homes in a new country, and if a satisfactory report is made will come here. Messrs. Eckles and Houser will spend a couple of weeks here looking over the Valley thoroughly. Mr. Eckles has had considerable experience in colonizing and is a practical surveyor. He owns an orange orchard at Covina, and before leaving he picked some beautiful specimens of navel oranges and brought with him.

A Bold Robber.

The V. & T. express car was robbed by a lone robber last Friday night. The train was on its way to Reno and had not gone half a mile from Carson, when the front door of the express car was broken open, and a robber with a gun in his hand demanded paymaster Mills' tin box. It was given him, and he jumped off the train and has not been seen since. The night was a very stormy one. Mr. Mills was taking the money to Reno to pay off railroad hands. It is said the robber got away with $3,400.—*Walker Lake Bulletin.*

A. O. Collins returned from a trip to Kern county last Thursday. He was accompanied by C. H. Persons of Los Angeles and Messrs. More and Childs of Kansas. The latter gentlemen spent several days looking over the Valley with a view to investment and returned to Los Angeles yesterday. They expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the County and will return at an early date.

Public Notice

I take this means of notifying S. A. Densmore that his irrigating ditch running through my land is damaging my property by making deep cuts and washes. And you are hereby notified to repair said ditch and put it in condition to prevent further damage. C. A. WALTER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular semi-annual meeting of the Board of Education of Inyo County, will be held at Independence on Monday the 19th day of February 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Examinations will commence on Tuesday the 20th day of February, at 9 a. m.

Applicants for certificates, on credentials or examination, will file their application at least one day prior to the meeting.

J. H. SHANNON,
Sec'ty Board of Education,
Inyo County, Cal.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal, near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 27th day of Feb, 1894 an assessment (No. 5) of Twenty-five (25) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1894, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on Saturday, March 31, 1894 to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1833, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax-Collector.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Williams,
Proprietor.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE, SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.

Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

Ship

Your Fruit and Produce

TO

HENRY EATON & CO.

513 and 515 Front Street,
San Francisco.

AND RECEIVE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

They Either Buy Outright or Handle On Commission.

CAR LOAD LOTS A SPECIALTY.

COMMSSION FOR HANDLIING

CAR LOTS, 2% SMALL LOTS, 4%

Send for Their Price List.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

MONEY Beginners earn from $25 to $50 per week, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you employment, and will teach you free. You work in your own locality, wherever you live. Both sexes, all ages. We start you. No risk. Can work in spare time or all the time. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

The Newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

BIS HOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing .....$2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator, insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons.
j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

dependence, Cal

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2
	Leave—	Arrives— p m.
Mound House	10:50 a. m	5 55 p m.
Dayton	11:30 a. m.	5:20 p. m.
Wabuska	1:35 p m	3:15 a m.
Hawthorne	4:50 p. m.	12:00 m.
Luning	6:35 p. m.	10:15 a m.
Soda Springs	7:15 p. m.	9:35 a. m.
Belleville	8:25 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Candelaria Ar.	9:10 p. m	Lv. 8:45 a m.
	No. 3.	No.
	Leave—	Arrives— a m.
Belleville	8 35 a. m.	5 35 p m.
Benton	12:05 p. m.	1:45 p m.
Bisnop Creek	2:15p. m.	11:10a m.
Alvord	3.00 p. m	10:10 a. m.
Independence	4:35 p. m.	9:40 a. m.
Lone Pine	5:25p. m.	7:45 a. m
Keeler Ar.	6:15 p. m.	Lv. 7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (38 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dunkeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

WINES,
LIQUORS,
& CGARS

The most careful attention given to the the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE!

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 td

Inyo
Stage
Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

Anne—Do you know, Mabel, I had two offers of marriage last week? Mabel—My darling Anne. I'm so delighted! Then it is really true that your uncle left you all his money.

EXERCISE.

One reason for the fact that the general health of the community is growing better ever year is that more people take regular exercise. Exercise, however, has its difficulties. If indulged in a little too long, or so violently as to make one liable to take cold, it results in stiffness and soreness of the muscles and joints.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are invaluable in such cases. Placed on the back, the chest, on the limbs, they afford instant relief and leave the muscles free from all soreness. Some athletes cut them into strips and apply them to parts of the limbs where they could not put a whole PLASTER and find that they are a great relief and assistance.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS cure constipation.

Clara—I hung up my stocking Christmas eve, and what do you think I got in it? A beautiful umbrella. Maud—It must have been a pretty tight fit.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Kris Kringle's pack this year has been reduced to a "grip."

For Throat Diseases and Coughs, use *"Brown's Bronchial Troches."* Price 25 cts. *Sold only in boxes.*

There are people who will not trust the Lord until they lose everything else.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price. $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

A SEDENTARY OCCUPATION,

plenty of sitting down and not much exercise, ought to have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to go with it. They absolutely and permanently *cure* Constipation. One tiny, sugar-coated Pellet is a corrective, a regulator, a gentle laxative. They're the smallest, the easiest to take, and the most *natural* remedy—no reaction afterward. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all stomach and bowel derangements are prevented, relieved and cured.

A "COLD IN THE HEAD" is quickly cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. So is Catarrhal Headache, and every trouble caused by Catarrh. So is Catarrh itself. The proprietors offer $500 for any case which they cannot cure.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

25cts., 50cts., and $1.00 per Bottle. One cent a dose.

THIS GREAT COUGH CURE promptly *cures* where all others fail. Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough and Asthma. For Consumption it has no rival; has cured thousands, and will CURE you if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For a Lame Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S BELLADONNA PLASTER 25c.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price, 50 cts. Injector free.

In the Early Days

of cod-liver oil its use was limited to casing those far advanced in consumption. Science soon discovered in it the *prevention* and *cure* of consumption.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites of lime and soda has rendered the oil more effective, easy of digestion and pleasant to the taste.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

The Best Waterproof Coat in the WORLD!

SLICKER

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING For sale by all Druggists. 25 Cents a bottle.

She Was an Angel.

"So you were out shopping, eh?" gasped Mr. Newwed at dinner last evening, in the cozy new home in Columbus avenue.

"Yes, dear, and I want to tell you all about it."

"I—I gave you fifty dollars, I believe," he murmured, swallowing a double allowance of cafe noir.

"You did, Charlie, and that's just it. I started for the shopping district at 3 o'clock, and have been trotting up and down ever since. You have no idea how much we women have to contend with."

"Humph! Tell me about the bargains."

"There was a half rate sale in one place; the loveliest goods you ever saw. So cheap too. Then there was a 'knock out' counter in another store, where they were fairly giving things away. I never saw such bargains! Then there was a 'fire-and-water' sale across the way, and the way things went was astounding. Then there was a 'clearing out' sale in the next block. And a 'bankrupt' sale near by. And a 'marked down list' only a block away. And a 'half off' sale over on"——

"Great jumping Cæsar's ghost!"

"Yes, and I attended them all. Oh, such astonishing bargains!"

"And I suppose that now I'll have to announce a 'half rate' sale on my personal effects, and a 'knock out' sale on my salary, and a 'closing out' sale on my bankbook, and a 'cast off' sale with my uncle, and a 'gone-to-grass' sale on the kitchen fixtures—just to equalize the pressure, eh?"

"Charlie, you ungrateful wretch! I was about to say that I consider myself a jewel. After all the careful teachings of mamma, just as if I couldn't save your money, and"——

"Well, they all say that."

"I—I didn't buy a thing. Here's your fifty dollar bill!"

"What's that?"

"That's what I said."

"My angel!" he gasped, dropping his fork, "forgive me, I have wronged you!"

"I didn't use your money; but I ordered a wagon load of nice things and had them charged. So there!"—New York Recorder.

Afloat in a "Coffin Ship."

Coffin ships? Yes, I know them, and there are plenty of 'em about still—though, mind you, they are nothing to what they used to be. You should have seen the ships they used to have in the old Quebec trade. They actually passed chain cables around them to hold them together. Yes, it's a fact. They were tied together with chain cables, shored up and wedges driven in to prevent 'em going to pieces. I remember sailing in one. She had been a steamer thirty-nine years and then converted to a sailing ship; but where the boilers and other fixings had been you could take a shovel and dig out the rotten wood by the foot. Dry rot? Why, we were getting the boats fixed up and bread bags waterproofed all ready for foundering weeks before we started. The crew walked out of her, and the captain says to me, "I suppose you'll go too." I said, "No; if you are going to stop I shall." So we got some more men and sailed.

A few days later it came on to blow and she broke in half. She didn't go to pieces, but lay all humped up in the middle, and the sea took possession of her. We threw the deckload—deals they were—overboard, and got the masts out of her, and there she lay full of water. She didn't sink, being a wooden ship, but her stern came off and the deals were popping out of her. We stopped like that ten days; couldn't enter the cabins, and then it came on to blow tremendous, so we got the longboat ready for a start. The four men got in her and we were just going to follow, when one of 'em pulls out an ax that was in the boat's bows and cuts the painter, and away they goes. Well, I don't think I ever shall go to heaven after the cursing I did then. But they were all drowned and we were saved—got taken off four days afterward. —Cor. St. James' Budget.

No Wonder Indians Are Dying Out.

The conversation had drifted to Indians, and apropos of the topic a lumberman in the office remarked that at the camp on Prairie river, from which he had just returned, he had seen a goodly group of these noble aborigines camped near the lumber shanties. "They came to look after a horse," said he. "Lost a horse?" "No, we lost one; got killed, and they came down to cut him up." "What for?" "Why, to eat him. They staid right by the carcass and hung up and dried every pound of meat on him. Queer how they found it out. The horse hadn't been dead twenty-four hours before the whole tribe were after him; crows couldn't have done better."

"That's nothing," said an old logger standing by. "One winter six horses died in our camp of epizootic, and I'll be hanged if they didn't pick the bones of every one of them clean. There is no trouble in accounting for the rapid reduction of the Indian population when you know what they eat."—Minneapolis Lumberman.

Mushrooms Easily Grown.

Any one may raise mushrooms in his cellar or even in his attic with very satisfactory results.

He should have a bed which may consist of a shallow box, and this should be filled with a dark, rich loam to the depth of, say, eight inches. It should be in a dark place, and a damp place also is beneficial, but if he uses an attic the room may be kept dark by heavy curtains and the earth damp by frequent watering. An average temperature of from 60 to 70 degs. should be maintained. Almost all seedsmen sell the spawn bricks, and when the bed is prepared the spawn should be broken into fine surface particles and just covered with the earth.

Notwithstanding the popular belief, mushrooms do not come up in a night, but they do in four or five nights, and when once up their growth is very rapid. —New York Telegram.

Left Handed People in Prehistoric Times.

Professor Mortillet, from observations upon flint scrapers found in various parts of France, has been led to believe that the proportion of left handed persons was much greater in prehistoric times than at present in the same locality. Out of 354 neolithic scrapers which he examined he determines that 105 were used by the right hand and 197 by the left; the remaining 52 were not marked so clearly that it could be determined by which hand they were used, or they may have been used by either indifferently.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A gentleman who lives in Mount Vernon, Ga., is said to have a veritable curiosity in the vegetable line. It is a cabbage, or collard, that in going to seed just literally spread itself. As the seed stalk grew upward, it flattened itself out like a fan, until it became ten inches wide and about half an inch thick, the top being ornamented with a fringe composed of thousands of bloom buds.—Philadelphia Ledger.

LIEUTENANT LOUISA.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

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CHAPTER I.

"Mary, will you give me a kiss?"

Some years ago I occupied the set of chambers in the Temple, London, that are generally associated with the names of Pendennis and George Warrington. Four windows look out upon the garden court, the fountain and the Middle Temple hall. The rooms are among the pleasantest in London. A Mr. James Burnett (a stranger to me) lives in the apartment ascribed to George Warrington; the remaining five rooms of the set accommodated two friends of mine—Edward Bold, a barrister in fair practice, and his younger brother, a student at Charing Cross hospital, one of the brightest, cheeriest lads I ever knew. We had a small kitchen in common and were ministered unto by a couple of venerable ladies—Mrs. Swatman, a globular spinster of about 60, and her associate and assistant, a widow of mysterious age.

These two excellent personages were a source of vast entertainment to us. Mrs. Swatman would announce, with the greatest gravity, "We want some new shirts," or "We shall need a new great coat this winter," or "Don't you think we'd better get in some coals?" Speaking of Edward Bold, she once said to me: "We've been together seven years now!" I am afraid that Mrs. Swatman regarded me with mild contempt. She had "done for" barristers all her life and was possessed with the notion that other men were for the most part suspicious characters. Her misgivings regarding me were somewhat allayed by the discovery that I wrote for one or two newspapers and magazines; many of "the gentlemen," as she phrased it, being engaged in similar pursuits. She was at all events a faithful, industrious and admirable old creature, and, compared with the average Temple laundress, a jewel among washerwomen.

Her worthy "book" was a fearful and wonderful sight. The handwriting required as much and as serious study as would have qualified me to decipher cuneiform inscriptions with ease; and the theory of orthography affected by the scribe was—whatever else might be said of it—delightfully straightforward and unsophisticated. "Kollurd hed," "stak," "shuger," "corfy," are examples that occur to me of an achievement in this direction; and there was also a mysterious item which cropped up every now and then under the name of "faggits." Regarding this last curiosity and a proper sense of economy conspired at length to make me request an explanation. "Mrs. Swatman," I said, "how is it I burn so much wood? I see half a crown constantly for faggots; surely there must be some mistake!"

"Lor bless you, sir," was her reply, with an indulgent chuckle at my opacity, "that ain't faggots, it's 'forgets!'"

Mrs. Swatman's assistant was a queer, undersized, shriveled old person who looked as though she had been mummified in the time of the Pharaohs, and by magic arts had been brought back to life. Whether or not this were a true account of her origin she was at any rate that most inestimable of treasures a willing servant. No amount of trouble ever moved her to complain; on the most tempestuous days she would trot out on errands without a murmur, and she would fetch the most extravagant quantities of bath water as spontaneously as if it had been so much beer for her own consumption. You are not to infer from this comparison that she was addicted to the beverage referred to; both she and Mrs. Swatman were thoroughly sober, respectable old bodies. For my part I soon became their sworn admirer, and this long before I had any suspicion how important a part one of them was to play in the little drama of my life.

One afternoon Eward Bold came into my room to ask whether I cared to go to some private theatricals. Now I hold private theatricals to be little better than public nuisances; nevertheless, after duly considering two possible contingent advantages of the enterprise, I decided that go I would; and in the course of a day or two I received a card from "Lady Barracoot at home Thursday, June 19th;" and when the Thursday in question came around I presented myself at Lancaster Gate.

The performance was to consist of an opening farce—its name has escaped my memory—and Mr. Arthur Sketchley's comedy, "How Will They Get Out of It?" and that I shall never foget. The farce bored me; the actors were imperfect, and in looking forward to the comedy which was to succeed I rapidly came to the conclusion that it would be anything but a success and that "they" never would "get out of it." But there is an end to all things, even to a farce played by amateurs, and after some tiresome delay, which an exhibition of pyrotechnic pianoforte playing rendered still more intolerable, the curtain rose on the comedy.

I was familiar with the piece, and remembered too well the original cast—Charles Matthews and his wife, Mrs. Stirling, Frank Matthews and his wife, Montafre and Miss Wentworth. Indeed I had been present at the rehearsal when the piece was originally produced at the St. James' theatre in 1864, and I knew every bit of "business" by heart; so that my forebodings on the present occasion were gloomy, and they were in a large measure justified. The piece was for the most part indifferently played; but one assumption was, as a well known dramatic critic would say, "adequate." The part of Jerry Arnton, originally taken by Miss Wentworth, was brightly and intelligently rendered by a young and pretty girl whose name, the bill informed me, was Mary Bruce. A fair Scotch lassie she was, with a mass of auburn hair shot with gold; a broad fair brow, giving promise of good sense; dark eyebrows and eyelashes and serene blue eyes through which looked forth the soul of a frank and fearless maiden. The nose was small and straight, the upper lip short and sensitive; the complexion bright, and the whole woman wholesome, lightsome and delightful. She seemed to me, in fact, the perfection of all that is feminine; and I made up my mind that when the performance was over I would get an introduction to her, and I lost no time, accordingly, in asking Edward Bold whether he would act as my sponsor.

"Delighted, my dear fellow," was his reply. "I've known her ever since she was so high, and she's as good as the gold in her hair. And, by the by," he added as he took my arm to lead me to her, "her father is Campbell Bruce, the Q. C., a widower with two children; his chambers, you know, are on our staircase, first floor."

The necessary formalities were then gone through with, and in the course of the evening I had several opportunities of talking to Miss Bruce, and I succeeded (much to the disgust of several ineffective young whippersnappers) in taking her down to supper. It turned out that her brother, who was in the navy, had once stopped a few days with me on my station in New Zealand, for I had been the victim of a disastrous speculation in sheep in that colony and had succumbed, with hundreds of other unfortunates, to the hard times which commenced in 1868 and culminated in 1870. I may remark in this connection (though I said nothing about it to Miss Bruce) that with the exception of a life interest in a sum of £5,000 I had lost every farthing I had in the world. Later in the evening I was presented to Mr. Bruce, a massive, stern looking man of perhaps 52. He had a judicial air with him, which gave one the impression that his life had been passed in weighing evidence and finding it wanting. But when he found that Bold and I were old friends, and that his son had been my guest at Ruatanuiha, he was good enough to ask me to call on him in Inverness terrace.

"Come some Sunday afternoon," he said. "We are always at home then, and I shall be glad to have some conversation with the man who was hospitable to my boy Carnegie in New Zealand."

I need not say that I felt sincerely grateful to Carnegie Bruce for having smoked my tobacco and drunk my whisky in the Antipodes. I accepted Mr. Bruce's invitation, and a few Sundays afterward I went to Inverness terrace. The afternoon passed away rapidly and I was requested to stay to dinner. You will not be surprised to hear that I did so. The fact is that (as Bold had been thoughtful enough to tell me beforehand) Mr. Bruce had a foible. He had for years been endeavoring to establish his claim to the dormant peerage of Dunedin; and once he was mounted upon that hobby it galloped away with him. I was so successful in my encouragement of his amiable weakness that he took quite a fancy to me, and was pleased to declare that I was a man of sound sense, and that it was a pity I had not studied for the bar. After dinner we reorganized the navy, reconstituted the ministry, settled the French question, placed the army on a proper footing and solved the Irish land problem, all in the space of five-and-forty minutes, the quickest time on record. And then I cordially acceded to Mr. Bruce's suggestion that we should join Miss Bruce in the drawing room. The worthy gentleman retired with all reasonable expedition into a corner to read a book, and I was left to make myself acceptable to Miss Mary.

I flatter myself that few men are greater experts than I at the twin arts of being agreeable or disagreeable. I soon discovered that my lovely hostess was by no means devoid of a certain spice of humor. In truth she was overflowing with spirits and gayety, and I left the house that night as far gone in love as a man may be. On my walk to chambers I made up my mind that Miss Bruce was a girl who, under any circumstances, could be depended upon to "run straight;" that her past was an unsullied page; that she was as innocent as she was pretty, and as clever as she was innocent, all of which I take to be as great a rarity among the girls of today as a black pearl in a Whitstable native or a red Indian in a blue frock.

Of course I had determined long before I ever heard of Mary Bruce that under no circumstances would I allow myself the luxury of falling in love. But love unfortunately is like measles; it comes and it goes and there is no help for it. Accordingly I fell madly in love with Mary Bruce. We met at parties. I dined occasionally at Inverness terrace, and at last one day at a water party I came to grief; all my stern resolutions vanished and I proposed.

We had gone by the Z. W. L. to Henley, a party of eight. There were Miss Bruce and her aunt—a married sister of Mr. Bruce—two daughters, the two Bolds and myself. We had arranged to lunch at the Red Lion, Henley, thence to row leisurely to Marlow, dine at the Complete Angler and go home by the last train. It was a baking July day, tropically hot, but bright and glorious, reminding me of Honolulu or Levaka more than of muggy England! After lunch we paddled gently down through Hambledon Lock to Medenham, by which time the Bolds had developed strange if not original views as to shandygaff. We strolled about the abbey and made much fun of its bogus character; had a game of romps with the pretty children of mine host of the Terry Hotel, and then rowed on to Harley Lock, which was then in a disgraceful state of disrepair. The Bolds went off to pay a flying visit to some friends of theirs who lived at the Mill house, close to the lock. While the water was running off, Mary Bruce, who was in charge of the hitcher aft, allowed the boat to come too close to the sill, and suddenly the stern was lodged on the top of a broken pile.

(TO BE CONTINUED.

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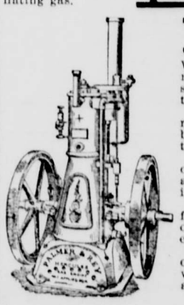

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Independence, Cal.

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THE BELLS BENEATH THE SEA.

The sea is calm, the wind is fair,
Nor ever a cloud doth lower—
The good ship speeds with the blessed bells
She bears to Boltreaux tower.
The pilot crossed his breast, and cried:
"Thank God! the harbor's near,
For vesper bells at Tintagel
Ring out their music clear.

"Aye, thank the Lord for our good speed
Across the doubtful sea!"
"Fool!" sneered the captain, "thank thyself:
God holds no helm for thee."
The pilot crossed his breast, and cried,
"God pardon thee once more,
And grant that we may safely come
Unto the Cornish shore."

The captain's oath was on his lips,
Or ever the sun went down,
And while the people thronged the cliffs
Above the harbor town,
A mighty wave swept o'er the sea,
With dull and sullen roar;
The good ship trembled all her length
As she sank to rise no more.

Then o'er the whelming waters pealed
(As tolling funeral knells
For those lost souls) the soft, sweet chimes
Of the Forrabury bells.

* * * * * * *

The moss creeps over Boltreaux church,
Where rings no vesper lay;
Still waits the tower its blessed bells,
And silent stands today.
For low beneath the Cornish wave,
Where tangled wrecks lie deep,
The Forrabury bells are hid
And their sweet echoes keep.
But ever 'gainst the billows toss,
And storm winds shriek in glee;
Their muffled chimes the blessed bells
Still ring beneath the sea.

—Lucy R. Fleming in Harper's Bazar.

FOURTEEN MILES OF FEAR.

A Ride Back End Foremost Over a Strange Railroad Track by Night.

"Funny, isn't it, what daredevil acts railroad men will often do?" asked a little traveling man of a few friends as he dropped into one of the Grand Pacific rotunda chairs.

"Yes, something like trying to run two trains on the same track or trying to see whether the rails or a man's leg is the hardest," suggested a fellow drummer.

"No, I mean in the ordinary course of business. The other day I started for Washington and I had a premonition that the trip was not to be of the best, for on the way to the depot I purchased a pocket comb of a street vender, who gave me a quarter too much change. We got as far as Auburn Junction and it was awful dark, when the station agent informed us that there was a wreck between us and Defiance. Later he said there were two wrecks and that three men had been killed. The debris was piled so high upon the tracks that it would take the wreckers hours to clear them. I saw our conductor and engineer in close conversation.

"Suddenly the conductor said, 'Bill, there is nothing left us but to run around on the Wabash tracks to Defiance.'

"'But the Wabash has no operator here to give us orders,' answered the engineer.

"'Oh, I'll cut you off and we'll turn the engine around at the roundhouse table and make our way over the fourteen miles of strange track. As long as your headlight shows up you can creep over the road, can't you?'

"The knight of the throttle was a careful man, but he knew that the United States mail was being delayed and a couple of hundred passengers were angrily demanding that the trainmen do something to hurry them on. 'I'll go you,' he said, and the engine went down to the turntable to turn around. Upon coming back it was discovered that it would be impossible to couple her to the hind end of our train, as the sleeper draft irons were of a different pattern and higher than the coupler of the engine. Another pause for deliberation.

"Finally the conductor advised the engineer to go back, turn around and couple on in the original position. 'We'll just cross over on the spur and back up the fourteen miles.' And we did. That stretch of fourteen miles on a night as dark as pitch, over an unknown road, without a headlight and with 200 passengers unaware of the risk the trainmen were running to accommodate them and—well, I tell you it was exciting. No orders, no nothing, as you might say.

"I stood on the hind end, which was then the fore end, with the conductor and four brakemen, as we slowly dragged our way through the darkness. The flagmen carried red lanterns and torpedoes to run ahead and flag should a train be heard approaching, but it was dollars to butternuts that had a headlight appeared around one of those unknown curves no one of our train could have reached the approaching train in time to prevent her from crashing into our train. I've done a little railroading in my time and have taken a train over some risky places, but that fourteen miles of backing up without orders, without a headlight to aid our progress and on a strange track, is about the most squeamish ride I ever traveled. That shows you how many risks a railroad man will take to please the travelers."—Chicago News.

A Charming Little Pet.

A charming little foreign pet for the house is the suricate. This pretty creature, which, if we remember rightly, was among the number of Frank Buckland's animal companions, is an active and vivacious little fellow, some ten inches long, with greenish brown fur, large bright eyes, a short pointed nose and dainty paws, which, like the squirrel's or raccoon's, are used as hands, to hold, to handle and to ask for more. Eloquent in supplication, tenacious in retention, the suricate's paws are expressive, plaintive and wholly irresistible. The creature is made for a pet, and is so affectionate to its master that it can undergo any degree of "spoiling" without injury to its temper.—London Spectator.

Why the Grumbler Is Entertaining.

No one offers the systematic grumbler the tax of sympathy. He does not want it, moreover. His woes and grievances are his stock in trade. It is an understood thing that without them he would be a very dull fellow. As it is they save his reputation, and set the ball of small talk moving—no matter in what direction.—All the Year Round.

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CALMING HEAVY AND VIOLENT SEAS.

Nearly Every Vessel Carries Barrels of Whale Oil.—Tales From Shippers' Log Books.

"Throwing oil on the troubled waters" is now conceded by mariners to be a most practicable and efficacious method of lessening the chances of shipwreck and rendering heavy and violent seas smooth and calm. The confidence in the use of oil during storms at sea has increased to such an extent among sea captains that nowadays hardly a vessel leaves port which has not aboard a large supply of whale oil—this kind being found to be the best and cheapest.

It is not very long ago that many hardy sons of Neptune ridiculed the idea of using oil at sea, and there were some among that large body of unbelievers who actually laughed long and heartily when the matter was broached. The idea of a few quarts of oil quieting a turbulent sea was regarded as a huge joke by them. Within recent years, however, these worthies have changed their tune entirely and have had good reason for doing so. Since the experiment has been successfully tried by many mariners hundreds of vessels have been saved by a timely use of oil.

Their captains reported that the oil was found to quiet the violent seas in the immediate vicinity of the vessel and to keep the big waves from breaking on deck and swamping the cabins. There are many cases on record where the result of using oil was so gratifying and satisfactory that the captains of the vessels in question deemed the matter of importance enough to warrant a special reference in their log books.

Some of these reports are interesting and have never been published. The following reports, obtained recently from masters of American vessels who have used oil in heavy weather at sea, are typical of many others received from shippers of every nationality.

"After the whale oil gave out we collected a lot of paint oil, kerosene and varnish mixed with paint oil, and allowed this to drop over the side. I am perfectly satisfied," said the captain, "that the oil saved the ship, and I desire this statement to be given publicity and prominence. I make it a practice now to carry a supply of whale oil. This kind I regard as the best, and to keep it thin in cold weather I add a small quantity of turpentine."

The American schooner Charles L. Mitchell, Captain Frost, during a gale off Hatteras, heavy seas breaking over the vessel fore and aft, hove to under close reefed fore and mainsails, rigged a block to the end of the flying jibboom and ran out a gunny sack filled with oakum saturated with fish oil, which dripped into the water. After this the heavy seas approached within a few feet of the vessel and then combed under the oil film without breaking on board. Twice the vessel plunged her flying jibboom into very heavy seas, but shipped no water.

American ship Granite State, Captain Barstow, voyage from Hiogo to New York: A sea came over the stern and knocked away the wheel and steering gear, breaking the wheel stanchion and the windows in after end of house and flooded the cabin.

The ship came broadside to the wind and shipped heavy seas, which did considerable damage. In this plight the vessel threatened to go down. Poured quantities of oil over bows and down the closets and hung out gunny bags filled with oil. The effect was instantaneous. The waves rolled as high as before, but did not break on deck. The captain managed to get vessel off before the wind and then steered with tackles until the steering gear was repaired.

The American schooner Governor Ames, Captain Davis, was also saved during a storm by use of oil. During the voyage from Puget sound to San Francisco, while in the Straits of Fuca, the schooner was struck by a terrific gale. One of the port and two of the starboard bow ports were stove in and the cutwater and part of the bowsprit carried away. When the vessel was threatened with destruction oil was thrown on the waves until the vessel was surrounded by a thick film. Instantly the seas became smooth and the waves no longer broke on the deck. McCallum bay was made in safety.

The American steamship Shawmut, Captain Fuller, report reads: "I have used fish oil in every heavy storm encountered during the last eighteen months, and always carry a barrel for that purpose. I have always found that the spreading oil prevents the heavy seas from breaking on board, and during this entire period only one sea has boarded the ship. The usual method of using oil is to put oakum into the forward closet bowls and fill them with oil. Once off Hatteras a man was lost overboard, but we had no difficulty in lowering a lifeboat, although the sea was running very high and breaking."

The American schooner Rigal, Captain Dixon, reports: "In September, 1889, while fishing between Banquereau and St. Peter's bank, in twenty fathoms, a very heavy gale sprung up, with tremendous sea. Sent out boats to save the buoys and lines, leaving the captain, one man and the cook on board the vessel. The boats were occasionally lost to sight in the heavy combers, and thinking that all would perish, got the vessel under way and went to windward of the trawls and boats. Stood up and down to windward, and poured about half a barrel of blubber oil overboard. The heavy slick thus produced drifted down to the men who were trying to save their lines and trawls, and the crew succeeded without much difficulty in saving everything, as well as in making a fine haul of fish. Without such use of oil the buoys, lines and trawls would have been lost, and the chances for the crew and boats very slim."

As a rule sea captains do not like to confess that the use of oil in heavy weather was the means of bringing their vessels out of a "tight corner." It is a reflection on their ability as sea captain they think. There are still some hardened old sons of Neptune who would not deign to use oil in heavy weather. But the fact remains that oil has saved property and lives when seamanship was powerless to do so.—New York Advertiser.

An old student, proud in the possession of a baby, brought it to Newnham to be admired. The child was received with huge delight by the "blue stockings;" indeed, there was such an ebullition of baby worship that the poor little infant was in danger of being suffocated by the vigor with which it was snatched from one pair of arms by another. The mother was obliged to intervene, and consented to allow each student three minutes in which to revel in sole possession of her child.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Difficult Task.

In the mayor's office at the city hall there is a large safe used for storing public documents. The safe is set into the wall and was placed there when the structure was built. Inside is a steel burglar proof chest, having a four bolt Yale combination lock. The safe also has a combination lock. After the death of Mayor Doyle, in 1886, the little chest was found to be securely locked and nobody had the combination. It then developed that Mayor Doyle was the only person who knew the numbers by which the chest could be opened, and accordingly it remained securely fastened, nobody having any idea of the contents. The chest was unopened through the terms of Mayor Doyle's successors until yesterday.

When Mayor Potter took charge of affairs he learned the history of the steel chest, and a short time ago read the account of how Herbert S. Page fathomed the mysteries of the most intricate safe locks with ease. A combination of natural curiosity and desire to know whether or not any public documents were in the steel compartment induced the mayor to forward a communication to Mr. Page requesting him to come to this city, and if possible open the little safe. Mr. Page arrived and in the presence of a number of city officials commenced the work. He found the lock a most intricate one, being capable of 100,000,000 changes. He labored forty minutes, and at the end of the time the bolts swung back and the door opened. There was nothing in the chest.

After opening the door Mr. Page studied out the combination and discovered that the combination, which it was believed had died with Mayor Doyle, was 70-50-4-56. The lock was designed especially to prevent opening by sense of touch, and Mr. Page was highly complimented for his skillful work.—Providence Journal.

Jimmy Had Been Dozing.

There is a certain faithful retainer, whom I will call Jimmy for short, who has been in the employ of either Lester Wallack or Theodore Moss since the days when Jennie Hughes first played in the "French Spy" and led society in Bond street. In the old days Jimmy's duties were many and varied, and one of them was to station himself on first nights at the rear of the first balcony in the center of a galaxy of billposters and other lithographic guests of the management, and at a suitable moment to lead a spontaneous call for Mr. Wallack. Jimmy is now a bright, fresh faced lad of fifty-seven, and is still in the employ of Mr. Moss.

The other evening during a performance he was peacefully dozing in the balcony, when a loud burst of applause brought him suddenly to his feet, and he startled the house with a loud call of "Wallack! Wallack! Wallack!" It was not until he had been cast into outer darkness that he awoke to the fact that it was not the first night of "The Shaughraun" that he was "assisting at," but the seventieth of "For Money" in the year of grace 1892.—New York Truth.

A Daring Sneak Thief.

Residents of Hyde Park can now sit down to their tables and enjoy their dinners without having the pleasure of the meal marred by the fear that a "climber" was probably pillaging the upper stories of their home. The Hyde Park police have captured Bruno Pruhn, a daring sneak thief and porch climber. To him are attributed by the police the numerous robberies which have occurred in Hyde Park during the last few months.

Pruhn always uses the same tactics in entering a house. He selects a residence which stands next to an unfinished building and enters it on one of the upper stories from one of the windows or the roof of the new structure while the family is on the first floor or basement at dinner. Pruhn selected Hyde Park as a base of operations because much building is going on, and he could easily find a house to suit his plans.—Chicago News.

A Telephone Marvel.

An interesting and amusing instance of the efficacy of the London-Paris telephone occurred the other day which is worth recording. The Salvation Army band were marching from the Royal exchange playing the "Marseillaise," when an idea struck the men present in the telephone room. The windows and doors were thrown open, and the attendant at the Paris end was asked if he could hear anything. The response (in French) was immediate, "Yes, I can hear a band playing the 'Marseillaise.'" That a band of music playing in the streets of London could be plainly distinguished in Paris is, we think, a sufficiently striking marvel of the Nineteenth century science.—London Electrical Engineer.

Secrets Offered for Sale.

The center of the French ribbon trade, St. Etienne, has been shaken with excitement on the rumor of the betrayal of valuable trade secrets to foreign firms. A large merchant received a letter from England saying that a workman at St. Etienne had offered to sell all the novelties for the coming season, and agreed to go wherever required to set up looms. Investigation showed that a commission agent was the guilty party.—Paris Letter.

A Change Indeed.

The transition from a profound searching of the heavens for new comets, asteroids and remote fixed stars to a rapid transit down a rope to escape being roasted is both violent and undignified, and yet Professor Copeland, the royal astronomer at Edinburgh, made it when his house caught fire the other night.

Restoring a Waterproof.

The following process is said to restore to a waterproof the original softness: Dissolve a teaspoonful of best gray lime in half a pailful of water; wipe the cloak well with a soft cloth, wrung loosely out of this mixture; hang to dry and repeat the operation in two hours.—New York Journal

ACTORS' HOODOOS.

Woe to a Play Whose First Night Sees a Yellow Flageolet.

FAILURE IS SURE TO FOLLOW.

Italian Ballet Girls Who Carry Pieces of Cheese for Good Luck.—Queer Superstitions.

"That play can never succeed," said an old time manager in an up town cafe several nights ago. "It is a pity, too, for it's a good play and a good company. I wish that I had not seen the dress rehearsal."

"You're getting old, colonel, and you only see success in the past," said a leading man.

"That is where you are wrong," replied the manager. "I know a good thing when I see it, and this play is a good thing, but it began with a hoodoo, and it will surely fail."

"Hoodoos are tommyrot! There is no such thing as a hoodoo that can harm any play."

Around the table were half a dozen actors and men interested in theatrical affairs. Few men in New York know more about the history of the American stage for the past few years than the manager who spoke. Booth, Jefferson, Barrett and Irving have all claimed him as their friend, and his reminiscences of the stage make him the center figure in any after t. play gathering of actors.

"Now, colonel," said the leading man when the glasses had been filled, "you were talking about hoodoos on the stage. I don't believe in them. When a play is a failure, it is easy to explain it by saying it had a hoodoo."

"Well," said the colonel, "actors the world over are a superstitious lot. Even Henry Irving brought his horseshoe to this country when he first came here. I didn't believe in hoodoos and that sort of thing when I was young. I don't like to accept them now, but I am forced to by experience.

"Have you ever known the yellow flageolet to fail in wrecking a play? Now, you laugh at that. I think that, as a rule, there is no harm in a yellow flageolet in itself, but there is a peculiar fatality in the circumstances that bring it into a theater orchestra at a dress rehearsal or on an opening night. There was a yellow flageolet in the orchestra today, and that is why I say that the piece is doomed. Yes, that's right; laugh if you will, but my experience is a long one, and I think I am a sane man. Any old manager in this country will tell you that a yellow flageolet is sure to wreck any company. Circus men won't have them in their bands. I could tell you many incidents to illustrate what I say. Perhaps you remember that when 'The Junior Partner' was put on, every one said it was going to be a big success. Everything pointed that way, but it opened with a yellow flageolet in the orchestra, and then Mrs. McKee Rankin's troubles began. That is a fact. I have known stage managers, and sensible men, too, who would refuse to ring up the curtain until the yellow flageolet was driven out of the orchestra."

"That is just as absurd," said the light comedy man, "as the cheese that the Italian ballet girls in the 'Crystal Slipper' kept in their dressing rooms. I know the effect of that mascot, for I was in the company. Every time I went on the stage or near the dressing rooms I thought of Hunter's Point and the gashouse district. Couldn't persuade those girls to throw away this cheese. They believed that as long as they kept it they would be sure of an engagement. The cheese had been given to them in Italy to protect them from harm. Each girl had a small piece of it—loud cheese it was, too—rolled up in paper in her trunk. To be sure of protection they took it to their dressing rooms. Eddie Foy nearly choked because of the smell of that cheese. Eddie never did like comic opera, and that cheese settled him. 'I could only show them what I could do in Daly's company,' he would say, 'and escape from this horrible Italian cheese. I'm too delicate for this work any way. Just wait until I get into the "legit" and wear swallow tails and smoke cigarettes on the stage and pull my cuffs.' Now, colonel, speaking about the hoodoos, that is my experience with a mascot."

"For some reason," said the leading man, "actors are naturally superstitious. Perhaps it is because their life is one of many ventures, and sometimes the most insignificant thing may lead to failure or success. Probably a good deal of the superstition is assumed. Most people have a dash of that in them, whether they will admit it or not. Do you remember when Rose Coghlan made her hit at Wallack's in 'Diplomacy' as the Countess Zicka? As you remember, the plot of this play hangs on the perfume that the countess uses. Rose Coghlan used a certain perfume on that night, and she made a big hit. I have heard that she always uses this perfume now, no matter what the play may be. Of course it is only a woman's fancy, and yet I have heard that Miss Coghlan would rather lose her wardrobe than her perfume. Patti also has a similar fad. When she made her first great hit, she wore a pair of shoes of peculiar pattern. Patti wears in her concerts now shoes made on this identical last and of the same pattern. She believes they bring her luck, and apparently they have done so. Yes, stage folk are a bit superstitious. You probably have all seen would be funny men thrown off the stage at rehearsal for quoting some of the hoodoo passages in 'Macbeth.'"

"There is very little or no connection," said the colonel, "between these little foibles and spiritualism, but the conversation suggests it. You would all probably be surprised to know the number of well known actors who believe in spiritualism. Billy Florence was a spiritualist, although few people knew it. I knew him as intimately as any one, and he has often talked about his belief to me. Bartley Campbell was another, and so is McVicker of Chicago. Ada Isaacs Menken is now simply a name to you youngsters. She was a clever woman, as well as a very beautiful woman. The elder Dumas and many other men of letters were among her friends. She wrote two volumes of verse, which, she claims, were inspired by the spirits. These verses consisted of musical lines of varying length, and they attracted some attention. I'm not a spiritualist, but I am a firm believer in hoodoos and occasionally in mascots. Let's have a nightcap."—New York Sun.

Philosophy.

"Doan put yer min too much on outward decorations," said Uncle Eben. "Hit am bettah ter hab er cabbage undah yoh wais' coat dan er chrysanthemum in yer buttonhole."—Washington Star.

They Asked Not to Stay.

Paula—Plain as I am, whenever I enter a street car at least half a dozen men rise from their seats.

Maud—Yes, and get right off!—Truth.

A Young Maine Samson.

Lemont M. Leavitt was born in June, 1886, in the old town of Turner. About the first thing Lemont began to do after he opened his eyes and uttered his first cry was to grow. His strength increased daily, and when five years old his skill with the ax attracted much attention. He would chop more wood then than half of the hired men could, and his services were much sought by young men in the neighborhood who were too lazy to do their own chores on the farm.

Last summer the youthful giant tendered a genuine surprise to his parents and neighbors. A party of men were building a wire fence near by. A pole was run through the center of a very large coil of wire, and everything was in readiness to unwind it, when it was found that a man expected to assist could not get there. Master Leavitt happened along, and, taking in the situation, picked up one end of the pole on his shoulder and marched off, keeping step with the man who held the other end in his arms only by the greatest exertions, while the man behind hung on to the wire while it was being uncoiled. Thus for nearly half a mile did this six-year-old Samson bear the burden that would have made many a full developed man shrink.

Just think of it, not quite six years old, yet Master Leavitt tips the scales at 108½ pounds in a light suit. He is active, both physically and mentally.—Auburn (Me.) Gazette.

A Bold Attempt Frustrated.

Not very long ago Mrs. S—— received what was apparently an authentic telegram from her husband, who had been looking at several country places along the sound with a view to purchase. The message ran as follows: "Meet me at Stamford to sign papers. Nelson from office will call for you at 12 and accompany you." Thinking the telegram a perfectly natural one under the circumstances, Mrs. S—— donned cloak and hat and waited her husband's emissary, who shortly arrived in a cab. He was a stranger to her, but not being familiar with all the clerks in the office she suspected nothing, and was about to depart with him to the station when, by a strange coincidence, her husband, who never left the office till late in the afternoon, was seen walking up the street.

As he told his wife afterward, he had occasion to use some important paper that he had left in his safe at home. As Mrs. S—— turned toward him, expressing her surprise at seeing him when she had supposed him to be in Stamford, the pretended clerk jumped into the cab, called out some directions to the driver and was driven rapidly away. Of course the message was bogus, but Mrs. S——'s fine solitaires, which she constantly wore, and her costly rings were not bogus, and her excitement and fright may be imagined when she found that her husband never wired her to meet him at Stamford at all.—New York Tribune.

The Youngest Traveling Man.

Two weeks ago we had commercial travelers here in capes and skirts and lace. Now there is one in knickerbockers. Fourteen-year-old Loie Walker, who is selling tobacco and representing a newspaper is the youngest drummer on the road. He started out from Winston, N. C., seven weeks ago on his first trip, and has been as far as New Orleans in the west and to Tampa in the south. That Master Walker is a bright lad goes without saying. He has a pair of sparkling brown eyes and a pleasant, honest face. Loie says that he has had a good trade.

He was a New York boy until a few months ago, when his father moved to Winston. He has had good training, and did something Sunday quite original for a drummer—went to church twice. Loie talks well and is polite and modest. He will sell goods where any one else can. He has one advantage over the older men on the road—he can travel on half rate tickets.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Statue of Buddha.

One of the large marble statues of Buddha in the loan exhibition shortly to be opened in the museum of the university has an interesting history. It was obtained in the east by Dr. Charles Huffnagle at the time of some uprising, it is said the Indian mutiny, and bears the marks of bullets, which have broken the hand and part of the arm. After being exhibited in Memorial hall it was sold at auction with the remainder of Dr. Huffnagle's collection in Philadelphia. It now finds a permanent abiding place, where it was identified by the bullet marks as the historical statue.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Pineapples in America.

Over 12,000,000 pineapples were landed at New York last year. The price ranged from four to sixteen cents each. In England, where they are scarce, and obtained almost wholly from hothouses, the price is often from two to five dollars each. In the New York tenement districts they are retailed at one cent a slice.—New York Ledger.

Swore That She Was Over a Hundred.

Mrs. Louis Martin, a full blooded Chippewa Indian, who died at her home in Allouz, Brown county, Wis., recently made a sworn statement to a priest before her death that she was 108 years old. She gave corroborative evidence. She was born in a wigwam near Green Bay.

The wholesale price of whalebone is now $10,000 per ton. On the strength of this a large whaling fleet is about to start on a six months' cruise to the Antarctic ocean, where whales are thought to be plentiful.

Numerous grandchildren of both the contracting parties attended the wedding of a groom of seventy-five and a bride of seventy-one at Crawfordsville, Ind., a few days ago.

A grand total of charitable bequests in England during 1891, excluding Baron Hirsch's benefactions, is stated at $15,000,000, as against $11,505,000 during the preceding year.

POLITE ROBBERS.

Recollections of Gentlemanly Nevada Road Agents of Early Days.

RESPECTED AND POPULAR CITIZENS.

They Made Big Hauls, Wore Good Clothes, and Had Plenty of Money.—Victims Who Were Feted.

Some of the Nevada road agents had physiognomies that indicated native viciousness and depravity, but the majority of them were of the good citizen type to which they belonged until accident sent them off at a tangent, while Jack Davis, the most notorious of them all, might readily have been mistaken for a studious professional man or a clergyman of extraordinary placidity and meekness. They were good neighbors, pleasant acquaintances and associated on an equal footing with the leading men of their respective communities until the prison door closed suddenly upon them and interrupted the friendly intercourse. The judges, lawyers and bankers of the Comstock, when sitting down to a game of poker could have welcomed no one more warmly to a seat than they did Jack Davis.

From the time the stages began carrying their immense loads of bullion from the mines and bringing large shipments of specie in return, stage robbing became one of the most lively and productive industries in Nevada. The week that went past without one or more coaches being held up produced a general feeling of dull times. But the energetic road agents seldom let the community settle into dejection of that character. From the Placerville, Henness, Dutch Flat, Reese River, Humboldt, Esmeralda or some other route, intelligence of a robbery could be depended upon pretty nearly every day with a comforting degree of certainty. Most of the depredations, however, were committed near the large towns, to which the highwaymen would return and mingle with the crowd before the arrival of the plundered stage, or before news of the occurrence was brought back, if it were a departing coach.

There was little or no indiscriminate waylaying in those days, such as has been practiced by degenerate members of the profession in later times. The robbers ascertained what particular stage offered a rich prize and then went for it. They had spies hanging around the express offices, confederates in the service of the stage companies, and employed various other means to obtain this information. A stable boy has been seen to swing his lantern after the departure of a stage, like a railroad conductor signaling the engineer, and within five miles the coach would be stopped and robbed. Poor Baldy Green, one of the old time drivers, was held up so often that he was finally discharged, either from a superstitious belief in his bad luck or a suspicion of his fidelity.

For several years there were very few convictions in comparison with the number of offenses. There was never much doubt regarding the identity of the bolder operators, and arrests were frequent enough, but the difficulty was to obtain proof of their guilt. The trial of Jack Harris, Al Waterman, Mose Haynes, Pitcher and Love in 1865 for the robbery of a stage near Silver City was the first notable arraignment of this kind. The result was not very satisfactory. Harris, the leader, was acquitted, Haynes escaped punishment by turning state's evidence, Waterman was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary and the others to shorter terms.

I do not recollect if Waterman was pardoned or if he got out of prison through some legal technicality, but any way he was at large again within a year, and Wells, Fargo & Co. condoned his felony and took him into their employment at a high salary to do nothing. It will strike the average reader, I think, that this was holding out a rather strong inducement for others to render themselves eligible for a like promotion. But Waterman did not long enjoy his sinecure. His position as a pampered favorite of the great express company made him haughty and overbearing, and he was killed in Virginia City a couple of years afterward.

Meantime the stages were robbed as regularly as ever. It was evident that bolder and more skillful men were devoting themselves to the duty. In 1866 two stages, both crowded with passengers, were stopped together at the top of a steep ascent on the Geiger grade by seven highwaymen and treasure boxes and passengers' pockets rifled alike. The robbers extemporized a fete champetre for their victims, generously regaling them with a quantity of champagne discovered in the boot of one of the coaches. Rugs were spread for the ladies, and the affair was conducted throughout in the courteous and elegant style of old time highwaymanry.

Davis had long been suspected of directing the principle operations on the road. No particle of convincing evidence could be brought against him, however. To all appearance he was a substantial and prosperous millman. Together with Squeers, Cockerill and some others he had taken a lease of a quartz mill near Flowery, in Sixmile canyon, about four miles from Virginia City, and seemed to be running it profitably. No one could discover from what source paying rock was obtained, nevertheless the mill kept turning out a steady stream of bullion.

The fact was, as it transpired afterward, there never was any paying rock. The mill had been hired to facilitate the remelting and marketing of the bullion acquired by the numerous stage robberies. Davis and some of his companions were arrested after the Geiger grade robbery, and on one or two other occasions, but it was found impossible to gather testimony enough to convict, and they were discharged.

The building of the Central Pacific and the Virginia and Truckee railroads was a severe blow to these industrious millmen. All the treasure was thereafter carried by train with the exception of unimportant shipments to and from outlying districts.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Queer Silver Wedding Performance.

Thursday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of an Augusta couple's marriage. On that morning the husband, upon awakening, asked his wife how they should celebrate their silver wedding. The wife did not suggest any particular observance of the day. The husband then said: "Shall we remarry or separate." The wife said it was immaterial to her either way, and what suited him would satisfy her. He then said he would just as leave part as not. The wife acquiesced, and she packed up her trappings and left the house, and they have remained apart ever since, and neither have sought the other or proposed reunion or any other sort of celebration.—Augusta News.

An American Girl in London.

"Many years ago a young American girl," said Colonel T. W. Higginson in a lecture, "found herself in London as the guest of a relative, who was the wife of an embassador to England from a continental state and a person of great social standing and influence. This young lady, only seventeen years of age, was, in a way, to enter upon easy terms the most exclusive society. You can imagine how she enjoyed it. At the first of these entertainments to which she went her eye fell on one very distinguished looking old man in the opposite corner, who seemed to her a person who might be worthy of any social position; not handsome, rather ugly than otherwise, but keenly intellectual and in every way distinguished. After awhile the summons was given to the dinner table—they were summoned to the dining hall in that complicated and elaborate order of precedence which you will find at the end of the English books on etiquette. This young girl saw every stripling lordship and every young damsel, the scion of an honorable house, pass her by, and she watched from her corner.

"Last of all, at the very end of that brilliant procession, walked the only two untitled plebeians in the room, that young American girl and that distinguished looking old man, who turned out to be Samuel Rogers, the distinguished poet of those days, and the recognized head of literary society in London. It was a lesson in the utter shallowness and folly of hereditary rank that would last a lifetime. Samuel Rogers' poems are not read so much now as formerly, but at that time the highest literary honor a man could have was to dine with Rogers. He was one of the richest bankers in London, and was probably or possibly the only person in the room who had won for himself a reputation outside of his own little island; but he was next to nobody in that company, and the little American girl was the nobody."

The Science of Ventilation.

The healthy atmosphere in a room is one in which the air is changed to the extent of 3,000 cubic feet per hour per adult inmate. The air admitted need not be cold; warmed air, so long as it is fresh, is of course preferable to cold air in winter, but in some way the air must be brought in if we are to continue in health. There are various ways of doing this. One is by admitting cold air so that it is directed upward toward the ceiling, where the air of a room is at the highest temperature; the cold stream is then heated in its passage as it falls to the lower level for breathing. But in large rooms, to utilize at its best this current, there should be in the skirting outlets communicating with a heated upcast flue, which will draw away the heavy air near the door. In cases where there is heating by hot water coils, the cold air may be brought in at or near the floor level and passed through the hot water coils—the outlet for vitiated air being in or near the ceiling—to a heated upcast flue.

The great desideratum in the admission of fresh air is to cut it up into very fine streams, something in the way water is cut up in passing through the fine rose of a watering can. It has been found that air admitted through a tube or orifice of equal sectional area throughout enters as a cold draft, but if the inlet be through a series of small truncated cones, the smaller section outward, the larger inward, with a wire gauze on the inside, the current is so cut up and diffused that the draft is not felt. By analogy a mass of water entering through a narrow canal drives all before it and cuts a channel for itself, but the same quantity passing over a large surface of ground gently irrigates it. Another important point is not to let the passage of the air be at too great a velocity. The gentler the flow the better.—Contemporary Review.

The Change in Women.

"Your friend is very charming," remarked one woman to another, as a third left the two. "I was going to say the most charming I ever met, but nowadays one meets so many agreeable women it is fairly impossible to institute lines of comparison. How women have changed in the last few years in this respect—grown so much more delightful, I mean."

"They have developed," replied the other, who is noted among her friends for her devotion to her sex. "It was always there, but not always brought out."

"Certainly not for each other," answered the first speaker. "I remember a dozen years ago, when it was high and rare praise to say of one of our sex 'she is as agreeable to women as she is to men.' All the little fascination of manner and scintillations of wit and wisdom used to be saved for the mixed companies, and a women's gathering was a tame and spiritless affair. It is so no longer, however, and it is when I am going to a woman's club or luncheon or tea that I like to be in my freshest and best moods."—Her Point of View in New York Times.

A Woman's Advice About Eyes.

A Frenchwoman who knows what she's talking about has this to say on the subject of eyes:

Never rub your eyes, nor allow your children to do so from their cradles. Veils are bad for the sight, especially those spotted or covered with a pattern; so eschew veils when you can, or wear the softest, clearest net when obliged to do so. Never read in bed or when lying on the sofa. Sit with your back to the light when engaged in reading or working. Pale blues or greens are the most restful wall papers for the eyes, whereas red is exceedingly fatiguing. Do not read, write or work longer than two hours together without resting your eyes and closing them fully five minutes. Be most careful to live in a dry house on dry soil. Attend to the digestion, for did not Milton declare his blindness to proceed from the effects of dyspepsia? If the eyes be weak bathe them in a basin of soft water, in which a pinch of table salt and a dessertspoonful of brandy has been added.

The Right Kind of a Girl.

Let a girl be ever so graceful in the dance, let her be ever so elegant of walk across a drawing room, ever so bright in conversation, she must possess some other qualities to convince the great average run of young men that she can be the manager of his home, the pilot that steers his ship of state. Frugality, womanly instincts of love for home, an eye to the best interests of her husband and the careful training of her children—these are the traits which make the good wife of today, and which young men look for in the girls they meet. Men may sometimes give the impression that they do not care for common sense in their sweethearts, but there is nothing they so unfailingly demand of their wives.—Edward W. Bok in Ladies' Home Journal.

A Good Thing to Remember.

Smother fire with carpets, etc.; water will often spread burning oil and increase danger. Before passing through smoke take a full breath and then stoop low, but if carbonic acid gas is suspected walk erect.—Professor B. G. Wilder.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23 1894

THE ROSCOE TRAIN ROBBERY.

The Los Angeles Herald contains the following:

"The men who ditched and robbed the train at Roscoe station early last Friday morning, evidently went on the principle that as lightning never strikes twice in the same place, that would be the very safest place on the road to repeat the affair of a few weeks ago. If the parties who perpetrated the first robbery are the same as those who did Friday morning's business, they greatly improved this last time on their diabolical methods. Instead of bringing the train to a stand on the track, they opened the switch and let it run into the ditch, notwithstanding that by so doing they might have compassed the killing of all on board. As it was, only the engine and tender were wrecked, and only two lives were sacrificed.

This thing of holding up trains by robbers is becoming a crime of such frequent occurrence, and is so perilous to life, that the state as well as the companies will have to resort to drastic measures in order to put an end to it. Until the express companies adopted the plan of placing a fearless guard on the stages running from the mining districts, the number of hold-ups and successful robberies of the treasure carried were very frequent. After that this kind of crime was greatly diminished. The highwaymen found that the only way to accomplish their design was to deliberately shoot the guard from ambush, and as this undoubtedly increased the risk of the robbers, and made their job far more hazardous than before, there was at once a very noticeable diminution in the number of these affairs.

The express company and the railroad corporation ought to provide a safeguard to their trains something like that which has been found to work well on stages. An armed guard of two or more determined men should be placed in the front part of every passenger and treasure train. Had there been two well armed men of nerve on the train that was held up at Roscoe, they could have made it very hot for the robbers. Men who made it their busines to fight train robbers would be prepared for them, and would use all the finesse of experience to not only defeat them in their designs, but to give them such a reception that they would reflect deeply before they made another attempt. In the end the companies would find it cheaper to send out a guard on each train than to incur the losses they now sustain by the successful robberies they are periodically subjected to.

The deplorable thing about this robbery is the loss of the life of a faithful servant of the road. Indeed, murder is a usual accompaniment of this kind of crime; but in this case the wretches had planned for a wholesale murder, which would have happened if the the entire train had been ditched. This aggravation of the deed should spur the police authorities and the express company and the railroad directors to a relentless pursuit of the robbers. Neither money nor the right kind of men should be lacking in order to run these bandits down and bring them to condign punishment.

The calamity howlers have occupied public attention since Congress assembled by shrieking against "tariff tinkering" by the Democrats. Let the the people understand that after the close of the war in 1865 up to the time when the Republicans lost their grip in 1890, there were twenty different tariff acts passed and approved by Republican Presidents. There was enough "tariff tinkering" then to suit the calamity howlers, but it was of a kind that always increases the burdens on the laboring people and enabled the manufacturing monopolists to pile up wealth that was produced by the labors of the oppressed. The Wilson bill is the only chance there has been for "tariff tinkering" in the interest of the great common people of this country.

(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1893.

Dec 31	Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Sept. 30, 1893, date of last report. Inyo county. (sum total of warrants) drawn		$15 199 65
	General Exp. Fund	3,554 44	
	Salary Fund	3,564 84	
	School Fund	3,973 55	
	Hospital Fund	575 85	
	Road Fund	101 50	
	Bridge Fund	397 13	
	Unapportioned Fund	18 00	
	Rd. Dist. No. 1 Fund	145 00	
	" " " 2 "	188 00	
	" " " 3 "	252 98	
	" " " 4 "	149 60	
	" " " 5 "	133 45	
	Lone Pine Building	2,105 33	
		$15,199 65	$15 199 65

Dec. 31	Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.		
	Inyo County	$64,990 55	
	Inyo Co. Bonds 1890		64 000 00
	Old General Fund		990 55
		$64 990 55	64,990 55
Dec. 30	Exhibit showing present financial condition		
	Inyo county (total indebtedness)	$64,990 55	
	Less cash, in County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness		$31 027 64
	Rem'n'g Indebtedness		33 962 91
		$64 990 55	$64 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved this 4th day of Jan., 1894, by the Board of Supervisors.

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 50.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over twenty-one and under fifty five years of age, found in each Road District of the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1894, and the thirty first day of December, 1894, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a road poll tax of two dollars.

SECTION 2. Said road poll tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo and shall be placed to the credit of the several road districts of the said County of Inyo from which said road poll tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 46 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 9th day of January, 1893, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances and parts of Ordinances of said Board in conflict here with are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

R. LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.) Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 50 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 6th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, A. G. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, John Wilson, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

R. LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.) Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Road Poll Tax.

ORDINANCE NO. 50.

Filed January 6, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book "B" of Ordinances, at page 105.

D. J. HESSION,
By J. E. PARKER, Clerk.
Deputy.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 51.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, State of California, must annually procure a license therefor from the Tax-Collector of said Inyo County, and must make therefor the following payment:

1. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control five thousand sheep or more shall constitute the first class, and must pay Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars per annum for the first five thousand sheep, and for every additional thousand sheep the sum of Fifty Dollars per annum.

2. Those owning and having in their possession and under their control four thousand sheep and less than five thousand constitute the second class, and must pay Two Hundred Dollars per annum.

3. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control three thousand five hundred sheep and less than four thousand constitute the third class and must pay One Hundred and seventy-five Dollars per annum.

4. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control three thousand sheep and less than three thousand five hundred constitute the fourth class and must pay One Hundred and fifty Dollars per annum.

5. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control two thousand five hundred sheep and less than three thousand constitute the fifth class and must pay One Hundred and twenty-five Dollars per annum.

9. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control two thousand sheep and less thad two thousand five hundred constitute the sixth class and must pay One Hundred Dollars per annum.

7. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control one thousand five hundred sheep and less than two thousand constitute the seventh class and must pay Seventy-five Dollars per annum.

8. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control one thousand sheep and less than one thousand five hundred constitute the eighth class, and must pay Fifty Dollars per annum.

9. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control five hundred sheep and less than one thousand constitute the ninth class and must pay Twenty-five dollars per annum.

10. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control a less number than five hundred sheep constitute the tenth class, and must pay Twelve Dollars and fifty cents per annum.

SECTION 2. The license provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed a debt due the said County of Inyo, and the Tax-Collector of the said Inyo County shall have the collection of said license, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails or neglects, or refuses to take out such license, the said Tax-Collector may direct suit to be brought in the name of the County of Inyo as plaintiff, for the recovery of said license and in such case either the Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff, fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 3. The County Auditor of said Inyo County shall prepare and have printed, suitable blank licenses for the said Tax Collector to carry out the provisions of this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached, for the signature of the Tax-Collector, when sold.

SECTION 4. The said Tax Collector shall collector a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary fund of the said Inyo County.

SECTION 5. All moneys collected for licenses under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said Inyo County as other moneys, and shall be placed to the credit of the Salary fund of said County.

SECTION 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from its passage, and ordinance No. 41 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 7th day of January, 1892, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances of said Board, in conflict herewith, are each and all of them hereby repealed.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said Inyo County, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

ROBERT LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.) Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 51, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board held on the 5th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: A. C. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, Frank Fitzgerald, John Wilson, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

ROBERT LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.) Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Sheep.

ORDINANCE NO. 51.

Filed January 5th, 1894.

D. J. HESSION.
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book B of Ordinances, at page 107.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
By J. E. PARKER,
Deputy.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 52.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons, and Indians not taxed, who have not paid the same in another county of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Poll Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo, for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty five days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published, with the names of the members of the members of the Board of Supervisors votfor and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

ROB'T LOVE
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.) Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 52 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 5th day of January, 1894, by the following vote:

Ayes: A. C. Freeman, W. H. Uhlmeyer, John Wilson, Frank Fitzgerald, Robert Love.
Noes: None.

ROBERT LOVE.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.) Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 52.

Hospital Poll Tax.

Filed January 6, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Recorded January 8, 1894, in Book B of Ordinances, at page 110.

D. J. HESSION
By J. E. PARKER, Clerk.
Deputy.

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OSITO, 19,726.

By McKinney, 2:11¼

OSITO, 19,726.

McKINNEY, *8818*
4-year-old record 2:12¼
5-year-old race record 2:14
6-year-old race record 2:11¼
Sire of Sir Credit (3) 2:28½
McZeus (2) 2:29½
McKinney, at 6-years-old is the sire of two colts in the 2:30 list. Last year he won the great free-for all race at Stockton, trotting the fastest heat in 2:11¼, beating Klamath, Ottinger, Steve Whipple and others. He was bred in Kentucky and brought to California when a yearling.

ALCYONE, 732
Record, 2:27
Sire of ten with records from 2:08 to 2:19¾ and thirty with records from 2:08 to 2:30. His sons have produced nineteen with records under 2:30

GEORGE WILKES, 519
Record, 2:22
Sire of fourteen with records from 2:13½ to 2:19¼, seventy-five with records from 2:13½ to 2:30 and the dams of sixty-one with records from 2:09¾ to 2:30. His sons have produced 802 with records from 2:07¾ to 2:30

ALMA MATER
Dam of six with records from 2:22¾ to 2:30. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

HAMBLETONIAN 10 (Rysdyck's)
Sire of
Electioneer, sire of Arion, 2:07¾
Harold, sire of Maud S... 2:08¾
Dictator, sire of JayEyeSee 2:10
Volunteer, sire of StJulien 2:11¼
Egbert, sire of Egthorne.. 2:12½
Etc., etc., etc.

DOLLY SPANKER
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

MAMBRINO PATCHEN, 58
Sire of twenty-one with records from 2:20½ to 2:30, and of dams of 83 in the 2:30 list.

ESTELLA (Thoroughbred)
By Imported Australian, sire of Joe Daniels and many other fast race horses.

RHODE ISLAND, 267.

BELL BRANDON, 2:20½
By Hambletonian 10

ROSA SPRAGUE
Dam of McKinney, 2:11¼. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

GOV SPRAGUE, 444
Record, 2:20¾
Sire of five with records from 2:15¼ to 2:19¼, and of thirty-three with records from 2:15¼ to 2:30

ROSE KENNEY
Dam of Messenger Chief, 1825, sire of seventeen with records from 2:16¼ to 2:30

MAMBRINO MESSENGER

J. S. KINNEY MARE
By Mambrino Chief, 11, sire of six with records from 2:18¼ to 2:30 and of the dams of 23 in the 2:30 list.

TWILIGHT
Dam of Osito, 19,726. Osito is a dark bay, with white hind feet, a small star in the forehead. He was foaled March 15, 1892. When matured he will be 15½ hands high and will weigh about 1050 pounds. He has splendid trotting action, and at Los Angeles in October last, when one-year-old, he trotted a mile in 2:51 the last quarter being trotted in 39 seconds, a 2:36 gait.
OSITO will make the season of 1894 at Independence, Cal., limited to Eight mares of approved breeding.

OTHELLO, 16,057
2-year-old record 2:28
2 year-old trial 2:23
2-year-old trial, ¾ mile 1:08

SULTAN, 1,513
Record, 2:24
Sire of Stamboul 2:07¼
Saladin 2:05¾
Lucy R 2:18¾
Ruby 2:19¾
Bay Rose 2:20¼
and twenty-five in 2:30 and of the dams of
Regal Wilkes 2:17¼
Glendine 2:20

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of Sultan 2:24
Tommy Gates 2:24
Del Sur 2:24¼
and four others in 2:30

SULTANA
By Delmonico, 110, double grandson of Hambletonian, 10

ATALANTA
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.
Dam of Othello (2) 2:28
Atalanta Wilkes (2) 2:29¼
and full sister to
Beautiful Bells 2:29¼
Dam of six in the 2:30 list, including Bellflower (2) 2:24¾ and Bell Bird, yearling 2:26¼

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of the dams of
Sable Wilkes (2) 2:18
Bell Bird (1) 2:26¼
Bay Rose 2:20¼
and many others.

MINNEHAHA
Dam of Alcazar 2:20¼
and four others in the 2:30 list.

LITTLE SKIP
Dam of Jarvis, 16,239

ODD FELLOW, 15,265
Sire of Riceta 2:21¾
Oliver J 2:22
Roxey 2:22
Danger 2:26¼
Old 2:28

ECHO, 462
Sire of Belle Echo 2:20
Senator 2:21¼
Victor 2:22
Gibraltar 2:22
Sire of Homestake 2:14¼
and of sixteen in 2:30
Sire of dam of Direct. ... 2:06
and many others.

TRETS
Dam of Col. Hawkins. 2:29¼
Registered in the Great Brood Mare table.

SKIPPER

ODD FELLOW, 15 265
Full brother C. L. Hawkins 2:29¼

KITTY CLYDE
By Geo. M. Patchen, 31
Sire of Wells Fargo 2:20¾
and ten others in 2:18¾
And of dams of Sulano 2:30
Maggie B 2:18¼
and six others in 2:19¼
:30¾

TERMS, $50 For the Season

Irv. H. Mulholland,
Owner.

Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

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INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman	A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman	P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge	GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff	JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney	P. W. FORBES.
Assessor	P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer	W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner	H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed)	JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools	J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist	ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist	A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist	W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist	JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist	FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

MONDAY, Fedruary 19, 1894.

In the matter of Horace M. Smith, an insolvent debtor—Entered order of adjudication of insolvency.

In the matter of W. W. Yandell, an insolvent debtor—Entered order of adjudication of insolvency.

MARRIED.

FORBES—YANDELL.—At Camp Independence, February 20, 1894, by Rev. S. W. Albone, P. W. Forbes and Miss Jennie Yandell.

Bar silver, 63¾.

Neil McLean came up from Keeler yesterday.

Mike Reddy came to Independence yesterday from Darwin.

The Board of Education has been in session all the week.

Dr. West has been convicted of the murder of Addie Gilmour.

John Leidy was down from Bishop a couple of days this week.

D. Stubblefield has nearly recovered from his recent severe illness.

District Attorney Forbes visited Bishop in the early part of the week.

Several people went from Independence to the celebration at Big Pine.

O, men of little guile, beware of the bunco-steerer when you visit the big Fair.

It is reported that Chris Evans has been captured, and that no blood was shed in the act.

F. E. Densmore, Esq., has been admitted to the Nevada Bar by the Supreme Court of that State.

The Mid-Winter Fair is to be continued until October. After June 30 the admission is to be reduced to 25 cents.

R. Way was down from Bishop early in the week. He was inquiring in regard to contracts for masonry on the big canal.

Frederick Stock arrived in New York on Tuesday on his way from London to Los Angeles. He will soon arrive at Independence.

The Independence Brass Band gave a social dance at Mairs' Hall last evening. It was well attended and a good time enjoyed.

A most unusual wind storm raged through the valley Wednesday and Thursday. It died away last night and to-day the weather is most delightful again.

R. Love and T. F. A. Connelly were down from Bishop early in the week, attending a meeting of the Directors of the 18th District Agricultural Association.

A big train wreck was reported on the Central Pacific early in the week. It is said that seven engines and the big snow-plow were ditched. Mrs. F. Raine, who was to have arrived at Independence on Wednesday, delayed her trip in consequence.

Another big train robbery occurred near Los Angeles last week. The San Francisco express was derailed at Roscoe, the fireman being killed, by means of a misplaced switch. There were three robbers, one at each side of the train kept up a fusilade of bullets while a third placed a dynamite bomb against the door of the express car, blowing it open. The messenger was covered with a rifle while Wells Fargo's box was robbed of all its valuables.

Last night an exceeding beautiful display of aurora borealis was seen in the northern heavens, beginning about seven o'clock and lasting until midnight. The sky became permeated with a deep carmine hue, with great streamers of white light reaching nearly to the zenith. It is a very unusual occurrence to see the "northern lights" in this latitude and the phenomena last night was the most brilliant ever witnessed here.

W. J. Dunn brought his two stallions down from Bishop to Big Pine yesterday. Stranger, the stallion Mr. Dunn bought at San Jose last fall, is a magnificent looking animal. He is a dark seal brown, about seventeen hands high and weighs 1465 pounds. He is bred in trotting lines, his sire having a record of 2:26¾. Stranger has fine trotting action and has a record of 2:34¾ to cart, and a half mile in 1:11. As an all-purpose horse he cannot be beat in any country.

Washington's Birthday.

The celebration at Big Pine yesterday was marred but by one thing, the inclemency of the weather. Had it not been so cold and disagreeable many more people would have been present. As it was there were a good many visitors from the surrounding country. In the afternoon a game of baseball, seven innings were played between the Laws nine and a mixed nine of Big Piners consisting of three white boys and six Indians. The game was won by the latter, the score standing 17 to 25. Immediately after the ball game there was a quarter race between a sorrel horse brought by Chas. Leonard from the South Fork, now owned by George Carpenter, Little Tom, owned by John Countz, Black Colt, owned by J. M. Horton, and Borego, owned by I. H. Mulholland. The race was won by the Leonard horse, Borego and Little Tom lapped about fifteen feet behind, and Black Colt pulled up. In the choice of tracks the Leonard horse had by far the best of it, the race being through a lane where the ground was soft on both sides of the wagon track and the latter horse having hard road to run in all the way. There is no doubt, however, but that he could have won had all things been equal. No time was given. In the evening a dramatic entertainment was given in the hall connected with the Big Pine Hotel, followed by a ball. Big Pine did itself proud. Every visitor was cordially welcomed and made to enjoy himself thoroughly.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education met at Independence last Monday, all the members being present, as follows: President, H. H. Howell; Secretary, J. H. Shannon; H. C. Hampton, Mrs. I. C. Mulholland and F. E. Densmore. Applications for examinations were made by Kate Arcularius, Eva L. McGee, Alice Williams and Nancy Bodle. Applications for certificates on credentials were received from Grant P. Hatch, California Normal diploma, Cornelia Duren, same, Mattie L. Steele, same, Isabel Crmpbell, California Life diploma, Elva S. Smith, Vermont Normal diploma, Maud Truscott, Reno Normal diploma. Applications were received from Mamie A. Coughlin and Grant P. Hatch for recommendation to the State Board of Education for document to accompany State Normal diploma. Applications were received from H. H. Howell for a renewal of Grammar Grade certificate and Miss Nellie Reynolds for renewal of Primary Grade certificate. On motion H. C. Hampton was excused from preparing questions to be used in examination. The remainder of the week has been occupied in examining applicants.

Found a Market.

E. Robinson arrived home from Los Angeles on Tuesday evening. While there he was successful in making contracts for the sale of his beef cattle at good prices and expects to deliver them some time during the coming month. Like all others who visit Los Angeles Mr. Robinson was greatly surprised with the evident prosperity and rapid improvement of that city. New buildings are constantly being erected and the city is spreading out in all directions. In a few years it will not only be the metropolis of the South but of the whole State. Notwithstanding the great business depression all over the country Los Angeles appears to be thriving and business of all kinds is brisk. Mr. Robinson says there are reported to be upwards of fifteen hundred miners prospecting in the neighborhood of Goler. There is a decrease, however, in the amount of gold being brought into Mojave. The bunch grass is just starting on the desert, the season being much later than usual.

Directors Meeting.

Directors of 18th District met at Independence on Monday evening, Feb. 19, to appoint a committee to prepare a report of additional statistics relative to new enterprises and industries not already listed in regular report. These facts will be printed in report of State Agricultural Society, and will be a limited compendium of information for many who may desire to know something of our county. The Directors appointed Director Rhine and Secretary Yandell to submit the report. Directors Shepherd and Rhine were recognized as members of the Board upon credentials of appointment from the Governor. Board adjourned to meet on April 2, 1894, when arrangements for the next Fair will be completed.

Acquitted.

The case of the People vs. Hughes and Jones was closed in the Superior Court at noon of Friday last and District Attorney Forbes made his opening statement in the afternoon. On Saturday morning P. H. Mack, Esq., addressed the jury for the defense, followed by Mr. Forbes' closing argument. The case was given to the jury at noon and after deliberating about five hours brought in a verdict of "not guilty." On motion of District Attorney the cases against Islay and Payne were dismissed, as no stronger case could be made against them than the other two.

Andy Dell arrived at Independence yesterday on his way home from Los Angeles. He succeeded in disposing of all his horses but the price received compared with former years was very low. In fact it does not pay expenses. Rowan and Cardinal have not yet succeeded in disposing of all their stock.

A strike of good pay gravel is reported to have been made near the old Pasmore diggings in the Alabama Hills. There are several parties at work there who are taking out gold in paying quantities. There is a considerable area of placer ground there that with a head of water could be made to pay very rich returns.

Last Tuesday evening at the residence of A. N. Bell at Camp Independence, District Attorney, P. W. Forbes and Miss Jennie Yandell were married by Rev. Albone. The wedding was a very quiet one, there being no guests present. The contracting parties have our cordial wishes for a bright future.

P. H. MACK. F. E. DENSMORE.

MACK & DENSMORE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal, near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 27th day of Feb. 1894 an assessment (No. 5) of Twenty-five (25) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1894, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on Saturday, March 31, 1894 to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND, Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1893, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN, Tax-Collector.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Williams,
Proprietor.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.

Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12t

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

STOCKTON, CAL., Dec. 19th, '92.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Gentlemen:—Having read one of your Treatise on the Horse and seeing the Spavin Cure advertised, I thought I would try it. I had one horse with a prominent Spavin of 12 months standing. I removed it with ½ bottle. I tied up one fore foot on same side the spavin was and compelled the horse to rest on lame leg while I took a surcingle and drew it across the hock or spavin until the hock or spavin got very warm with the friction, then putting on Spavin Cure. I had a mare that had a running from her nose for 12 or 14 months. I rubbed the Spavin Cure from her eyes down to nostrils, then from back of jaw bone down under the throat for a week. I have not seen any discharge for two months.

Yours truly, HUGH McDADE.

Price $1.00 per bottle.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address (and inclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada makes it standard authority. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN SENDING FOR THE TREATISE.

Ship

Your Fruit and Produce

TO

HENRY EATON & CO.

513 and 515 Front Street,
San Francisco.

AND RECEIVE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

They Either Buy Outright or Handle On Commission.

CAR LOAD LOTS A SPECIALTY.

COMMSSION FOR HANDLIING

CAR LOTS, 2%. SMALL LOTS, 4%.

Send for Their Price List.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

MONEY Beginners earn from $25 to $50 per week, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you employment, and will teach you free. You work in your own locality, wherever you live. Both sexes, all ages. We start you. No risk. Can work in spare time or all the time. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

The Newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MUNEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.

THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.

O. I. MAIRS, Independence.

W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines, Liquors, & Cigars.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator, insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons.
j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
dependence, Cal

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives— p m.
Mound House	10:50 a. m	5 55 p. m.
Dayton	11:20 a. m.	5:20 p. m.
Wabuska	1 35 p m	4:15 a m.
Hawthorne	4 50 p. m.	12:00 m.
Luning	6:35 p. m.	10:15 a m.
Soda Springs	7:15 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Belleville	8:25 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9:10 p. m	Lv. 6:45 a. m.
	No. 3.	No.
	Leave—	Arrives— a. m.
Belleville	8:35 a. m	5:35 p m.
Benton	12:05 p. m	1:45 p. m.
Bishop Creek	2:15p. m.	11:10 a m.
Alvord	3.00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Independence	4:35 p. m.	8:50 a. m.
Lone Pine	5:25p. m.	7:45 a. m
Keeler	Ar. 6:15 p. m.	Lv. 7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (36 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management o the above well known feed and livery stables, patron can be assured of finding there the best Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

n general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD. Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of WINES, LIQUORS, & CGARS

The most careful attention given to the the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE!

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 td

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and flavor noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., N.Y.

Not on the Deacon's Line.

The two young men had induced the deacon to take his first Turkish bath. They had gotten him properly attired, or rather unattired, and had conducted him into the hotroom.

The deacon didn't enjoy it, but he was game. He rolled around nervously on his cot, and every time he moved he seemed to strike a hotter spot. But he stood it like a man until the perspiration made rivulets innumerable in running off him. Then he lifted himself up on his elbow and said plaintively:

"Let's get out of this."

But the young men only laughed and told him to keep quiet; that it was just getting comfortable.

When he finally absolutely refused to stand it any longer they led him into the steamroom and sat down to gossip and enjoy his discomfiture as he felt himself slowly boiling away.

And the deacon seemed inclined to lose his temper. It was aggravating to be so extremely uncomfortable when they were apparently enjoying themselves, and would offer him no means of escape that would, to say the least, be dignified.

But there was an end to it; he got out, and as he looked "more in sorrow than in anger" from one to the other of them, one asked:

"Well, deacon, what do you think of it?"

The deacon replied solemnly and with all due dignity, but rather pointedly:

"It's a good thing, young man; it's a remarkably good thing for some people who need to suitably prepare themselves for the hereafter, but for my part I am glad to get on the surface of the earth again."—Chicago Tribune.

Music and Health.

I am strongly of opinion that vocal music is conducive to health, and I believe that if children, particularly girls, were to devote more time to singing there would be fewer victims to chest complaints, for such an exercise must tend to develop the organs of the chest. Of course it might not be beneficial in every case, but I think that in the majority of cases plenty of exercise in singing would pay well from a health point of view. The schools might therefore appropriate more time to training in this respect, for I hold that health should be made the first consideration, and school is certainly the place where the most good could be done.

Some years ago a Dr. Rush, dealing with this subject, stated that "the exercise of the organs of the breast by singing contributed very much to defend them from those diseases to which the climate and other causes expose them. The Germans are seldom afflicted with consumption, nor have I ever known more than one case of spitting blood among them. This, I believe, is in part occasioned by the strength which the lungs acquire by exercising them frequently in vocal music, which constitutes an essential branch of their education." Another authority stated that he had heard of people strongly disposed to consumption being restored to health by the exercise of the lungs in singing.

These statements certainly deserve consideration, more particularly as the remedy for such a serious complaint is a very simple one. To me it seems perfectly reasonable to think that singing should expand the chest and thus better qualify the frame to battle with disease.—Cor. London Tit-Bits.

Happy Ahashuerus.

"When I went to sea," said an old yarn spinner down on the wharves, "I was very handy aloft and answered to the convenient name of 'Jack.' I was so willing and handy that the officers were always calling upon me. It was 'Jack, do this,' or 'Jack, do that.' On one voyage from Havana to Philadelphia the mates called on 'Jack' so much that I was well nigh worn out. I determined to be 'Jack' no more. After arriving in Philadelphia and remaining there a few days, I went to the shipping commissioner's office for a new job. He said he wanted a man for a captain who was even then waiting in the office, and requested me to sign my name.

"'I cannot write,' I said.

"'Then tell me your name,' said he.

"'Ahashuerus Vitz Van Deuzendorff,' said I.

"'What?'

"'Ahashuerus Vitz Van Deuzendorff.'

"'How in thunder do you spell it?'

"'I don't know.'

"'Here, captain,' said the commissioner, turning to the waiting captain, 'this man seems all right but for his confounded name.'

"'That's all right,' said the captain, and I was shipped. And I will tell you I had peace and comfort on that voyage. Whenever the mate wanted me to do anything he would start on my name, break out swearing and then tell another man to do the work. I think they rather suspected something wrong about the name, but they never caught me."—Portland Press.

Whose Face Was It?

One of the most remarkable as well as the most interesting relics of prehistoric man ever found in America was discovered by James Cormack and Daniel Rees, 200 feet beneath the surface of the ground, at Angus, Dallas county, Ia., when the famous Coal Town shaft was being sunk. The relic in question was a perfect human face, composed of indurated clay. It was something more than half the usual size of the human face, with a nose and forehead of the general contour known to the anthropologist as "the Aztec type." Everything, even to a deep indentation across the cheek and a mole at the side of the nose, goes to prove that the find was not simply a baked clay image, but that it had been fashioned from a plaster cast or death mask of some human being that had once lived and breathed.

Mr. Rees, one of the discoverers of the curiosity, was superintending the opening of the mines at the time. He is an honorable gentleman, and his word is considered good wherever he is known. He says that the mysterious specimen was found imbedded in a stratum of clay or shale, just above the coal, which in that part of Iowa lies from 200 to 220 feet beneath the surface. Taken altogether, it is believed to be the earliest trace of prehistoric man yet found in America. The discovery is enough to make one's flesh tingle with mystery when he asks himself the question, Whose face was it?—

LIEUTENANT LOUISA.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

In ten seconds the boat would have been overturned and we should have been shot into the lock. But Mary retained her presence of mind. With a vigorous shove of the hitcher she pushed the stern of the boat off the pile, and by the greatest good luck we avoided what must have been a most serious catastrophe. Even as it was we got athwart the lock and nearly came to grief. This episode has been thus particularly referred to because it was the one that settled me. I made up my mind as we rowed down to Bisham after exploring the backwater at Harleyford and the tumbling bay at New Lock that I would that day ask Mary to be my wife. That she liked me I felt sure, but whether her liking had developed into love, whether she would entertain my proposal, or whether my proposal would entertain her, I knew not. But I was fully resolved to put the matter to the proof; I would risk it if I could get the opportunity to do so, and opportunities can be manufactured.

We landed at Bisham to look at the church and inspect the fine old monuments of the Hoby family and others for which Bisham is celebrated. Then I proposed that the Bolds should scull Mrs. Macfarlane, who was tired, down to Marlow, while I took the girls through the Quarry woods to the point and back over the meadows to Marlow. L'homme propose. He does, indeed! I, for example, proposed to ask Miss Bruce to be my wife, and that was the only proposition that came off. Whether Mary had given the Macfarlane girls a hint, or whether those young ladies (how I hated them!) acted of their own volition, I do not know, but they were limpets; or, rather, taking into consideration their lanky and flaccid structure, they were barnacles. They stuck to us with the pertinacity of ungorged and unsated leeches, and gave us no chance of a moment's uninterrupted talk until at length they landed us at the Complete Angler. Fortunately the dinner was a good one, or the faculty for making myself unpleasant would have been abundantly exercised. My devices were not as yet exhausted.

After dinner I persuaded the Macfarlanes and the Bolds to go up the town to see the house where Shelley lived and where he was visited by Byron. Mary had once before made a pilgrimage to that shrine and so had I. Mrs. Macfarlane's views inclined more to forty winks than to poetical associations, and she at last fell asleep in her armchair. Mary and I sat on the lawn for some minutes and watched the passing boats. Neither of us seemed to have any remarks to offer. Finally, I asked her whether she would cross the road a few yards only and inspect Mr. Borque's garden. She consented, with some diffidence.

"It isn't right to leave auntie," she said. "What will she say if she wakes up and finds that we are gone?"

I felt inclined to say, "Oh, bother auntie!" Instead of that I exclaimed that five or six minutes would serve to walk round the garden, so that our absence would not be likely to be discovered. We crossed the road and entered the inclosure.

When a man does a thing for the first time in his life he is apt to be awkward about it. For the life of me I did not know how to begin. I was as nervous as a recruit under fire for the first time; my heart thumped away as if it didn't like the business and was anxious to get out and away. What I did possessed at all events the charm of unconventionality.

I grasped Mary's hand suddenly, and before she had time to utter a word I said, looking her straight in the face:

"Mary, will you give me a kiss?"

She blushed violently; she returned my point blank look and what she saw in my eyes apparently satisfied her, for in a moment I was hugging her to my breast and sealing our troth with a loving kiss.

How happy I was! Happy? I felt as if heaven itself had been opened to me. And she?

"Charlie," she said (I had hated the name before, but how sweet it sounded now), "Charlie, my darling—I never thought you—do you really love me?"

One more kiss—the last I got for many a long and weary day—and we went back to the hotel. The others had not returned. Mrs. Macfarlane was just awake.

"I should like some tea, Mary," she said.

Tea! Ambrosia—nectar—was more in my way. I could scarcely realize that Mary cared for me. But I was happy beyond measure. As to the future—what was to come of it all—a fico for the future! How we got back to town I have no recollection. A four horse coach, perhaps, or a balloon was our vehicle. All I know is that Mary was sitting opposite me, her blessed eyes ever and anon meeting mine and giving me assurance of love. The Bolds and I saw them off, at last, in Mrs. Macfarlane's carriage, and then we returned to the Temple. I must have been very incoherent.

"What jolly girls the Macfarlanes are!" Edward remarked.

"She is—lovely!" I replied.

"She? Who?"

"Why, all of them," I ventured.

And then, in fear that I should betray myself, I suddenly remembered an appointment at the Lotus club and went off on a long walk. Involuntarily I found myself in Inverness terrace, gazing up at the drawing room windows. They were open, but there was no sign of Mary. I trudged away down the Bayswater road, across Addison road to Kensington, and so back to the Temple. I shut myself into my room, lit my lamp and tried to read.

Suddenly a grim shadow crossed my mind. Mr. Campbell Bruce—what would he say to all this?

He was reputed to be wealthy, and I knew he was proud. What would he think? Was it likely that he would give his daughter to a man whose income was but £250 a year and what he could earn as a guerrilla of the press? Was it likely?

It was not. No use blinking the fact. It was improbable in the highest degree. Expectation, even, I had none. The only person who was at all likely to leave me any money was my Aunt Johanna; and she, good soul, was as tough as a grenadier and as long lived as a parrot. Her personal appearance, moreover, reminded one of that beauty fowl. Out of a clear three thousand a year she spent about five hundred, so that her accumulation must, I knew, be large and her income increasing year by year. But would she make me an allowance? That was the question. Or would she—but no! I knew the old lady too well. She was as tenacious of her money as a dog of a bone and as proud of it as a cook of her copper. Once when I was in a pecuniary scrape at Oxford I had applied to her. Her reply was characteristic:

VILLA CAMPANARE, NICE.

MY DEAR CHARLES—If I were to accede to your request for £30 I should be doing you a great wrong. By having to get out of your scrapes yourself, you will learn to avoid them and acquire self reliance. Thirty pounds, my dear Charles, is a sum of money. Avoid debt, and you will be spared what cannot but be painful to you. Read the enclosed. Your affectionate aunt,

JOHANNA.

"The 'enclosed' was some horrible trash about a man who came to London with twopence and died worth a million. As to thirty pounds being a sum of money, what did she suppose I imagined it to be—a sack of potatoes?

Well, the recollection of this incident failed to dispel my present misgivings, and that night I wrote to Mary telling her that I would see her father at once, but that until I had done so she was to keep our engagement secret. And I went to bed with despair at my heart.

I tossed about all night and had but short and fitful intervals of sleep. In the morning I was in a high state of fever, varied by frequent fits of shivering and shooting pains all over me. I sent a telegram to my doctor and then went back to bed.

For three months I was laid up with a dangerous rheumatic fever. In the early stage I had found it necessary to take Edward Bold into my confidence, and he had regularly conveyed tidings of me to Mary, who, poor girl! suffered grievously for my sake. Her messages gave me heart and strength, but my prostration was great and the paroxysms of pain frequent. At last the muscles of the throat were affected, and I could neither eat, drink nor sleep. Laudanum was administered in large and increasing doses and brought me some temporary relief; but I overheard my dear friend, George Vivian, my doctor, say one day:

"If he is not better in forty-eight hours it is all over with him."

My Aunt Johanna was not the sole possessor of the parrot constitution. It ran in the family. Therefore, feeble and near to death as I was, I made up my mind that I would pull through. There never was a kinder nurse than wizened, uncouth Mrs. Crump (Mrs. Swatman's mummified assistant before mentioned) turned out to be. The hired nurse was as callous and repugnant as nine out of ten of her class are, but Mrs. Crump, who would tend me while the professional took her daily exercise, was a ray of sunshine in the room. She was always good humored and hopeful; she smoothed my pillows, raised my head or arranged the bed with the lightest of hands. Often did I scream for her when the hired nurse was causing me the most acute pain by her rough handling. Nurses are born, not made. But at the best I had a hard time of it. Those who fall sick in chambers are apt to suffer grievously. More than once during those forty-eight hours I feared that the parrot constitution would be worsted after all.

However, they passed, and I was not dead yet. I began to mend; slowly but surely the improvement went on, and in due time I became so far convalescent as to be able, with assistance, to get from one room to another. A new trouble now loomed in my horizon. On looking into the state of my finances I made the unpleasant discovery that, after settling various liabilities incurred by my illness, I should be left with a balance of not more than ten or twelve pounds at Praed's, out of which there would be a heavy chemist's bill to pay. My dividends were not due until December, and I was debarred from forecalling them by the provision of the will under which I obtained them, and which forbade me to "assign, charge or encumber" the property, under penalty of seeing it depart into the clutches of a distant connection. Not without much reluctance, therefore, I resolved to write to my Aunt Johanna and ask her to come to my assistance. After I had done this a feeling of conditional resignation came over me. I had swallowed my pride, and such a dose, after all the other nostrums I had been taking, ought surely to bring about some sort of improvement in my unlucky state.

The same day on which I wrote this letter to my aunt I was enlivened by a call from Mr. Bruce. He had looked in on me several times during my illness, and had made the kindest inquiries as to my progress. He now sat down on the other side of my fireplace and we had a long conversation about genealogies and pedigrees, Mr. Bruce's second (hobby) horse; and before he took his leave I had become tolerably well acquainted with the story of the famous Dunedin peerage, and with the efforts Mr. Bruce had made during twenty years past to make good his claim to the title. One link, however, and only one, was still wanting to the completion of the chain of evidence forged with so much perseverance. It was necessary to prove the marriage of Dalrymple Bruce and Tryphena Maddams—a runaway couple who were supposed to have been united in matrimonial bonds somewhere about the year 1794. Their marriage certificate had been advertised for and a large reward offered for it in every newspaper in the three kingdoms. Hundreds of registers had been personally inspected, but the much desired entry had never been discovered. Gradually, as I listened to my visitor's narrative of his baffled but still hopeful efforts, something of his own enthusiasm and eagerness in the pursuit communicated itself to me. Probably I was in a more than usually impressionable state, owing to the bodily weakness caused by my illness, but at all events when I put my hand in his at parting I felt that I sympathized with him heartily, and that, had it been in my power, I would have assisted him so far as in me lay.

"And who knows but I might be able to assist him?" I said to myself after he had gone. "There are more reasons than one why it would be desirable to put Mr. Bruce under an obligation. Mary, Mary! What if the discovery of your great-great-grandmother's marriage register were to bring about the creation of our own? Oh, Mary! I wish I might see you now. I shall never be quite my own man again until the light of your sweet eyes has shone on me once more. Ah, me! if it were possible. Well, and why not?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.

Homer speaks of "brazen footed steeds," from which we naturally infer that in his day horses were shod with bronze or brass. Two reputable ancient writers tell us that the mules of Nero wore silver shoes.

Why It Was So.

Our butler has an exalted admiration for my husband, and the other day he came to me and said: "Mrs. Blank, I do think Mr. Blank is the handsomest man I ever did see. I looked at him a-goin down the steps this morning and I says to my self, 'There ain't a better lookin man in New York city than Mr. Blank.'" So then I asked him, "James, what do you suppose induced Mr. Blank to marry so homely a woman as I am?" He looked at me for a moment and then replied solemnly, "Mrs. Blank, it was God's will!"—Interview in New York Sun.

"SWEET SIXTEEN."—AN EXQUISITE CALENDAR.

Hood's calendar, which is always looked for with interest and pleasure, has made its appearance for the year 1894, and is in many respects more beautiful than ever. The head is that of a lovely girl just "sweet sixteen," lithographed in delicate and natural colors. Besides being a thing of beauty, the calendar is especially valuable for the general information presented.

The figures are plainly printed in pleasing and harmonious colors and the effect as a whole is most satisfactory. The calendars can be obtained of almost any druggist, or by sending six (6) cents in stamps for one and ten (10) cents for two to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. An edition of over eight millions of these calendars was printed in order to supply the immense demand. This seems a simple statement, but its meaning is almost beyond human conception. The card used for the upper portion of this number of calendars would cover nearly fifty-two (52) acres of ground and the paper consumed in making the pads, if cut in one continuous strip of the same width as the pads, would be over eighteen thousand (18,000) miles in length.

These calendars are issued by the proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the well known medicine which has gained such renown by its wonderful cures in cases where the blood was poisoned or impure. The history of this preparation is entirely unique, the business having grown from a small retail trade until, at the present time, the great laboratory in which it is made has a capacity for fifty thousand (50,000) bottles a day, and is the largest building in the world devoted to the manufacture of a medicine. The sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla in all sections of the country are enormous. The proprietors have never claimed that it would cure every ailment, but they show by thousands of testimonials that Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood, builds up the system and cures those diseases caused by impure blood and debility, such as scrofula, salt rheum, catarrh, rheumatism, etc. As a preventive of the grip, Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved to be unequalled, and it restores the wasted vital forces after a siege of that dreaded malady and fortifies the system against future attacks.

The fact that great care is exercised in the preparation of this medicine and that nothing has ever been claimed for it except as warranted by previous cures has much to do with the confidence felt by the public in its curative powers. The motto of the proprietors is, "It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story, and it is what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, as shown by the published statements of persons whom it has cured, that has placed it at the head in the field of medicine in the present day.

Unless the Governors will let
Our pugilists alone,
The champions may be driven yet
To fight by telephone.

WHEN WAR IS DECLARED

Against a man's happiness by his stomach, the enemy may be pacified and brought speedily and easily to terms. That potent regulator of digestion, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, disciplines the rebellious organ thoroughly. Indigestion arises from weakness of the stomach, and the food in it, for want of the power to digest, decomposes and acidifies, giving rise to heartburn, flatulence and pain, besides a multitude of symptoms both changeful and perplexing. But peace soon reigns when the great stomachic is resorted to and used with persistence. Dyspepsia gives rise to morbid discomposure of mind, and even sleeplessness and hypochondria in chronic cases. To the complete dismissal of these the Bitters is fully adequate. Liver complaint, constipation, debility, rheumatism and malaria are completely subdued by this genial medicine.

Many people travel on their faces, but the Chinaman gives his photograph to the collector in order that he may stay.

"The best thing yet." That is the way a young man put it who made arrangements to work for B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va. You can get further information by dropping them a card.

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"For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me." Jas. E. Dederick, Saugerties, N.Y.

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"DIE LORELEI."

"I love you," I said, in the gathering gloam,
As we wandered slowly toward her home;
"I love you above all else," I cried—
She more and more on my arm relied,
In the spirit hush of eventide.

"I love you," I said, and a tender blush
Arose in the west o'er the evening's hush.
"I love you"—and then I saw the glow
Deep on her face in its richness grow,
While footsteps lingered in paces slow.

"I love you"—my arm stole around her form,
While her bosom shook in the sudden storm;
The stars looked love from their nests on high;
The sweet moon smiled through the trees near by,
While night crept gently from out the sky.

"I love you," I whispered so low and sweet,
While my lips searched round in her hood's retreat,
And two hearts beat in the throb of one,
So smooth did the course of our love then run
In holy calm, when that day was done.

"I love you!" in anguish I later cried
'Mid the roaring wave and the rushing tide;
And clouds of a hopeless night hung dark
Above and around my tossing bark,
While the wild winds shrieked a fateful "Hark!"

"I love you still!" from across the wave
Rolled the answer grim o'er a yawning grave;
The air was filled with a soulful sigh
Of the siren luring me on to die;
Too late I knew 'twas "Die Lorelei."
—Exchange.

A NATIVE AMERICAN TEA.

Mate Is Its Name and Hosts of People Like It.

"Taste that," said a tea merchant to a reporter the other day, as he handed him a curiously shaped bowl full of a thin, brownish liquor with something that looked like a tobacco pipe resting in it, bowl downward. The reporter put his lips to the stem of the pipe and sucked at it cautiously.

"What is it?" he asked. "It tastes like weak tea."

"That's just what it is," answered the merchant, "but it's a brand of tea I'm pretty sure you never tasted before. That's a genuine American tea—grown in America, cured in America, indigenous to America and consumed in large quantities for years by hundreds of thousands of Americans, and yet I'll be bound you never heard of it."

"Perhaps not," admitted the reporter guardedly. "What state is it raised in? Is some four story brick tea farm down here in Water street responsible for it? Willow leaves, arsenic and a patent essence of theine, or something of that sort, eh?"

"Not at all," said the merchant, a little indignant. "It's a perfectly genuine and unadulterated article. Its native state is Paraguay, and that country raises enough for its own consumption and 5,000,000 pounds annually for export to other South American countries."

"Oh, South American," exclaimed the reporter. "You misled me by saying American."

"Did I?" said the merchant sarcastically. "And why, pray? That's one of the annoying peculiarities of this people. They're too conceited to get themselves a distinctive name, but in a lordly way dub themselves Americans. They speak of Brazilians, Canadians, Chilians, Paraguayans and the other millions of Americans as if they had no right to that title at all."

"But about the tea," interrupted the reporter apprehensively. "What do you call it?"

"Mate is the name of it," replied the merchant, "pronounced 'mat-eh.' And many South Americans are very fond of it. You have just had the pleasure of drinking it in the native manner. That curious bowl is not made of papier mache, as you might think, but is a gourd, trained into that shape while growing. The natives are experts in that line, and by binding the green gourd here and there with cords, or bending it one way and another, they make it take a diversity of shapes before it becomes ripe enough to be cut, dried, scooped out and used as a utensil.

"It will not stand fire of course, but the mate is first put in the gourd, and then boiling water is poured on it. After a few moments a pipe or tube is inserted, and the liquor is then drawn off by suction.

"What looks like the bowl of the pipe," continued the tea merchant, as he lifted it from the liquid and allowed the reporter to examine it, "is in reality a strainer, which prevents the grounds from reaching the mouth. It is made in the shape of a bulb or ball, and this one is a curiosity in its way, for it is all woven by hand, in very fine meshes, from a species of dried grass. Metal ones are more common, and the rich have silver strainers. This is an old style one, and I value it on that account. It is called a bombilla.—New York Tribune.

International Money Orders.

I believe that there should be a reduction in the rate on international money orders. At present it is eight cents on a $10 order and forty-five cents on a $100 order. These rates should be reduced one-half. Dr. C. F. MacDonald, superintendent of the money order system, has recommended the increase of the maximum amount of a single international money order from $50 to $100. Such a change would produce uniformity in respect to the maximum amount between the domestic and the international money order, and would, besides, tend to reduce the expenses of the international money order system, inasmuch as for sums from $50 to $100 a single order would be required in lieu of two, as at present.

Since the postmasters and clerks who issue the orders, and the exchange officers who certify them, are compensated for their labor, not upon the basis of the amounts of the orders, but upon that of the number of transactions at a fixed rate per transaction, the lessening of expense in the item of clerk hire in postoffices would be by no means inconsiderable. There is a steady increase in this branch of the government's business.—Ex-Postmaster General James in Century.

A Really Poor Author.

When Dr. Johnson was a resident of Grub street he made the acquaintance of a poet named Samuel Boyse, whose poem on the Deity and other works had earned him high praise. Boyse could not go abroad to seek work because his clothes were in pawn, so he lay abed with his arms thrust through two holes in the insective blanket, which was his only covering, writing and starving. Johnson raised enough money to get his clothes for him, but two days later Boyse was in bed again, eating a stew of beef and mushrooms purchased by the repawning of his suit. "I might as well eat while I may," he said, "for I must some day starve, whether I will or not."—Collector.

The Distance We Move in a Year.

The circumference of the earth's orbit is about 612,500,500 miles, that of the moon about 1,500,493 miles.—New York Journal.

SHE TURNED THE TABLES.

But Luck Deserted the Strategic Wife at the Last Moment.

Dinner was ordered at half past 6. At 7 o'clock Trotter reached home and was met at the door by his wife, all resplendent in evening dress.

"Great Cæsar!" he cried. "What's the meaning of this?"

"I merely wanted to be prompt for once," she answered sweetly, "and not keep you waiting tonight before going out. Come, my dear, the soup is on the table."

The poor, tired man sat meekly down and took a hasty mouthful. "It's stone cold," he gasped.

"Is it?" was the gentle reply. "I'm so sorry. It was ready just in time."

He said nothing, but devoted a great deal of time to thought. The overdone, tasteless dinner was hurried through with until the coffee came. Trotter took a deep draft and was unable to breathe for a moment. It was redhot, having been on the stove during the period of waiting. Still he maintained a dignified silence and laid down the cup with a sigh.

"Come, my dear," said his wife, referring to a slip of paper in her hand. "Never mind the coffee—bad for your nervous system. Hurry up stairs now and get ready."

"What!" he gasped.

"Yes, dear, that is what you said last time. I have it all written down here. Now, dress quickly and don't keep the carriage waiting more than four hours."

He remembered the quotation and rose meekly from the table.

Then began a race against time. He cut himself thrice in shaving, lost a collar button, ruined a beautiful shirt front in putting in his studs, but notwithstanding was dressed in 28 minutes and came down stairs just as the carriage rolled up to the door.

"Ready at last, eh?" read his wife from the paper.

"Yes, my dear," he returned mildly.

Just then his wife turned for a brief glance in the mirror before arranging her cloak, and as she looked a sudden torrent of tears burst forth.

"Oh, Tom!" she cried, "why didn't you tell me? M-m-my hair is coming down and h-has to be fixed all over. I-I'm so sorry."

But the cruel man only sat down, drew out a cigar and laughed, and as his wife darted up stairs he cried after her: "I say, my dear, won't you leave that paper with me? I want to know just what to say."—New York Herald.

The Need of Muscular Exercise.

The English volunteer movement and the popularity of the bicycle have tended to counteract the disuse of the muscles engendered in a large proportion of town residents, but there are still numbers of persons of both sexes who require vigorous muscular exercise in order to maintain health. The centralization of many domestic industries may have improved the character of the products thus manufactured or of the work performed, but when bread was made and washing was done at home the female members of many families fairly well off, but not too richly endowed with this world's goods, were profitably employed in kneading the dough and ironing the linen.

Healthy exercise of the muscles being in many cases no longer regarded as a necessity for the maintenance of well being, the latter end of this century has produced the revival of a practice which is recorded in the earliest medical papyrus in the British museum verifying the old adage that there is nothing new under the sun.—National Review.

A Nose Three Hundred Feet Long.

There is a remarkable natural curiosity on a small tributary of the Mohawk river in Montgomery county, N. Y., known all over New England as "Anthony's Nose." It is situated on the extremity of a mountain called "the Klips," and when viewed from the river at the entrance to the highlands has the perfect shape and general appearance of a human nose at least 300 feet long! Opposite Fort Montgomery, in Putnam county, on the east side of the Hudson river, there is another nose shaped projection known to the frequenters of that locality as "The Old Man's Nasal Appendage."—St. Louis Republic.

Russians During the Turkish War.

I was struck with the utter absence of enthusiasm and the dislike to the war. In the canteen tent I frequently heard officers of the guard who had not yet been under fire making use of such expressions as, "Ah, if I were only lucky enough to be back in St. Petersburg," or, "I'd give somebody a good round sum to give me a slight flesh wound," etc. The wounded in the hospital frequently spoke in indignant terms of the officers, which, as a rule, is certainly not the habit of the Russian soldier.—"Experiences of a Prussian Officer."

A Chance For an Inventor.

The railroad companies should contrive some way by which both sides of the car shall be the shady side in summer. It would save strangers a great deal of anxiety when making choice of seats, and of course the companies would make more money, as it is fair to suppose that the seats on both sides would then be taken.—Boston Transcript.

IRELAND'S POLICE.

An Armed Guard That is Distributed all Over the Emerald Isle.

CENTRAL AUTHORITY IN DOUBLIN.

How the Irish Constabulary is Controlled, Equipped and Disciplined.—12,000 in the Ranks.

The Irish constabulary has been in existence in its present form with but few alterations for the last thirty-five years, having been originally organized by Mr. Drummond, who was under secretary for Ireland from 1835 to 1840. Before this date the peace was preserved in Ireland by barony constables appointed by the grand jury and the lord lieutenant. They were quite incapable of subduing any serious riot, and the fact that they were armed and equipped in a different manner in nearly every county interfered with their harmony of action and caused them to present the most ludicrous contrasts when a number were assembled together for any particular duty. Mr. Drummond, who had a great talent for organization, soon after his arrival in Ireland replaced them with the constabulary of Ireland, as it was first called. This force was uniformly armed and equipped and was controlled by one central authority in Dublin.

From time to time the force was increased and additional duties were imposed upon it, until now it numbers nearly 12,000 men, and in addition to performing the ordinary police work for all Ireland (with the exception of Dublin, which has its own police) some of its members also perform the duties of revenue officers, taking agricultural statistics, the census, etc., and lately many of the constabulary were employed in regulating the distribution of relief in the congested districts.

As I have said, the force now consists of about 12,000 men, who are graded as head constables, sergeants and constables. It is officered by an inspector general, Sir Andrew Reed; one deputy inspector general, three assistant inspectors general, thirty-six county inspectors and 227 district inspectors, the latter being divided into three classes, according to their seniority.

The admission to the force as an officer is their physical qualifications. The successful candidates have no difficulty in obtaining a nomination from the lord lieutenant; but as very few vacancies occur annually the competition is unusually keen and candidates require to be exceedingly well posted in the subjects on which they are examined.

Candidates must be unmarried and under twenty-six years of age, and must be able to undergo a severe medical examination as to their physical qualifications. The successful candidates are sent to the Dublin depot as cadets for three months, during which period they are on probation and receive only the pay of a sergeant—viz., £75 8s. per annum.

At the expiration of about three months the cadet is usually appointed a third class district inspector when his pay, with allowances for a horse, a house and a servant, etc., is increased to close on to £300 a year, and as soon as a vacancy occurs he is drafted off to a county, where he is placed in charge of a district, under a county inspector, and then his responsible duties may be said to commence. From time to time he is moved from one district to another, gradually rising to the position of first class district inspector, when his pay is increased to between £400 and £500 a year, including allowances. His next promotion will be to the rank of county inspector, when his pay is slightly increased, and in this rank he will probably remain, retiring at the age of sixty-five on a pension of about £500 a year.

The rank and file are nearly all Irish and chiefly the sons of farmers. On enlistment they are also sent to the depot to be drilled and put through a course of musketry, as they are armed with the Snider carbine. After becoming efficient they are drafted off to counties and districts. No man is taken who is less than 5 feet 9 inches in height, and all must produce a good character and be able to read and write well. So little difficulty is experienced in getting recruits that there are at present the names of 460 candidates on the roll kept by the commandant of the depot in Dublin. The pay is very good, rising from about £40 yearly to about £150 as a head constable, including allowances.

The men are neatly dressed in a dark green uniform, and are armed with Snider carbine, sword bayonet and baton. The latter is the only weapon usually carried, except at night and in disturbed districts, when it is generally supplemented with a revolver or carbine.

There is exceedingly little crime among the men, drunkenness being almost the only serious offense, and that being very rare, which is rather a wonder when you consider in what desolate and wretched places two or three constables may be stationed with no officer near them.

Part of the duty of the men in these country places is to patrol at night, every patrol being out from three to six hours, a portion of the time being always spent in ambush with a view to surprising moonlighters, etc. One of the most uncongenial duties of the police is to protect the sheriff and his subordinates at an eviction.

In addition to the ordinary police force on foot there is also a small mounted force whose members are usually quartered in the larger towns. The force has always been conspicuous for its soldierly bearing, loyalty and steadiness, and also for the extraordinary efficiency displayed in performing police and detective duties under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty.—New York Herald.

An Alphabetical Clothesline.

Porterze Irnchzizkowskelowski is a San Francisco cabinet maker, and Peterje Zmnchzizkomskekowlowski is a Buffalo boiler maker. Their name consolidated would make a first class clothesline.—Omaha Bee.

TALKING SHOP.

A Very Disagreeable Habit Which the New Yorker Indulges to the Extreme.

Very few people realize how utterly stupid and uninteresting to an outsider is the almost universal habit of "talking shop"—that is, keeping the conversation in channels of exclusively individual interest. New York people especially are wont to consider their local interests paramount, and when a visitor from any other city or any one who is not in their "set" happens to be among them they almost invariably ignore them and talk "over their heads," as it were, leaving their unfortunate guest to glean what amusement he or she can from the purely personal talk which is not in the least interesting to an outsider.

This criticism is more applicable to women than to men and is particularly noticeable in the fashionable set. Masculine interests are naturally broader and more cosmopolitan, and men's talk therefore is not so circumscribed. But woe be to the stranger who finds herself left to the tender mercies of a fashionable lot of women in New York. She is simply and entirely "out of it" and is alone in a crowd, the most unendurable solitude imaginable. This is not an imaginary charge to bring against New York women, by the way. It is a well known fact and one that has frequently been commented upon.

Less rude perhaps, but quite as boring to an outsider, is the disposition to "talk shop" in the way of servants, children and various other domestic matters on the part of kind hearted matrons, who would not for the world intentionally neglect a guest or a visitor. But who cannot fancy that any other subject can be so interesting as their servants' delinquencies or their children's illnesses? What can be more tiresome to an outsider than to be suddenly dropped into a community who have some common interest in which he is totally uninterested? We are all such egotists, after all, and it seems so natural to think that what absorbs us should interest others that it is hard for us to realize that we may on occasions be both selfish and ill bred.—New New York Tribune.

An Electric Shaving Pot.

An addition to the recent electrical appliances has appeared in the shape of an electrically heated shaving pot. This pot can be made instantly available in any room to which current for light is supplied. The base of the pot is hollow, like the bottom of a champagne bottle, and a lamp is slipped inside, the bottom of the pot being closed up by a metal reflector having a circular hole in it, through which the neck of the lamp passes into the lampholder fixed on the base.

A small amount of light passes out below the reflector through a ring of glass just above the cap of the lamp and is reflected by the white base below. This light is more than sufficient to use the apparatus by in a bedroom. One point in which this appliance differs from other electric kettles is that lamps of various candle power can be readily inserted. The water can be kept hot with an eight candle power, boiling with a 16 candle power, or rapidly boiled with a 50 candle power. The cost of using this pot for the daily shave for a week is about 2 cents.—New York Telegram.

How Javanese Settle Quarrels.

The Javanese manner of settling quarrels is quite original. When one man has offended another, the injured party gives notice that he is angry by drawing in the sand before the door of the offender a circle with a straight line across it, indicating that his affection, which would have been eternal, has been cut in two. Friends of both parties then shut them up. They parley awhile, then pretend to be born again, prattle as little children, and finally as men become reconciled and embrace. Should one be refractory and refuse to be conciliated, he is ostracized by the community so effectually that he is soon brought to terms. It is just possible that our enlightened citizens might consider this method better than knockdown arguments and certainly much cheaper than going to law.—Harper's Bazar.

Rules For the Napkins.

There is a good deal of uncertainty as to whether it is or is not the thing to fold a napkin after a formal meal. If one is staying in the house and knows that napkin rings are in use there, it seems a reflection upon that custom to fling the napkin down in an untidy heap. An elegantly appointed table deserves better treatment, even at the end of the meal, than those disheveled piles of napery too. Therefore it always seems fittest to simply half fold the napkin and not attract attention to it either by one obtrusive habit or the other.—Philadelphia Press.

Don't Chew Toothpicks.

Don't, oh, don't chew toothpicks after meals. I have seen, says a correspondent, the most charming looking girls dancing out of fashionable dining rooms with toothpicks clinched between their pearly teeth as though their lives depended on it. A drowning man will clutch at a straw, they say, but a woman should be going down for the third time before she should clutch at a toothpick.

A TEXAN'S NERVE.

The Minister With the "Old Plug Hat" had Plenty of Courage.

SUBDUED A PAIR OF DESPERADOES.

A Ranger's Yarn About the Days When Texas was not so Much Civilized as it is at Present.

At one of the social meetings held at a clergyman's house recently an old Texan was a guest. Although advanced in years his figure was tall, straight and athletic, and evidently he had been a man of action and adventure. His hearty, natural manner and ready conversation soon made him a favorite with all present. Some one in the company suggested that he might describe or tell a story of frontier life. Said he:

There are a good many stories to tell about that kind of life, and I hardly know what to pick out suitable for church folks, but perhaps you might like to hear about "Old Plug Hat," a young Methodist minister who came our way nigh on to thirty-five years ago.

Well, about that time a young, slender chap came to our cattle ranch, which was something like forty miles west of San Antonio. He said he had studied for the ministry in some Connecticut college, I forget which, had broken his health, wanted to rough it with us to see if he could get strong again, was willing to do anything for his keep, or would pay his way. His pleasant, frank way won the boys at once. One of his peculiarities, which I suppose came from his prim Yankee training, used to amuse us. Every Sunday he'd carefully fix himself up city fashion, and his shiny silk hat appeared odd among a score and more of sombreros. Some one playfully nicknamed him "Old Plug Hat," and he was oftener called that than anything else. He never bored us with church things.

About three months before he left for his home, two noted desperadoes, part Mexican, part Indian, but really more devil, made their appearance in our region. They were known as Black Mex and Big Cactus. They had been long feared and hated border terrors on account of their cruel, cunning, bloodthirsty character.

We and the ranchmen near us felt rather gloomy when we found out that the wretches had appeared in our neighborhood, for we realized that sooner or later some of our bands would muster a man or more less. You see, those weren't railroad days down there then as now, and there were times when one or two of us had to ride on errands to town. Several good fellows were robbed and killed in the first six weeks after they began to prowl. One was from our camp.

It got so serious that we called a crowd together and held a sort of a council of war. Mind you, there was plenty there who would have openly faced one or both of the rascals, but nobody wanted to run recklessly into an ambush. Lots of plans were suggested as to how we might squelch or capture the miscreants, but nothing seemed to fit the case without foolish risks.

"Old Plug Hat, how would you like to tackle 'em?" half playfully asked one of the company of the young parson, who modestly sat in the meeting.

To the surprise of the boys the youngster eagerly rose and said:

"I'll willingly take the chances, and was only waiting to ask the privilege. I'll make the next trip to town alone, and if I meet with the scoundrels and they don't get the pull on me, I'll guarantee to wipe them out; so please make a motion that I'm to go."

Somebody who didn't want to see the young feller's feelings hurt by leaving him out of the talk made the motion. I at once seconded it and urged that the boy be allowed to try himself as a scout. While the youngster was making his offer it was plain to me that he had hit upon some ingenious scheme that only needed good luck and courage for a trial. My war record, such as it was, gave me a good deal of influence with the boys, and as I seemed satisfied to risk my chum, it was finally agreed that Plug Hat should go. When the meeting broke up I asked him what his plan was, but he only laughed and said, "If I come back you'll find out."

The second morning afterward he started. He picked out a good horse, put on his Sunday clothes, silk hat included, filled his belt with revolvers, fastened his saddlepouch and bade us goodby, making most of us feel pretty glum. Well, to shorten the story, that night while we were at supper into camp rode Plug Hat. He dismounted coolly, sat down among us and began to eat. He couldn't answer the thick volley of questions given him, but after supper, in a quiet, commonplace way, he told us about his adventure.

He had ridden about twenty miles from camp, and had turned out of Red Stone pass to cross a quarter mile lonely spot that led to an easy riding road. He was half way across when from behind the rocks or foothills out sprang Black Mex from one side and Big Cactus from the other. Of course they "held him up," as it's now termed. Cactus seized his bridle and covered him with a revolver. Mex held another at his ear and made him dismount. He then took all of the revolvers from his prisoner's belt and sounded his bosom and pockets for any that might be hidden.

Then he made him sit down a few feet away and proceeded to rifle the pouch. Cactus kept the boy covered, but as the latter was deprived of his belt weapons and would not be likely to attempt a knife attack upon his brawny captors, even if he had a bowie, vigilance relaxed. In one of these unguarded seconds off came the plug hat, out of it flashed the famous short barrel, and two of the worst fiends that ever pestered the southwest were out of existence.

Well, we and the boys, far and near, were mighty proud of Plug Hat, and some of the ranch owners offered to stake him high or take him in pards. He wouldn't stay, and he soon started north to preach.

Did I ever see him again? What was his real name? Yes, I've seen him nearly every New Year's since I've settled north. As for his name, if he'll quit scowling like a hungry Comanche and stop shaking his head like a balky mustang, I'll introduce you to him right now!—New York Tribune.

Reason Enough.

Old Gentleman—What do you mean, sir, by marrying my daughter and trying to keep it secret?

Young Hansom—I am fond of good living, and didn't want the waiter girls at my boarding house to find out that I was married.—New York Weekly.

An Absentminded Jeweler.

Mrs. Justrich—These diamonds are genuine, of course?

Jeweler—Certainly; I know the manufacturer personally.—Jewelers' Circular.

Stories of Great Luck.

Captain Ben Ferguson, collector on the ferryboat Hite, is always reminiscent. The other day the captain said to me: "You seldom hear of a man making $90,000 in one night in these days, but I know of such an instance. Mr. Coleman, who ran a foundry on Washington street, near Brook, did it. In relating it to me he exhibited no delight whatever. His words were: 'Captain, I made $90,000 last night; went to bed early and slept soundly. You know the price of iron went up, and fortunately I had enough on hand, which I had purchased at a low figure, to net me a fortune.' As Captain Ferguson concluded the story he told another of how Dennis Long made $200,000 because the price of iron dropped out of sight. It was just at a time when Mr. Long had failed in business and told Captain Ferguson that he was $400,000 in debt.

"Well," said the captain, "Dennis Long went up to Indianapolis to bid on the construction of the city waterworks. There was but one other bidder, and Mr. Long was awarded the contract. Not long after iron began fluctuating, and Long's estimate having been made on the basis that iron would advance still more in price, it already being high at the time, he of course found that as it decreased he was reaping a golden harvest. Well, iron went down and down. When it stopped, it was worth hardly anything. Mr. Long, as I said, made $200,000 by this, and he's been making money ever since."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Rats Are Great Travelers.

Rats do not, as one would suppose, remain on the ship, but get off at various ports, and after remaining a while ship on some other vessel for another voyage. The water rats or wharf rats are great travelers and make frequent voyages around the lakes and even around the world—the latter as I discovered while engaged in West India service. There are here now rats from almost every part of the globe. Why, I saw four colossal Jamaica rats, with their white bellies, skipping about in the moonlight a few weeks ago, and only yesterday I killed two Indian male rats not 200 feet from where we were standing.

Rats are great climbers when they find it necessary to be so. Upon one of my voyages not long ago we had a long spell of warm weather, and there was no water in the hold which the small army of rats on board could get at. One night we put some water up at the cross trees and waited for the result. Well, the rats just swarmed up the ratlines and went for the water. We killed as many of them as we could as they came down, and some of them jumped overboard and were drowned. But we could not kill them all, and a few made the entire voyage with us.—Interview in Chicago Tribune.

Bismarck's Advice to Students.

Only now, and in a roundabout way, via Bonn, has the text of the speech which Prince Bismarck made at the reception of Bonn students become known. The prince confessed that at the university he neglected study, but added: "The only thing that I am sorry for on looking back to those times is that I could not later on make up for what I had neglected then. What one has learned afterward does not remain so firmly in one's memory. I do not dissuade you from working, but I am not horrified if my sons commit studentlike excesses, and above all things I believe that the student's life in corporations has this advantage—that it somewhat steels the character by subjecting each to the criticism of his comrades. This is a great thing. As long as one belongs to a corporation, to the opinion of which one attaches much importance, one does not easily go astray. The same thing plays an important part later on in life. What is it that is the backbone of German officials? The university and the sword-knot."—Berlin Cor. London News.

How to Live if You Wish to Live Long.

Aside from the very important and controlling influence of inheritance, of diet and of temperate habits, the points to be learned from the few statistical data attainable are that longevity is promoted by a quiet, peaceful life in a retired and rural community, where there is freedom from nervous strain and worrying and excessively laborious toil. The business man, with increasing cares and responsibilities, the mill operative toiling hard to keep together the souls and bodies of himself and his family, the politicians, the hardworking professional men, are not the chief contributors to the centenarian ranks. Dr. Holyoke indeed became a centenarian, but his example has rarely been followed by his professional brethren.—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Where "Sterling" Came From.

Sterling signifies money from the legalized standard of coinage of Great Britain. According to one theory the term originated as follows: It is a corruption of Easterling—a person from north Germany, on the continent of Europe, and therefore from the east in geographical relation to England. The Easterlings were ingenious artisians who came to England in the reign of Henry III to refine the silver money, and the coin they produced was called moneta Easterlingorum—the money of the Easterlings.—New York Evening Sun.

Lightning and Rain.

It is popularly supposed that the sudden downpour which usually follows a bright flash of lightning is in some way caused by the flash. Meteorologists have proven that this is not the case and that, exactly to the contrary, it is not only possible but highly probable that the sudden increased precipitation is the real cause of the flash.—St. Louis Republic.

Why Fogg Is Puzzled.

"There are two things," remarked Fogg in a contemplative mood, "that I don't understand. One of these is how the world got along before I came into it and the other how it is going to get along after I have left it."—Exchange.

SILENCE REIGNED.

How a Chinese Banquet was Ruined by a Mongolian Ward McAllister.

DUPLICITY OF A SOCIAL DICTATOR.

Honors to a Minister Plenipotentiary That Plunged the Celestial 400 Into Gloom and Anger.

The Four Hundred and more of Chinatown—that is to say, the 400 and more chicken butchers, pawnbrokers and sausage manufacturers, were in a wild flutter of social excitement. The inciting cause of the furore was the dinner given by the Merchants' Exchange of Chinatown to the minister plenipotentiary from Peking, Yang Yu, and the score of pig tailed diplomats in his train. On the previous evening his excellency had been dined in the true oriental style by the Chinese Six Companies and Attorney Riordan, and last night it came to the turn of the unclassified men of trade in the Mongolian colony to stuff the representative of the Celestial empire with all the delicacies known to their cuisine.

The restaurant is situated on Dupont street, near Commercial, in a three story structure, with balconies in the oriental style and a profusion of tinsel, red paint, Chinese lanterns and music that would set the teeth of an alligator on edge. To this repository of Mongolian delicacies all the invited guests were proudly wheeled in American hacks piloted by acute Jehus who figured with grim satisfaction on the glorious opportunity to afflict the heathen and in some degree even up matters by charging them six prices for the unaccustomed luxury of a ride in a four wheeled chariot.

The hour of the dinner was 7 o'clock to the minute. In Peking this is the fashionable time for taking the evening meal, for the law of Confucius has so set it for all time in China.

Precisely at 7 o'clock the hacks began to roll up to the Dupont street restaurant, and the anxious but delighted pork butchers, cigar stuffers and fish peddlers began to roll out and elbow each other up stairs in the trial of the plenipotentiary, from whom they were separated by 20 diplomats in costumes that looked like the hand painted nightshirts conferred on popular bridegrooms by admiring female relatives. The merchants were also attired in long flowing garments of the robe de nuit pattern.

The guests were soon seated without any ceremony, but with much sorrow, for a cold blooded social plot developed itself the moment that the banquet hall was reached.

It was expected, of course, that the plenipotentiary would take a seat somewhere in the main banquet hall, where the orators of Spofford alley, which is noted for its eloquent speakers, would have a free whack at him. One fat pork butcher had a roll of Chinese lithographed eloquence in his pocket, and several Jackson street and Cum Cook alley financiers were about as well heeled. It promised to be a great night for the Chinese language, and in expectation of a prolonged flow of eloquence a brass band and an extra stock of rice brandy had been provided. The unexpected, however, happened, as always does occur on momentous occasions.

The Ward McAllister of Chinatown is a sleek pawnbroker who does business back of the Jackson Street theater. His dictum is supreme court law on all social questions within a radius of six blocks of his store, and he naturally fell into the position of chief director of the night's festivities. He had been much sought after for several days by aspiring merchants who desired to sit as close as possible to the plenipotentiary, and every wire was pulled to further such ambition. Merchants who can draw their checks for four figures approached him under the delicate pretense of being hard pressed and soaked their silver watches. He has done a roaring trade for several days, but his prosperity is at an end.

It is suspected that he tacitly allowed at least 50 merchants to believe that he could rub elbows with the plenipotentiary. Matters reached such a crisis at 7 o'clock that there was nothing left for the Mongolian Ward McAllister but to snub the whole band of ambitious guests and thus get himself out of the frying pan, so to speak, by jumping into the fire. To the unspeakable consternation of the guests, the head of the grand procession did not stop when it reached the middle of the spacious banquet hall, all bedecked with berries and redolent of burning sandal wood, odoriferous punks and delicious birds' nest soup, which, next to boiled cauliflower and corn beef and cabbage, is the most fragrant of all kitchen concoctions.

Right straight ahead went the plenipotentiary, piloted by the Mongolian McAllister, and before the paralyzed merchants could catch their breath the minister and suit were out of sight in a snug chamber at the farther end of the banquet hall, where all that could be seen of them was the occasional flutter of the plenipotentiary's fan or a glimpse of a diplomatic foot stuck out beyond the edge of a screen that hid it from the vox populi.

A distressing silence fell on the assembled merchants, and dark and significant scowls were turned on the Mongolian Ward McAllister, who, after ushering the plenipotentiary out of sight, took a seat with a couple of athletic looking pork butchers in a distant corner of the hall.

The menu, which comprised everything in the markets of Chinatown, was discussed with evident pleasure by the plenipotentiary and the diplomatic corps, for occasionally bursts of merriment come over the screen from their room, but the motley crowd in the main hall had neither eyes nor stomach for the feast. They chewed mechanically on their shark's fins and went through the pretense of shoveling rice and mince duck with their chop sticks, but their appetites were gone, and the only thirst that afflicted them was a thirst for vengeance on the man who had humiliated and betrayed them.

After feasting for an hour and a half in this sequestered nook the plenipotentiary and suit reappeared, and bowing to the merchants, who kowtowed right and left, strode down stairs to their carriages and rattled off to the Stockwell theater.

The Ward McAllister of Chinatown let himself out of the restaurant through a skylight, and at the latest accounts was awaiting the society reports of the banquet in The Spofford Alley Gazette on the roofs of Chinatown.—San Francisco Chronicle.

His Contribution.

"Won't you subscribe something to our fund, Mr. Brief?"

Lawyer—Have you asked Bronson?

Collector—No.

Lawyer—Well, I'd advise you to ask Bronson. He'll give you something handsome.

Collector—But your subscription?

Lawyer—Oh—I? Oh, yes. Well, I won't charge you anything for my advice about Bronson. Good morning.—Exchange.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2 1894

The frequent brief dispatches from Germany relating to the silver question indicate that the subject is becoming a very live one in William's dominions. Von Caprivi has been closely allied with the gold monometallists since and before his elevation to power, but Bismark has for many years manifested a strong leaning towards bimetallism. It is just possible, now that the old Chancellor has secured the ear of the Emperor again that he may pour into it some sensible suggestions, which may bear fruit that will benefit William and the German people. Certainly William can have no desire to see the present depressed condition of trade in his country continue. It only needs an influential person with a thorough knowledge of the subject, such as Bismark has, to make it clear to the Emperor that the repression of enterprise in Germany and throughout the civilized world is wholly due to the depreciation of prices. This idea once grasped by the young Emperor, it is safe to say that he would not be long in throwing the weight of his influence to restore the old condition of affairs, when gold and silver formed the money metals of the world, and commercial men were not continually apprehensive of the result that must flow from the diminution of their combined volume.

The cyanide process of extracting gold is likely to do much for Colorado in the treatment of ores of low quality, as it has succeeded wonderfully on the Randt in South Africa. At present on old methods, ores which produce less than one ounce and a half troy are unprofitable, but there are thousands of tons averaging four and a half ounces being raised weekly in Colorado, and there is now a much greater activity shown in gold mining than when silver held the field. The product will be more than doubled this year. In 1893 it was $8,500,000, and it is estimated that this year it may reach to $25,000,000. All of the arts of the metallurgist, however, do not get rid of the high charges for transportation of ores. Some other economy is needed for that leakage.

Arthur McEwen's "Letter" is the latest addition to the San Francisco press, and it is no joke to say that it "fills a long felt want." Mr. McEwen is the leader among California journalists and is in the position to tell the whole truth in his "Letter." The first victim was M. H. de Young, editor of the "Chronicle" and an aspirant for the United States senatorship from California. Mr. de Young was literally roasted and can no longer hope to gain the coveted place as a senator. Mr. McEwen proposes to show up the frauds among the business men and politicians of San Francisco, and no man is better qualified for the task than he. The subscription price of the "Letter" is $4 per annum or ten cents per copy.

They do not seem to have much need of court interpreters in Luzern county, Pa. where the district attorney, whose name is Gorman, speaks not only English and French, but also the Polish (Magyar), Lithuanian and Slav tongues. The working population of that county is composed very largely of those nativities; and young Gorman mastered all those dialects thoroughly before attaining his majority. The advantage of such an officer in examining foreign-born witnesses is almost incalculable in these days of industrial troubles, when every mob of rioters is lead by some person of alien parentage.

At a late meeting of the Hawaiian council in Honolulu the committee on judiciary reported in favor of choosing delegates to sit with the council and prepare a constitution for a permanent form of government. Although there is an overwhelming feeling in favor of annexation, it is considered time to change from a provisional to a permanent government, which can entertain all questions relating to annexation on an independent basis.

Mr. Waldorf Astor's London newspaper objects to the course of Admiral Benham at Rio. Most English newspapers do, and it is natural that the Anglomaniac grandson of a German fur peddler should fall into the same way of thinking.

Paris seems to be thoroughly sprinkled with dynamite bombs. It will require the heads of several Vaillants to quell nihilistic disturbances in the French capital.

[Official.]

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 5, 1894, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1894 and ending May 9, 1895. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Fifth day of April, 1894, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

ROBT. LOVE,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894. m3 4w

[Official.]

Proposals For Printing Great Register.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made January 5 1894, proposals will be received by said Board for the printing of, at a stated price per name, four hundred (400) copies of the Great Register of voters of said County, to contain about one thousand (1,000) names. Copy to be prepared by the County Clerk, the final sheets thereof to be delivered on Tuesday, October 30 1894 and the work must be completed on or within five days thereafter. The form and style to comply with the Political Code and Section 1056 as amended March 31, 1891.

All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Printing Great Register," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and no bids will be received later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, April 5 1894.

Said bids will be opened by said Board of Supervisors on Thursday, the Fifth day of April, 1894, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

ROBT LOVE,
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk. Chairman.
Dated March 1, 1894.

[Official.]

Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 5, 1894, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning May 10, 1894, and ending May 9, 1895.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year, to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contract.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Fifth day of April, 1894, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

ROBT. LOVE,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894. m3 4w

[Official.]

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books, 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books, 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.

All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white Ledger paper, substantially bound and ruled as usual.

3,000 Assessment lists for 1894
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings, in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state prices separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Fifth day of April 1894, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on the said 5th day of April, 1894.

ROBT LOVE, Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894.

[Official.]

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 4, 1894, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1893-94. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems nonpareil for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and opened by said Board on Thursday, April 5 1894, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. of said day, the right to reject any bid being reserved.

ROBT. LOVE,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894. m3-4w

[Official.]

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 5, 1894, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1894, and ending May 9 1895.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Fifth day of April, 1894, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

ROBERT LOVE,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. Hession Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894. m3-4w

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY LEASE OF REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE MADE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

UPON READING AND FILING THE petition of William L. Hunter, Executor of the last will and testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, praying for an order authorizing, empowering and directing him to lease certain real estate belonging to said estate, described as follows, to wit: The S ½ of the S E ¼ and the S ½ of the S W ¼ of Sec. No. 10; the E ½ of the S E ¼ of Sec. No. 9 and the N E ¼ of Sec. No. 15, all in township No. 10 S. R. 34 E., M. D. M., situate in Inyo County, California.

It is ordered that all persons interested in said estate be and appear before the Judge of said Court on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1894, at said Judge's Chambers, in the Court House in Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, at ten o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be made authorizing, empowering and directing the said Executor to lease the said real estate from the date thereof until the 1st day of November, 1894, for the rental of $400.00, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the said petition on file in said Court.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county, for at least two successive weeks next before the day set for said hearing.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of said Superior Court.
Dated February 27th, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Administrator of the estate of Frank Silva, deceased.
Dated March 1st, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.
mar3 5t

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1893, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GOFMAN,
Tax-Collector.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE,
SHAMPOOING
AND BATHS.

Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED
OVERALLS
AND
SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

OSITO, 19,726.

By McKinney, 2:11¼

OSITO, 19,726.

McKINNEY, 8818
4 year-old record 2:12¼
5 year-old race record 2:14
6 year-old race record 2:11¼
Sire of Sir Credit (3) 2:28¼
McZeus (2) 2:29¼
McKinney, at 6-years-old is the sire of two colts in the 2:30 list. Last year he won the great free-for-all race at Stockton, trotting the fastest heat in 2:11¼, beating Klamath, Ottinger, Steve Whipple and others. He was bred in Kentucky and brought to California when a yearling.

ALCYONE, 732
Record, 2:27
Sire of ten with records from 2:08 to 2:19¾, and thirty with records from 2:08 to 2:30. His sons have produced nineteen with records under 2:30

GEORGE WILKES, 519
Record, 2:22
Sire of fourteen with records from 2:13½ to 2:19½, seventy-five with records from 2:13½ to 2:30 and the dams of sixty-one with records from 2:09¾ to 2:30. His sons have produced 802 with records from 2:07¾ to 2:30

ALMA MATER
Dam of six with records from 2:22¾ to 2:30. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

HAMBLETONIAN 10 (Rysdyck's)
Sire of
Electioneer, sire of Arion, 2:07¾
Harold, sire of Maud S... 2:08¾
Dictator, sire of JayEyeSee 2:10
Volunteer, sire of St Julien 2:11¼
Egbert, sire of Egbhorne 2:12½
Etc., etc., etc.

DOLLY SPANKER
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

MAMBRINO PATCHEN, 58
Sire of twenty-one with records from 2:20½ to 2:30, and of dams of 83 in the 2:30 list.

ESTELLA (Thoroughbred)
By Imported Australian, sire of Joe Daniels and many other fast race horses.

ROSA SPRAGUE
Dam of McKinney, 2:11¼. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

GOV. SPRAGUE, 444
Record, 2:20¾
Sire of five with records from 2:15¼ to 2:19½, and of thirty-three with records from 2:15¼ to 2:30

RHODE ISLAND, 267.

BELL BRANDON, 2:20
By Hambletonian 10

ROSE KENNEY
Dam of Messenger Chief, 1825, sire of seventeen with records from 2:16¼ to 2:30

MAMBRINO MESSENGER

J. S. KINNEY MARE
By Mambrino Chief, 11, sire of six with records from 2:18¾ to 2:30 and of the dams of 23 in the 2:30 list.

TWILIGHT
Dam of Osito, 19,726. Osito is a dark bay, with white hind feet, a small star in the forehead. He was foaled March 15, 1892. When mature he will be 15½ hands high and will weigh about 1050 pounds. He has splendid trotting action, and at Los Angeles in October last, when one-year-old, he trotted a mile in 2:51 the last quarter being trotted in 39 seconds, a 2:36 gait.

OSITO will make the season of 1894 at Independence, Cal., limited to Eight mares of approved breeding.

TERMS, $50 For the Season

Irv. H. Mulholland,
Owner.

Independence, Cal.

OTHELLO, 16,057.
2-year-old record 2:28
2 year-old trial 2:23
2 year-old trial, ½ mile 1:08

SULTAN 1,513
Record, 2:24
Sire of Stamboul 2:07¼
Saladin 2:05¾
Lucy R 2:18¾
Ruby 2:19¾
Boy Rose 2:20¼
and twenty five in 2:30
and of the dams of
Regal Wilkes 2:17½
Grandee 2:20

MAMBRINO MESSENGER

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of Sultan 2:24
Tommy Gates 2:24
Del Sur 2:24½
and four others in 2:30

SULTANA
By Delmonico, 110, double grandson of Hambletonian, 10

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of the dams of
Sable Wilkes (2) 2:18
Bay Boy (1) 2:26¼
Rose 2:20½
and of others
2:20¼
2:30

LITTLE SKIP
Dam of Jarvis, 16,239

ODD FELLOW, 15,265
Sire of Rosa 2:21¾
Odd 2:28

ODD FELLOW, 15,265
Full brother Col. Hawkins 2:29½

KITTY CLYDE
By Geo. M. Patchen, 31, 2:27
Sire of Wells Fargo 2:18¾
and ten others in 2:30
And of dams of Sultan 2:18½
Maggie E 2:19¾
and six others in 2:30

SKIPPER

TIDET 9
Dam of Col. Hawkins 2:29½
Registered in the Great Brood Mare table.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and
Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO, CALIFORNIA.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
for obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

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MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
I. H. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

WALTER A. LAMAR
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.
FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and locked.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Price Reasonable.
A. J. TAYLOR.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind.
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

THE ODELL
TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL

J. C. WASSON. J. B. WASSON.
DENTISTS.
OFFICE OVER THE BANK OF BAKERSfield, opposite the Southern Hotel.
Prompt and careful treatment given on the easiest possible pain inflicted. Address
WASSON & WASSON,
Bakersfield, Cal.

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Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
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MACK & FORBES.
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WE WANT YOU
to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will teach you the business, which is so easy and simple that we can make it clear to any intelligent person who can read a page in two weeks. Many have made Two Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.
GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC

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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MARCH 2 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

MONDAY, February 26, 1894.

Estate of Sallie M. Bell, deceased—Filed letters of administration. Issued inventory and appraisement.

TUESDAY, February 27, 1894.

Estate of Thomas Parker, deceased—Filed decree allowing account.

Estate of John A. Hannah, deceased—Filed petition for authority to lease certain real estate.

Isabella Scovil vs. T. B. Scovil—Filed complaint. Issued summons.

WEDNESDAY February 28, 1894.

In the matter of the Guardianship of Irving O. Woodin—Filed petition for appointment of guardian.

THURSDAY, March 1, 1894.

Caffrey vs. Caffrey—Clerk's entry of default. Filed decree of divorce.

Estate of Frank Silva, deceased—Filed order appointing administrator. Issued letters of administration.

DIED.

DODGE—At Lone Pine, February 28, 1894, Mrs. Josiah G. Dodge, aged about 53 years.

Bar silver, 60½.

See the various notices for proposals in this issue.

A. O. Collins will arrive at Independence this evening.

March came in like a lamb but the lion was close at his heels.

Wonder if Barnes will give his regular 17th of Ireland ball this year?

Suit for divorce has been instituted in the Superior Court by Isabella Scovil.

The political pot begins to simmer. A good lively boil may be expected soon.

A special meeting of Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. will be held to-night.

Allie Shannon has "gone to be a sojer." At present he is stationed at Angel Island.

A. K. Briggs, formerly a merchant of Bishop, spent several days in town this week.

C. W. Craig arrived home last Monday from a visit to San Francisco and Southern California.

Independence is keeping up with the times, as the incendiary fire Wednesday night proves.

There is considerable horse talk about town which may culminate in a big race about July 4th.

Mrs. S. Williams of Big Pine arrived home last Monday from a visit of several weeks to the Big Fair.

Mrs. F. Rhine returned from San Francisco on Monday's train, where she has been on a visit for several weeks.

A good warm rain would be a boon to cattle men just now, as it would start the weeds and brush in the foothills.

Bart McGee, A. Schnoke and two others came down from Bishop early in the week with teams to go to work on the big canal.

Silver took a big drop last week, as low as 58 cents being quoted. The latest report, however, is a slight rise, the price being 60½.

Supervisor Uhlemeyer came down from Big Pine last Tuesday and spent a couple of days looking after the public highways of this section.

George W. White, head carpenter of the C. & O. R. R. visited Independence several days early in the week. His son, Jay White, is connected with the *Index*.

Wm. Arcularius intends starting for Mojave in a few days after a load of freight and will thereafter make regular trips. He has a fine team of twenty mules and will make quick trips. He offers to take pay in produce providing the advance charges to Mojave are paid in cash.

N. E. Conklin has entered the ranks of journalism as editor of the Kern City *Standard*, of which A. C. Maude, for many years editor of the Bakersfield *Californian*, is manager. The *Standard* is devoted to the interests of Kern City, formerly Sumner, especially and Kern county generally, and is a bright newsy journal.

A Dastardly Attempt.

A dastardly attempt was made by an incendiary Wednesday night to burn the residence of S. A. Densmore at Independence. About ten minutes past ten o'clock Mr. Densmore was awakened by an unusual noise and went down stairs to ascertain the cause. He found a pantry off the kitchen all in flames and was just in time to extinguish them and save the building. There is an outside cellar door on the premises through which ingress can be obtained to the house by means of a pair of stairs leading from the cellar to the kitchen; this door was left unlocked last night as usual. At the head of the cellar stairs within the house is a small landing, which is utilized as a pantry. At the head of the stairs is a small shelf where a can of kerosene is always kept. The contents of this can were poured over the pantry walls to such an extent that it ran out through the weather-boarding. A match was then touched to the inflammable mass and but for a most fortunate circumstance the dwelling would to-day be a mass of ruins, and probably life would have been lost, as Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Densmore occupy an inner room immediately over the place where the fire was started. On a ledge about five feet from the floor was a sack of prunes and beneath which were a number of tin cans; the fire burned the sack and the prunes fell upon the cans, making the noise which aroused Mr. Densmore. The deed must have been perpetrated by some person familiar with the premises as no noise was made either in entering or leaving the place, and a spaniel always left in the house, made no alarm and was outside in the morning. A Chinaman is now in the county jail suspected of the crime. A few days ago he was discharged from the employ of Mr. Densmore and a Chinaman of another Company hired. Near the back gate are the imprints of a China shoe, followed by barefooted tracks to the brush north of town, where the shoes were again put on and the tracks plainly discovered. The accused party has a bad reputation, having served a term in the State Prison at Carson. Should there not be sufficient evidence to connect him with this crime an effort will be made to get him out of the country under the law requiring the deportation of Chinese felons.

A Mammoth Enterprise.

We took occasion yesterday to visit the section of the big canal where Collins and Yaney are at work. They have three-fourths of a mile nearly completed, and a good idea of the magnitude of the enterprise can be obtained from the amount of work already done. The canal is being constructed on a scale that eclipses by far any yet constructed in the State, it being ninety feet between banks and ten feet deep. On this section there are nine four-horse Fresno scrapers at work with one big plough team, employing a force of about twenty men. On a measurement made Tuesday 20,000 yards of dirt had been removed in this place. Davies and and Jones have also done a large amount of work further north on contracts. The Collins contract is for three miles, and a portion of it has been sub-let to Bart, McGee and others from Bishop. The pushing of this work to a successful termination means an era of unprecedented prosperity for Owens Valley. A large amount of hay, grain and other produce will be consumed, and a ready market afforded for all kinds of farm produce. Mr. Stock is now on his way from New York to Los Angeles and will come here immediately on his arrival.

Obituary.

Mrs. Josiah G. Dodge died at Lone Pine on Wednesday evening of this week at seven o'clock. Her death was very sudden and unexpected. Mrs. Dodge was one of the pioneer women of Owens Valley and was widely known and highly respected, and her sudden death came as a shock to the community. She leaves a bereaved husband and seven grief-stricken children to mourn her loss. Her two married daughters, Mrs. C. H. Mates of Los Angeles and Mrs. Chas. Stewart of St. Louis were apprised of the sad news by telegraph. Rev. S. W. Albone of Independence went to Lone Pine yesterday to conduct the funeral services.

It is stated on good authority that T. R. Hofer, Superintendent of the United States Mint at Carson, has received notice from Washington that his resignation would be accepted. Ex-Governor Adams, Milt Elsner, Harry Day, J. C. Haggerman and John Wagner are mentioned as probable successors.

J. W. Symmes and others who have tried it claim that an acre of winter apple trees in bearing will yield a larger revenue than the same area of navel oranges. Owens Valley beats the world as an apple country.

A force of 500 horses with the men necessary to handle them means a market for a vast amount of produce. And that is what it will require to build the Mt. Whitney canal, now in course of construction.

The Standard Consolidated Mining Company of Bodie District has declared a dividend of ten cents per share, aggregating $10,000, and payable March 15 n.

A strong south wind began blowing last night and still continues; the indications are most favorable for a good rain.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates.

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams.

Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahnah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said Townsite of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Displicada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and a-one-twelfth (12 2-20) rods south of the general corner of the west quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12) and the South-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and five-twelfths (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-western along a canal branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range Nu twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-one and eleven-twentieth (44 11-20) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres. Together with ten shares of the Capital Stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1894.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal, near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 27th day of Feb, 1894 an assessment (No. 5) of Twenty five (25) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1894, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on Saturday, March 31, 1894 to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 20th
" ..... February 17th
" ..... March 17th
" ..... April 14th
" ..... May 19th
" ..... June 16th
" ..... July 14th
" ..... August 11th
" ..... September 8th
" ..... October 13th
" ..... November 10th
" ..... December 8th

IRV H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely refitted and furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.

AN OLD SCHOOLMASTER.

The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address (and inclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada makes it standard authority. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN SENDING FOR THE TREATISE.

Ship

Your Fruit and Produce

TO

HENRY EATON & CO.

513 and 515 Front Street,
San Francisco.

AND RECEIVE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

They Either Buy Outright or Handle On Commission.

CAR LOAD LOTS A SPECIALTY.

COMMISSION FOR HANDLIING

CAR LOTS, 2% SMALL LOTS, 4%

Send for Their Price List.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, DRESDEN WARE.

MONEY Beginners earn from $75 to $200 per week, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you employment, and will teach you free. You work in your own locality, wherever you live. Both work all ages. We start you. Work, Can work in spare time or all the time. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

The Newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call at Place

W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator, insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons. j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

GROCERIES

MINERS

Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

Independence, Cal

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrive—
Mound House	10:00 a. m	5 55 p. m.
Dayton	11:20 a. m.	5:20 p. m.
Wabuska	1 35 p. m	3:35 a. m.
Hawthorne	4 50 p. m	12 00 m.
Luning	6 35 p. m.	10:45 a. m.
Sodа Springs	7:15 p. m	9 55 a. m.
Belleville	8:25 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9 00 p. m	Lv. 6:35 a. m.
	No. 3.	No.
	Leave—	Arrive—
Belleville	8 35 a. m	5 35 p m.
Benton	12:05 p. m	1 45 p m.
Bishop Creek	2 15p. m.	11.15 a m.
Alvord	3 00 p. m	10 10 a m.
Independence	4 35 p. m.	8 40 a m.
Lone Pine	5 25p m.	7:45 a m
Keeler	Ar. 6:15 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (26 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dunnevyille Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stage for Columbus (8 miles); Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House

New Furniture.

Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro

feb12tf

Pioneer

Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

WINES,
LIQUORS,
& CGARS

The most careful attention given to the the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE!

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 td

Inyo

Stage

Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH

FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

No Baking Powder

Exhibited at the

World's Columbian Fair

Tested So High

At the U. S. Gov't Examination

For Strength, Purity and Uniformity

As the Royal.

The official report shows ROYAL BAKING POWDER chemically pure and yielding 160 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder, which was greatly in excess of all others and more than 40 per cent. above the average.

Royal is the favorite in every kitchen and has a larger sale than all others combined.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

AT THE BEACH.

The waves cream up on the shingle
In the sheen of the silver moon;
Faint flower scents float and mingle;
The winds in the pine tops croon.

A girl at her window sitting
Wafts from her finger tips
The kiss that a faroff lover
Never has had from her lips.

And the dew grows heavy with perfume;
The night owl hoots in his tree;
A sail gleams white in the darkness
Where the fisherman skims the sea.

Out on the long gray sedges
The beaded drops are pearled;
The robins dream in the hedges,
And angels are watching the world.
—Elizabeth Chisholm.

STEAMBOATING ON THE OHIO.

It Was at the Height of Its Prosperity Half a Century Ago.

It was from 1840 to 1855 that steamboating was at its height. Fortunes were made in those years by men who owned and ran boats. There were lots of steamers on the river then. The embryo industries of that period depended on the river entirely, for railroads had only been proposed—not built. About 100 steamboats were built at Pittsburg annually to run on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. This city was noted for the trim crafts it placed on the water, as some of the biggest and best running steamers were built at the headwaters of the Ohio.

The boats of the early steamboating days were all side wheelers. It was not until late that the advent of the stern wheel boats occurred, and when it did they were not looked upon with favor by the denizens of the side wheel crafts. The rivermen regarded them as an inferior kind of boat, on whose decks it was beneath the dignity of a first class steamboatman to tread.

The packets were of good size and stoutly built. They were not supplied with swinging stages and steam capstans, and their engines were of sure but not so graceful movement as engines now, and electric lights for steamboats were not even dreamed of. But they served their purpose in making big money for their owners.

There was but one organized packet company running boats down the river from Pittsburg. It was the old Pittsburg and Cincinnati Packet line, and it owned about 25 steamboats, some of which left the Pittsburg wharf daily. Among them were the Buckeye State, the Hibernia, Pittsburg, Crystal Palace and Pennsylvania. These boats were all stoutly built and especially adapted for fast running. The laws relating to racing were not so stringent then as now, and exciting contests of speed on the river occurred daily.

One of the swiftest of the packets was the Pennsylvania. She was the largest of the Cincinnati boats and made some splendid records on the Ohio. She was 210 feet long and 31 feet beam. Another fast steamer was the Alleghany. She was not so large as the Pennsylvania, but was almost as speedy. Some of these old Cincinnati Packet line boats were sunk, a few burned, and the others wore out in the river service.

Besides the Cincinnati company's packets there were several steamers, most of them owned by Pittsburgers, which ran down the river and which had no regular trades, but made trips whenever and wherever there was occasion for their services. They were chiefly to St. Louis and New Orleans, the trip to the last named point being completed in about 20 days. There were a few boats running up the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers. Brownsville was as far up as the slackwater improvements extended on the Monongahela, and Franklin was the head of navigation on the Alleghany. —Pittsburg Post.

A Dardistan Legend of a Bear.

Two women, a mother and her little daughter, were one night watching their field of Indian corn—"makai"—against the inroads of the bears. The mother had to go to her house to prepare the food and ordered her daughter to light a fire outside. While she was doing this a bear came and took her away. He carried her to his den and daily brought her to eat and drink. He rolled a big stone in front of the den whenever he went away on his tours, which the girl was not strong enough to move.

When she became old enough to do this, he used daily to lick her feet, by which they became swollen and gradually dwindled down to mere misshapen stumps. The girl eventually died, and the poor bear, after vain efforts to restore her to life, roamed disconsolately about the fields.—Dr. Leitner in Asiatic Quarterly.

Flannel Made from Pine Leaves.

Germany contains a number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of flannel and similar textiles from pine leaves. When spun and woven this material resembles hemp.—New York Journal.

LIEUTENANT LOUISA.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

"You suppose I brought you that potato to eat?" cried my aunt in undisguised astonishment. "It is a kidney potato, I tell you—a sovereign remedy against rheumatism! You are to keep it in your pocket, night and day." (I infer from this that my maidenly relative was under the impression that men slept in their trousers, and possibly that they were born in them.) "If you had only applied to me in time, you see, you would have been spared all this dreadful illness. But put it in your pocket. It will at all events secure you against the future."

And hereupon my aunt went into a long disquisition on the merits of the kidney potato from a medicinal point of view, and recapitulated innumerable cases of cures effected by it which had come under her own personal observation. At least I believe she talked about these things, but truth compels me to admit that I listened to as little of it as I could. Finally, however, I became aware that she had paused, and was searching in her reticule for something else. This time she produced a check book.

I now regarded her movements with a respectful interest which was no longer feigned. What a methodical woman she was, to be sure. I am convinced that nobody ever took so long a time to perform so simple a function as my Aunt Johanna took to write that check. She got her spectacles out of the case, rubbed them with her handkerchief, settled them and resettled them upon the lofty bridge of her aristocratic nose. Then she carefully opened the magic volume, in which indefinite wealth lay latent, and heedfully smoothed down the slender pink leaves. With suspicious scrutiny she selected a pen from among the bundle which I placed at her hand, slipped it cautiously in the ink bottle, squared herself at the table, with straight back and corrugated brow, and so began to trace the few but pregnant words that were to place me on even terms with the world.

As I sat watching this operation an idea suddenly occurred to me which changed my mood from pleased expectancy to ominous misgiving. What if Mary were to make her appearance now? It was of the last importance to the prosperity of my matrimonial projects that my aunt should receive a favorable impression of Mary at their first interview. And although Mary, considered in herself, was of course incapable of producing other than a good impression upon anybody, yet circumstances are potent things, and there was no denying that they would be against Mary were she to come into my room at this moment. With such an anxiety in my mind it is no wonder if I found my aunt's movements, even in writing me a check, altogether too deliberate to be agreeable. Moreover, what reason had I for supposing that, even after the check was written, my aunt would immediately depart? What more likely than that she would regard it as preparatory to a further session of indefinite length? It was not in nature to expect that an elderly lady would make a long journey and climb half a dozen flights of stairs merely for the sake of giving me a kidney potato and fifty pounds and then vanishing like a benevolent fairy. How imperturbably she sat in her chair! Surely no professional beauty ever "sat" with so much persistence and self complacency. I became so nervous that by the time she had actually finished the operation of writing the check and had torn it carefully out of the book and returned the book to her reticule I was feeling much more like bundling her incontinently out of the room than accepting her bounty with the gratitude which it rightfully demanded. It was precisely at this juncture that a brisk knock came at the door and the door was opened. I felt that I turned pale. But no—it was not Mary; it was the doctor. He was just the man for the occasion—quick witted, audacious and intrepid. My horizon cleared again. I saw my way.

I presented him to my aunt, whispered a word to him aside and he sat down. After exchanging a dozen general remarks he turned to me and exclaimed briskly:

"Now, my dear boy, are you ready?"

"Quite ready, doctor."

"Madam, I presume, has no objection?" continued the doctor, as he extracted an imposing looking case of instruments from his pocket.

"Eh?" said my aunt, settling her spectacles inquisitively.

"Only the examination," returned the doctor; "a mere nothing. Now, then, my boy, off with your shirt, quick!"

"Eh?" cried my aunt, jumping up in dismay. "His shirt?"

"Oh, the back and chest will, I think, be sufficient. If we need to look at the legs we can"——

"Gracious goodness!" gasped my aunt, reddening to the forehead, "let me go; show me the way out at once; I never could think of being present at—my dear Charles, why didn't you tell me? How could you suppose"——

"This way, aunt, this way," said I, with difficulty maintaining my gravity, while at the same time taking shame to myself for the ruse I was playing off on her. "A thousand thanks to you, dear aunt; it is most unfortunate that the interruption should have come at this time, but doctors, you know"——

"I understand, of course," she answered, pressing through the doorway and venturing to face me only when she was on the landing outside. "And I was going at any rate in a moment; and I only wanted to tell you, my dear nephew, that—that I am your aunt, and that I intend—that is, that you may expect—I mean that you need not fear—in short, it will be all right! And so, my dear, good-by and God bless you!" And with this the best of relatives kissed my unworthy cheek and hurried downstairs.

"Fine old lady, that!" observed the doctor, when I hobbled back to the room.

"The world does not contain her equal for her age!" I replied. "And now, my dear doctor, all I have to ask of you is to follow her example."

"What! write you a check for fifty pounds!" exclaimed he. "Not me!"

"I expect nothing so sensible of you. What I want is to be left alone. Solitude is to be my medicine for this afternoon."

"Ah!" ejaculated the doctor, smiling with an arch twinkle in his eye. "Well, I'm off; but, mind you, no more aunts of any age or I'll order you mustard plasters and tartar emetic!" And with this threat and a laugh he took his leave.

"And now," said I to myself, sinking back in my chair, "of course Mary won't come after all."

(To be Continued.)

I must confess that I wished my Aunt Johanna at Nice, or even in some warmer climate, and my welcome of her (when I had realized the situation) was as unenthusiastic as if she had been a pressing dun or a defaulting washerwoman. Nevertheless my aunt turned up trumps—turned up, in fact, what is styled a "regular fistful." Her address and behavior were tender and even caressing to a degree that I had never expected from her; she had compassion for my past miseries and sympathy for my present condition; she gently upbraided me for having kept her so long in ignorance of my misfortunes; she declared that I ought to have some one who belonged to me to look after me; and in short she showed herself in a light so different from that in which I had heretofore regarded her that I took shame to myself for the hard thoughts that I had sometimes harbored against her.

"And now, my dear Charles," said this excellent woman, after about half an hour's conversation, sitting up and feeling in her pocket, "and now I have brought you one or two things which I am sure will do you good. Dear me! where is it? Oh, in my reticule, of course! No, don't get up, Charles—I prefer to get it myself. There! What do you think of that?"

"It looks like a—like a raw potato," I said, after examining the object which she smilingly handed me.

"A kidney potato—yes; and I am certain it is one of the right sort, for I got it out of my own garden. I got it especially for you!"

"That was very good of you, aunt," I replied, in as cordial a tone as my surprise would permit me to assume. "Is it to be roasted, or am I to eat it boiled?"

"Eat it! Good gracious, Charles, do

A NEW VERSION OF AN OLD HYMN

When the last faint ray has shone,
Matthew, Mark and Luke and John,
Bless the bed I rest upon.

Pray that sins with work may cease,
Grace this kindly time increase,
Pray, Evangelists of Peace.

Music of your spell suggest
Thoughts to linger in my breast,
Till they charm my heart to rest.

Jesu's Face, which love can find
Fair in Holy Writ enshrined,
Light the vision of my mind.

So shall I not sleep in death
Though your true Evangel saith
I must breathe my final breath.

Then wrapped in my winding sheet
Prayers for me once more repeat,
Holy Four at head and feet.

Bid my soul a glad release,
Bid her rest that shall not cease,
Lovely Messengers of Peace.
—London Tablet.

Hopelessly Dull.

A lawyer in this city who has been courting a pretty Louisville girl for a long time has always lacked sufficient nerve to propose. The girl has helped him along as much as she could, but the proposal still hangs fire, and it looks as if he would have to resort to the Miles Standish style of courtship unless he does better. Even a hint as broad as the Mississippi has no perceptible effect upon him, as the following incident will show: The other day she asked him if the law was a difficult profession to learn. He told her it was not, at least he has not found it so, and she playfully remarked that she would like to begin reading law at once.

"Will you lend me some of your textbooks?" she inquired. Of course he was only too willing to oblige her, and when he asked what volumes she would want first she looked at him, smiled archly and answered that she believed she preferred "The Law on Partnerships" and "Sheldon's Law on Marriage." Any fellow who failed to catch on to this should be sent to a Trappist monastery. He is simply hopeless.—Louisville Times.

The Wrong Man.

First Citizen (Dugout City)—Chargem, the plumber, has shot a man, and he says he did it to dignify his trade.

Second Citizen—Did he shoot the rascally bookkeeper who makes out his bills?

First Citizen—No; he shot a newspaper paragrapher.—New York Weekly.

A Substitute.

A. Larcarte—Why do they put such a lot of stuff on bills of fare?

T. Abledhote—So that you'll eat less. You know Bacon says, "Reading maketh a full man."—Newport Daily News.

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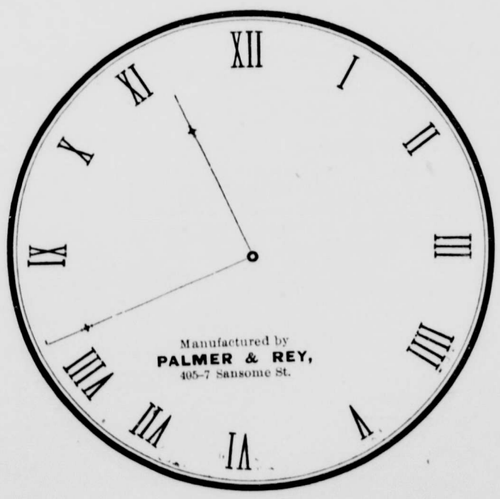

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1894.

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SHREWD BARNEY BIGLIN.

It Was Politics For Him Not to Know Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer.

Most of the stories worth printing about the famous Chicago convention of 1880 have been published, but here is one that seems to be new: Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer was in Chicago working against Grant and a third term. Bernard Biglin was there in the interest of Grant. Both were old personal friends. The night before the balloting began Biglin and two others were appointed a committee to look after several southern delegations, among them being the Kentucky delegation.

When Biglin and his associates arrived at the Kentucky headquarters, they found that Dittenhoefer had got ahead of them. He had the floor and was delivering a strong speech against Grant, saying, among other things, that Grant could not carry New York. Biglin saw that Dittenhoefer's remarks were having great weight, and he realized that he was no match for him as a talker. What to do to break the force of Dittenhoefer's speech was the problem that confronted Biglin. This was the method he selected. In the midst of Dittenhoefer's peroration Biglin called out in loud voice, "Who is that man?"

"Why, he is ex-Judge Dittenhoefer of New York," said a member of the Kentucky delegation.

"Oh, no; that's not Judge Dittenhoefer," said Biglin. "I know Judge Dittenhoefer well. This man may pretend to be Dittenhoefer to strangers, but he knows better than to try to work any such racket with New Yorkers. I tell you he's a fraud."

Biglin's remarks made a sensation. Suspicious glances were cast at Dittenhoefer by members of the Kentucky delegation. The former got red in the face and walked up to Biglin. "Barney," he said, holding out his hand, "that's a pretty good joke of yours, not to know me."

"Joke," shouted Biglin in contempt. "It's no joke, I can tell you. I will just bet you $20 that you are not Judge Dittenhoefer of New York." Biglin flourished a $20 bill in Dittenhoefer's face. Of course he had to accept the challenge. The money was put up in the hands of a member of the delegation. Dittenhoefer hurried away to get some one to identify him. When he returned, Biglin had disappeared, likewise the stakeholder. After the convention Dittenhoefer met Biglin in the hotel corridor. "What did you mean," he said, "by saying you did not know me that night at the Kentucky headquarters?"

"What did you mean," said Biglin, "by saying that Grant could not carry New York?"

"That was politics," answered Dittenhoefer.

"Well," said Biglin, "it was politics my not knowing you."

Dittenhoefer and Biglin are still friends.—New York Press.

What He Helped At.

The congressman was telling stories.

"It was on me once," he said. "I had a friend who was dry as a humorist, but not always dry as a drinker, and when he was full he did foolish things. One of these was to buy a jackass for $500, and when he sobered up and knew what he had done he sold him back to the original seller for $100. Naturally the loss of $100 made him sore, and he did not like to be twitted about it. One day I saw him on a mule waiting in front of a store, and I spoke to him. He was just full enough to be serious.

"'Hello,' I said, and he responded with a nod.

"'You are a judge of that sort of animal you are riding, aren't you?'

"'I don't know that I am particularly so,' he said earnestly.

"'I thought you were in the business.'

"'No, I ain't."

"'Didn't you buy a jack for $500 not long ago?'

"The crowd that had gathered giggled, and he looked more serious than ever.

"'Yes I did,' he answered solemnly.

"'What did you do with him?' I asked, with a wink at the crowd to be ready.

"He looked at me solemnly.

"'I helped elect him to congress,' he said, without a smile, and the howl that went up made me seek shelter in the nearest place that could be found."—Detroit Free Press.

Human Imitations of Vegetables.

Referring to the fact that the human head is sometimes facetiously and irreverently spoken of as "a cocoanut," the Boston Transcript remarks that scientists have recently discovered a remarkable resemblance between the shell of the fruit and the shell of the human brain. Then it quotes a French scientific periodical to prove that there is a wonderful likeness between other human organs and vegetable products. For example, the meat of the English walnut is a close copy of the form and convolutions of the brain; plums and cherries are like the eye; almonds are shaped like the nose; the ear is brought to mind by an opened oyster and shell; in a mammoth squash the entire body may be traced; the open hand is found in growing scrub willow and celery, and the heart is seen in the German turnip and the eggplant.

The Katydid's Song.

Everybody is familiar with the music of the katydid. It is the male that has the voice. At the base of each wing cover is a thin membraneous plate. He elevates the wing covers and rubs the two plates together. If you could rub your shoulder blades together, you could imitate the operation very nicely.—Washington Star.

Long Winded.

Overheard at the Salle des Capucines during the delivery of a lecture by the famous X.:

"How full he is of his subject!" said one of the hearers.

"Yes, but how slow he is in emptying himself!" was the reply.—Intransigeant Illustre.

LONDON AT NIGHT

Saturday Evening Street Scenes in the City of the Dockers.

MUSIC, DANCES AND CATCHY SONGS.

A Break in the Fearful Dreariness That Marks the Hard Life of the Toiling Thousands.

The memory of a Saturday night in the City of the Dockers is like the recollection of a troubled dream, for on this last night of the week the great, hot streets are filled with the pentup life of 500,000 houses (one cannot call them homes), and all the varied phases of this hand to hand struggle for existence appear. The docker is prodigal of his few shillings on Saturday night, the maximum of his liberality being shown most often in the public house and on the catch penny street conjurer, while the minimum is apparent at the stalls of the grocer and butcher. But men, women and children are out on the streets, and, whatever else it be, Saturday night is something of a break in the fearful dreariness that marks the life of the east London toiling thousands.

The people love music. Their interpretation of music is rather rough and loud. The bass drum of every band that parades in a labor demonstration of a Sunday gets terribly punished before the day is over, but it commands a great following, and on Saturday night the street musicians and singers easily gather their crowds and reap an abundant harvest. The barrel organ is found everywhere, and wherever it is rattling out the popular "Daisy" or "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo" the sidewalks will be crowded, while two or three couples of little girls dance on the flagstones.

Nearly every girl of 8 can dance, many of them have already appeared in public at the cheap concert halls, and as one watches them, hatless, dirty, but with faces beaming with delight, he does not know whether to be glad of their joy or to pity their hollow present and hopeless future the more. Often a part in these street dances will be taken by the older girls, factory girls, as they are all called in east London, who are out in crowds on Saturday night. They are an untamed, fantastic lot. All wear enormous hats, adorned with feathers, and train their hair about the forehead by curling it forward quite fiercely. They are intensely loyal to the customs and traditions of their own "set," and forced as they are to subsist on an income of 6 to 8 shillings per week they are a vexing problem to the east London philanthropist and reformer.

Besides the barrel organs, there are violins, accordions and any number of soloists unaccompanied by an instrument. Blind women, old men and the poor wrecks of this awful struggle for existence here stand at the curbstone and in weak, thin voices sing their songs. The restless crowd moves on, save when some one more curious or more kindly than the rest stands near to look or listen. A bent woman, whose thin shawl was thrown over her shoulders, was feebly singing some old song in the midst of the jostling throng around a public house. I saw a strong young girl of 14 come kindly toward her, drop a penny in the little box held by the feeble hand and then hurry away out of sight. Happy will the strong young lass be if the swirl of the turbid stream of east London life does not bring her some time to the place of the curbstone singer. Indeed there is no place that I have ever seen where mirth and pathos, vice and virtue, meet and mingle as on these streets in a night like this.

One sees very little begging. There is not much street begging anyway—there's no use begging; the people are too poor. The mendicant flees Canning town for the wealthier residential quarters. Of course the children beset one. The sidewalk artist is sometimes found, but the most common form of appeal is from the ragged little fellows who turn handsprings or stand on their heads for you. They really do their athletics very nicely, and there is something so appealing and "old mannish" in their looks that it is hard to resist them. I was hurrying through the crowds in Victoria docks one night about 10 when a boy of 7 came out and ran beside me, relating some sort of verse, I thought. Three repetitions made it clear:

Ha'p'ny won't 'wit yer,
Penny won't break yer,
Tu'p'nce won't send yer t' the work'us.

He was evidently working on a "graduated scale of benevolence adapted to the abilities of the donor." I believe by the emphasis laid on the last item that he estimated me from my gold bowed spectacles at tu'pence.

The barrows of east London delicacies abound in the streets where marketing goes on. The woman who sells cold pickled pigs' feet is in fair demand. The man who retails shrimps at a penny a bag gets a good trade, but the couple who preside at the barrow filled with "cockles and winkles" have their hands full. The delectable mollusks are displayed on little dishes as large as "individual butters," with a bit of garnishing of parsley, and are eaten with vinegar on the spot.

These barrows are found especially at the entrance of Victoria Docks road, a great marketing place in Canning town on Saturday night. Clothing (very cheap and shoddy and called "slops"), little tools for household use, cheap laces, filberts, "red bandanna" handkerchiefs and horn combs are some of the many articles sold from barrows in the street, outside the regular shops for meat, fruit and fish. On the whole, trade is carried on with great briskness, but more quietly than in market streets at home. The butchers are the most noisy. They delight in wearing tall hats and screaming odd calls at the full of their lungs. A penny is the standard unit here in Canning town. The buyers are poor, and everything that can be called at a penny is. A common cry is:

A penny a pun, a pun a penny,

at the barrows, where a pound of anything can be sold at this low rate.—Hartford Courant.

Fewer Colored People in New England.

The colored race does not increase rapidly in New England. Rhode Island is the only one of the New England states where the colored people were, in 1890, over 2 per cent. of the population. Even there the colored population has, according to the census, fallen off from 2.49 per cent. of the population in 1850 to 2.21 per cent. in 1890. In Connecticut, in the same period, the percentage declined from 2.07 to 1.72. In Maine the colored population in 1890 was less than a quarter of 1 per cent., a decline for the decade, but a slight, scarcely perceptible gain as compared with 1850. The same is true of New Hampshire and Vermont, where colored people make up only 0.18 per cent. and 0.30 per cent., respectively, of the population.

In Massachusetts they were in 1890 1.05 per cent. of the population, against 0.91 in 1850. In Massachusetts, as in all other New England states, however, their percentage declined during the preceding decade. The census enumerators found 23,570 colored people in Massachusetts in 1890, 1,823 in Maine, 690 in New Hampshire, 1,004 in Vermont, 7,647 in Rhode Island, and 12,820 in Connecticut. There is no indication of the forcing of the color line in New England politics in these figures, but there is, on the other hand, the suggestion of a physically decadent race, or at least one that is not holding its own in its social isolation.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

He Had Done What He Could.

A short time ago, in New York city, a pupil of the Grammar school, No. 87, Freddy Peck by name, died of a sudden malady. He was but twelve years old, and had done nothing to make himself famous, surely, at so early an age, but the little story which his death brought out has spread his name far and wide.

More than a year ago, when he was barely eleven, Freddy Peck formed a plan to establish a library for the grammar school to which he belonged. He was aware that the most important part of any such labor is a beginning, and this he made by saving up all the money which was given him and starting a bank account for the benefit of the library.

When the last Christmas season came Freddy announced that he wished that all the money which was likely to be spent for him should go to the library deposit in the bank. Perhaps this announcement stimulated giving on the part of his friends; at any rate, with these special gifts and Freddy's savings for more than a year, the sum of $314 had been obtained.—Youth's Companion.

Beans in Leap Year.

A curious belief about leap year is perhaps not so well known as the ladies' privilege. Rustic folk in many parts of England firmly believe that in leap year all kinds of beans are produced in the pods in the reverse position to that which is usual, or, as an old laborer in Surrey once phrased it, "In leap year the eye is to the point, in other years to the strig," that is, the stalk. There is ample evidence that in the last bissextile, 1888, in many widely separated parts of the country, the beans were observed to be produced in the pods in this manner, and the rustic belief that this was caused by the fact of its being leap year was naturally strengthened.

But by some agriculturists the phenomenon was taken to be a sign of plenty, and there is no doubt that beans grow in this manner in other years than the bissextile, but whenever the occurrence happens to coincide with the latter the superstition is sure to revive.—Yankee Blade.

The King of Siam Starts a Railroad.

The king of Siam recently cut the first turf for the new railroad at Bangkok. The minister of public works read a short address, to which the king replied, and then the king, taking an ivory handled spade, thrust the silver blade into the turf, which he transferred to an ebony wheelbarrow. The crown prince trundled the wheelbarrow along a carpeted track about thirty yards in length, followed by the king, the royal family and the assembled guests. The turf, when removed from the ebony wheelbarrow, was sprinkled with consecrated water from a golden ewer by four priests. The national anthem was played, and that ended the ceremony.

Vacation Exercise.

The swirl of the stream and the bobolink's golden cascade of song will drive the eternal jingle of the dollar from your ear. The feel of a good rod is better for your clinching hand than is the sordid touch of a greasy note, and the thrill that shakes your failing nerves when the game fish makes his first wild rush is better for your soul and body than is the jarring shock men too often feel when the "ticker" rattles its poisoned bones and vomits forth its fateful tape before paling faces and straining eyes.—Ed W. Sandys in Outing.

A Singular Bequest.

Some time ago, Mr. Hoppe, a professor at the University of Basle, left at his death to a scientific society the whole of his fortune, amounting to half a million francs, to be laid out in prizes for the research of the human soul. The heirs presumptive protested, as was natural, against so absurd a bequest, and threatened the society with an action at law. The latter saw that they stood a poor chance of winning the day and disgorged.—Le Temps.

Careful investigation shows that, although our means of communication with Mexico by sea were improved in several respects last year, the increase in shipments of Mexican goods to the United States was largely by railroad.

Dime museum men are in hot pursuit of a farmer in Douglas county, Ga., who has a pig with seven legs, all in working order.

A wire rope was recently constructed in England which was six miles long and weighed twenty-four tons.

CIDER MAKING.

How the Business of Securing Apple Juice is Conducted Nowadays.

ONLY GOOD APPLES ARE USED.

Great Care is Taken in the Modern Process to Have the Product Clean, Pure and Wholesome.

There is a willow shaded mill pond in the rolling country on the north shore of Long Island where boys go after school to angle for catfish and sunnies. Hills covered with orchards slope down to its edges on three sides, and on the fourth the water which tumbles over the dam runs northward through a deep ravine grown with scrub birch. From a seat on the dam the angler looks down on the roof of an old one story mill with moss grown shingles, and on a large overshot water wheel which creaks as it turns. Small mountain ranges of apples are heaped on a level beside the mill and down the winding road comes a two horse wagon loaded with russets. Such at least is the scene in September, when the apple harvest is pressed into cider. It is further enlivened by the country boys, who scoop up the fresh juice in their hollowed hands as it runs through the trough from press shed to storage house.

Such mills can still be found in this and neighboring states, but they are not nearly so common as they were twenty years ago. The production of cider has increased enormously since then, but modern methods and machinery have robbed the cider mill of much of its picturesqueness. These days you can buy refined and sparkling cider over the bar, or have it served at the tables of the best city hotels. It is no longer identified with the country, but there are few men who do not, whenever they happen to put the glass to their lips, catch with the aroma a vivid picture of willow skirted mill ponds rushing raceways and autumn foliage.

The development of the modern cider mill has been accomplished rapidly, and is due to the superiority of the New York product and the demand which it has created. Cider making is no longer one of the incidents of farm life. The farmer no longer puts together a rough grinding and pressing apparatus and hitches to it his treadmill in order to produce each autumn juice enough for the family drinking and the family vinegar. Cider making is now a great industry. Capital has entered the field. Large establishments have sprung up all over the state, each capable of dealing with many thousands of bushels of apples every fall. Labor saving machinery has been devised. Steam power has supplanted the water wheel. Millions of dollars have been invested upon which cider is earning interest and handsome profits.

When the New York farmer nowadays gathers his apples he first sorts out the prime fruit for the market. This he sends into many states. Thousands of barrels go to South America, for the apple is there esteemed a greater luxury than the banana, the orange and the guava. The rest of his crop the farmer sends to the cider mill, but this necessitates another sorting, for the best manufacturers require a certain standard of fruit for the manufacture of their high grades of cider. The unripe and stunted fruit is devoted to vinegar. The apples go to the nearest mill in great two horse wagons, and are there dumped into storage buildings, where they are measured and inspected. The mill owner pays the farmer a price which varies with the quality and the condition of his fruit. Condition is now regarded as an important consideration. In the old days the juice of decayed fruit was thought as good as any. Now such fruit is refused or thrown away. This is another reason why mills of great size and high power are required, that the enormous quantities of apples received within a period of a few weeks may be disposed of without delay and consequent rotting.

The process of cider making has not changed. The fruit is ground and pressed just as it used to be, except for the use of improved machinery. The mash or pumice is not pressed dry any longer, however. It is only pressed so long as the sweetest juice runs and before there is any danger of mashing the seeds and adding their flavor to the delicate cider. Later on this pumice is pressed again and the juice run into other receptacles for the making of vinegar. Each bushel of apples is expected to produce about three gallons of cider and one of vinegar.

Where the great improvement in manufacture lies is in the treatment of the juice. The muddy cider of the old time mills and the farmhouse fireside is a thing of the past. Our cider now is as clear as amber, and when fermentation has done its work foams and sparkles as delectably as the finest champagne. The most sentimental will have to admit that the beverage possesses a delicacy of flavor and a bouquet which has no counterpart in his rose tinted recollections of boyhood. Many experiments in refining the raw juice have resulted in the universal adoption of refining sand. Through this the juice is passed as through a filter, and comes out clear as crystal and tinted like sunshine.

It was once popularly supposed that cider could not be kept "sweet," or unfermented, without the introduction of some adulterant. It was at one time widely published that blood from the slaughter houses would accomplish this result, and was so used by manufacturers, and this fact interfered for awhile with the spread of cider drinking. As a fact, cider is kept sweet for an indefinite period, and that merely by sealing the fresh juice. Apple juice contains sugar and becomes "hard" only when this sugar changes into alcohol. But it requires the action of the air to accomplish this change, and when cider is bottled sweet it will remain so. Perfectly pure sweet cider can always be bought.

A sweet cider carbonated so that it foams like champagne, but absolutely non-intoxicating, has long been on the market and is one of the most famous brands. Champagne cider, so called, is nothing but refined "hard" cider. It is not true that spirits of any sort are added to make champagne cider. The sweet juice is simply allowed to stand until the sugar changes to alcohol, of which about 3 per cent. is usually developed. Then it is bottled. Some famous champagne ciders contain a little carbonic acid gas. Others are bottled without.—New York Sun.

Fish Hooks Very Old.

We learn from Hawker's edition of "The Compleat Angler" that eyed hooks, commonly supposed to be one of the discoveries of yesterday, were in use nearly 200 years ago, and "artificial flies dressed with the wings of natural insects" are a return to the times when anglers impaled real flies on bare hooks.—National Review.

Be Prompt.

It is well to be prompt to respond when the breakfast bell rings, to be instant in season at the dinner table and not to be out of season at supper time.—Good Housekeeping.

GIVE US MEN OF BRAINS.

Yea, give us brains behind the plow,
Behind the counter's hem;
Set on the manufacturer's brow
Like royal diadem—
Yea, give us men of brains!

Of finer sense, of larger thought,
Wherever manhood reigns—
By all the pow'rs of learning fraught
In might its kingship trains,
Yea, give us men of brains!

For they survive when empires fade,
When naught but dust remains;
To tell of lordly acolade
On time's incipient gains,
Yea, give us men of brains!

Brains, for the mind, brains for the mart,
Brains for the home and hall;
In consecration set apart
For princely coronal!
Yea, give us men of brains!

—Woman's Work.

THE SOCIETY GIRL DURING LENT.

How the Gay Young Thing Manages to Occupy Herself Without Dancing.

The amount of rest and refreshment the average girl gets this Lent is a minus quantity. She works harder than she has done all the winter, and that, all scoffers to the contrary, is harder than any servant in her parents' house. The Lenten girl is of two orders—the deeply religious and the fashionably devotional. The first one carries in her pocketbook a tiny lavender card with purple crosses and stars all over it, and bearing a list of services in her favorite church. On no day are there less than two; she sings at one of them, and stays after the other to practice Gregorian chants for the next day. She attends a Dorcas society every Saturday and takes home six garments to make in the course of the week, and she makes them herself, too, faithfully and laboriously.

She spends an hour in devotional reading and two poring over history or biography every day. She attends a Shakespeare class twice a week and goes as often to hear some well read woman elucidate state and national politics to a party of girls. No one stays to lunch after these mornings; that would be frivolous, and besides there is just time to run into the dressmaker's to have a fitting before afternoon service. The dressmaker provides a cup of tea and a biscuit, and after eating this very substantial meal the girl walks to church and puts her car fare in the poor box. Then she visits a worthy widow away over on the East side, carries her relief and promises of work and comes home to spend an hour in hysterical crying over the misery she saw.

She only receives her men friends one evening a week, and then converses gravely and sedately, clad in a dove colored gown turned in a mite at the throat, with tulle folded around it. She does not accept candy or flowers, and always gets up an hour before breakfast, dragging her reluctant younger brothers and sisters out of bed so that she may help them in their lessons, which she does after an entirely different method from that employed by their governess, and consequently bewilders the poor little mortals more than she helps them. She goes regularly to the Turkish bath and the manicure, the Delsarte class and the riding school. She teaches in a mission sewing class and a charity kindergarten. Then there are rehearsals for private theatricals and for the weddings at which she is to be bridesmaid in Easter week. The gloves and shoes she will wear are to be made of a peculiar style and color, which necessitates one or two trips way over to a little manufacturer on the west side, where she gets her sympathy aroused over an abandoned baby, and spends a week and all her dress money getting it into a home.

Of course she has to go to lectures and a matinee now and then or she would die. The fashionably devotional girl does nearly all these things, only she walks on Fifth avenue in a black gown and a severe hat, carrying a prayer book and wearing a bunch of violets. She goes out of town after service Friday and stays over Saturday with a married friend in the country, where high revel is held with the aid of sleighing parties and banjos till the last train Saturday night. Brother Tom meets her at the station and tells her that his friend Harry and her friend Lou are cooking oysters in a chafing dish at Lou's house. But she is at early service on Sunday.

After three weeks of this she goes south and has a lovely time, for Lent is not kept when one is away from home, and besides it would be an extravagance not to wear all her evening gowns once or twice more before letting them go. But with all the frivolity and girlish hypocrisy of it there is a lot of good earnest work done by the society girl in Lent. She helps others and herself to better things, and everything counts, even if it is only showing Cousin Fred how womanly and sweet she looks in the little gray gown with her hands full of plain sewing.—New York Press.

Plain Words Respecting Servants.

You hire ignorant women, of low conceptions, giving them the price ignorance and stupidity are worth. You are astonished when you do not get ideas and feelings of which these women know nothing. When they do rise higher they are no longer willing to work for you in the same capacity.

We all get precisely what we give. If we are stingy in giving, be assured the stinginess will gain us nothing. We pay money for work, pound for pound. If we want human feeling besides, we can only get it by giving it ourselves.

If we want thoughtfulness for our interests from our servants, we must be thoughtful for their interests. If we want their sympathy in our need, we must give it to them in their need. If we want allowance made for faults and failings, we must offer them that. We may have to explain to them what we are doing and why; because such women seldom perceive the reason themselves. These women have often to be treated like children. Motives have to be explained to them.

There are a few women, of course, who could not be managed this way, but there are very few. I have rarely seen a servant with whom, when I met her on the ground of like feelings, I could not do just as I pleased.—Harper's Bazar.

ENORMOUS FEES.

Large Incomes Enjoyed by Prominent Doctors and Lawyers.

HOW THE COMMON HERD FARES.

Remuneration Graduated According to the Public Appreciation of Their Skill and Talent.

An English journalist visiting this country a few years ago said of New York that it was "a market where all desirable wares are certain to bring a fair reward for the trouble and expense of producing them." While this is as true today as it was then, there are critics who find fault with the scale of prices and give point to the old saying that it is impossible to satisfy everybody.

A reporter has investigated the subject of professional incomes received in this city, and in the course of this investigation has discovered that, if the figures cited by President Harper are accurate, his college professors are doing quite as well as the average lawyer, doctor and clergyman in New York. He states that in 61 colleges having from 60 to 250 students, the salaries of the most highly paid professors average about $1,900, and that in colleges having more than 250 students the average is $1,916.

The average business man who makes 8 per cent on his invested capital thinks that he is getting a very fair return for it. The capital of the professional man is his education, so that President Harper's professor receives an income about equivalent to that derived from $25,000 invested at 8 per cent. Many doctors and lawyers have confessed to the reporter that they would be glad to feel sure of realizing that profit as the result of a year's labor.

During the last 30 or 40 years the rate of compensation for the heaviest cases of work in the three learned professions has greatly increased. Before the war the lawyer who received a fee of $2,000, $3,000 or $5,000 was regarded as a specially lucky fellow. To-day it is a common thing for well known members of the bar to charge and obtain such sums for a particular service.

During the famous Erie litigation, brought about by the transactions of Fisk and Gould, David Dudley Field, their counsel, is said to have received a retainer of $100,000. At no time during the period when that eminent jurisconsult was at the summit of his fame and in the midst of an active practice did he derive less than $100,000 per annum from his professional labors. Mr. Evarts' income was quite as large, and Mr. Choate, his partner, is today in receipt of one that cannot be much less. While these cases are exceptional, there are, it is estimated, between 300 and 400 lawyers here whose average annual earnings will exceed $10,000.

Against these, which may be classified as cases of lawyers of exceptional talents and opportunities, are to be placed the cases of the thousands of less fortunate ones, many of whom barely manage to earn a support for themselves and their families. The law is a crowded profession, and for the man who enters it without briefs or friends an unprofitable one. According to an estimate given the reporter by a member in long practice, the average income of the New York lawyer is between $900 and $1,000.

The same conditions are to be observed in the medical profession. There, too, men of the highest attainments and reputation are earning yearly sums that half a century ago would have been regarded as a fortune. A list submitted to the reporter of physicians whose incomes exceed $20,000 contained, among others, such names as Dr. Loomis, Dr. Flint, Dr. Sayre, Dr. Satterlee, Dr. Stimson, Dr. Markoe, Dr. Peters, Dr. McBurney, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Delafield and Dr. Weir. The list of those whose incomes are in the neighborhood of $10,000 embraces the names of nearly 200 practitioners.

Doctors like Loomis, Flint and Sayre hold the same relation to the practice of medicine that lawyers like Choate, Evarts, Carter and Field hold to the practice of law. They are the "major gods" of their profession, and their remuneration is graduated according to the public appreciation of their pre-eminent skill and talent. A physician who has been associated with Dr. Loomis in many important cases is of the opinion that his profession yields him as much as $60,000 or $70,000 a year. In former times, when a doctor had more business than he could attend to, he turned some of it over to an assistant. Although that is still done, the most popular of the leading physicians correct the excess by increasing their charges or by adopting the role of consulting physicians.

A quarter of a century back $2.50 was the usual fee for a visit. Now it is in some instances $5, in other $10 and in still other $20. When a physician who has abandoned the practice of visiting his patients and become a consulting physician makes an exception under special circumstances, he charges for a visit thus made as much as he would for a consultation. Doctors of the grade of Sayre, Stimson, Flint, Loomis and McBurney, when acting as consulting physicians, receive as high as $50, $75 and $100.

In the third or lowest grade of the profession the incomes taper down from $3,000 to a few hundreds. This of course is the most numerous grade and has the principle of the survival of the fittest as illustrated by experiences that are often positively harrowing. At the time when the passion for painting placques was most intensely developed in this city, a cynic observed that, "Of placques and doctors there is no end." He alluded to the multitude of "sawbones" yearly graduated in spite of the fact that New York has had for years more doctors than it knows what to do with. By the profession the opinion is almost unanimously entertained that the best correction of the evil is to raise the standard of qualification. Reduce the quantity and improve the quality of the supply.—New York News.

Woman's Last Look.

"When a woman has got her bonnet and gloves on and is perfectly ready, with her parasol in hand, she always goes back," says a cynical person, "to a mirror to take a last, fond farewell. Every woman does this, but few are honest enough to confess it. "For my part," continues this frank as well as cynical individual, "I don't mind telling you that I myself am not satisfied with one last look. I invariably take four. The second is for my brother or—or some other young man—that's nothing but just. The third is for my friends—that's only generous—and the last is for the woman I don't like, and who doesn't like me—that's human nature. If the fourth satisfies me, then I assure you I never take any more."—London Tit-Bits.

A Fatal Remark.

"But surely," urged Binks, "seeing is believing."

"Not necessarily," responded Jinks. "For instance, I see you every day, but as to believing you"——

He never finished that sentence.—Drake's Magazine.

A Chilly Affair.

"Mr. Simpkins-Harold," she said, with faltering coyness, while he gave a sudden start of terror as the thought that this is the year 1892 flashed upon him, "I am the bearer of a message from my father. He says that you must come here no longer without stating your intentions. And, Harold, you know this is leap year, and—and, oh, need I say more?"

"Miss Boggs," replied the young man, recovering his self possession and his hat, "am I to understand that your father charged you to deliver to me an ultimatum?"

"Why, yes, Harold, if you will use those newspaper terms at such a moment."

"Say to him, then," said the young man, "that his representative is persona non grata to me, and that I firmly but respectfully decline to continue diplomatic relations."

In a moment he was gone. But the young girl did not falter. "Persona non grata, am I?" she mused. "That might have done a week or two ago, but it has been shown that when really serious complications have arisen that plea doesn't go. And I just reckon, Harold Simpkins," she continued aloud, as a rosy flush mantled her plump cheek, "that I've got a little batch of diplomatic correspondence which, when read before any court of breach of promise arbitration in the country, will bring me in a good big indemnity too."—Chicago Times.

A Japanese Society.

There are so many English people who have visited Japan or who have fallen in love with it from reading the eulogies penned by Sir Edwin Arnold, Mr. Norman and others, that the society which is in course of formation for "the encouragement of the study of Japanese art, science and industries, of the commerce and finance, the social life, the literature, the language, history and folklore of the Japanese," ought to be a success. Certainly the programme does not lack comprehensiveness, for almost any one of the subjects enumerated would be sufficient to keep an ordinary society going.

The organizing council contains several names closely associated with the country, such as Mr. Ernest Satow, Professor W. Anderson and Professor Church, as well as those of leading Japanese residents in England. Very suitably, the headquarters of the society are to be at the Japanese consulates in London, Liverpool and Glasgow, for no people are more anxious to spread a knowledge of Japan abroad than the Japanese government.—London Chronicle.

A Bad Place to Be Ill.

It is one thing to have the grip in town or anywhere on the mainland within reach of a doctor, and another think to be stricken with the disease on a remote isle of the sea. On a Thursday morning recently the inhabitants of Grand Manan, a large, well populated island off the Maine coast, observed a single fire—the sick signal—burning on Three Isles, six miles seaward, but as a gale was blowing and the sea running high nobody could land there. On Sunday evening a physician, accompanied by three sturdy oarsmen in a dory, reached the isles in a blinding snowstorm. Fifteen of the sixteen inhabitants were sick abed, leaving one man barely able to crawl to the headland and keep the signal burning. It was three days before weather moderated sufficiently to allow the relief party to return home, and in that time the sick were relieved.—New York Sun.

Lightning Spared the Pious Pair.

During a heavy rain lightning struck the parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal church, a nice four room cottage, completely demolishing the building with the exception of the east room, in which were sitting the pastor, the Rev. Jerome Haralson, and his wife. That they were not instantly killed everybody pronounces a miracle, for everything in their room all around them was broken in small pieces. A more complete wreck was never seen. There is not a whole nail or piece of timber in the building except in the little room they occupied. Not only the building was wrecked, but the fence around it was torn down. The shock broke a considerable amount of crockery for those living in the neighborhood of the parsonage.—Haskell Cor. Galveston News.

The Dog Didn't Like His Snore.

In hunting for evidence of a dog fight Sunday the officers learned that one Herbert Sprague, a stevedore, had been bitten by a canine. Investigation shows that Sprague went to bed Saturday night with a bull pup. Sprague snored, and this disturbed the dog, so he scratched his owner's face to wake him. Sprague retaliated by cuffing the canine, whereupon the bull fastened his teeth in the man's nose and then shook him, sadly lacerating the member. Sprague finally broke the hold, disabled the dog with a chair and then got a neighbor to shoot him. The nose will recover, but looks bad.—Bangor Cor. Lewiston Journal.

The Congressional Funeral.

On the recent congressional trip to Chicago from Washington, a young man accustomed to hilarity began to weary of the staid decorum of the excursionists and to long for something wild and woolly.

"Great Scott," he finally exclaimed to a veteran member, "this is like a funeral train."

"Is it?" said the congressman, with a significant smile; "well, I guess you don't know much about one of our funeral trains."—Detroit Free Press.

How Banks Treat "Sweated" Coins.

In a recent deposit in the United States subtreasury in this city by a New York bank of more than $100,000 in gold received from California seven "sweated" coins were found. They were placed on a block and the letter L punched on their face to show that they were light weight and then returned to the bank.—New York Herald.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9 1894

WILL CAUSE REFORM.

The action in Guatamala of suspending payment in gold of interest on her bonds has created consternation in financial circles in London, not so much on account of the amount involved in this default as in the fact that it is in all probability the first step in repudiation of the silver countries of the payment of national obligations in gold that were incurred when the two metals were at par. Guatamala owes a little more than $10,000,000 in what may be termed gold bonds. When those bonds were issued there was so little difference between the value of the two metals that objection was considered of no importance as to whether they were issued on a gold basis or not. But now that the attack on silver has brought that metal to grief, the countries that deal in that specie alone are confronted with the fact that every dollar of debt they owe has been swelled into two dollars; or, in other words, that their obligations have been exactly doubled. The $10,000,000 of bonds of Guatemala have been increased practically to $20,000,000. That country bore bravely up under the imposition of a light increase, and continued to pay her interest in gold; but now that she has to sell $1,200,000, let us say, in silver, in order to procure gold enough to pay $600,000 interest, she finds that she has to assume a burden which, through artificial causes, has been made greater than she can bear.

Guatemala starts the ball. She will be followed by other Central and South American States, and we doubt very much whether Mexico will be able to stand the enormous inflation against her very long. The bonded indebtedness of all these states cannot be less than a billion of dollars, and the securities are mainly held in England, France and Germany. Perhaps two-thirds of all the bonds are held in England. Germany is a very large holder of Mexican and South American bonds. It is about time that Emperor William was giving serious attention to the question of bimetallism. Germany is more responsible for the universal depreciation of silver than even England. When she received five millions in gold from France she thought she was doing a smart and profitable thing by demonetizing silver. Perhaps William will see in the light of events that are inevitable, that she made a great mistake. When all the silver republics of this continent make a stand against liquidating their debts by paying two dollars for one, the monometalists of Europe will become sensible to the folly, even if they have no sense of the immorality of their course.

England will, of course, be the greatest loser in the refusal of the silver countries of this continent to pay their debts twice over. Will she attempt to follow the same course with them that she did with Egypt—take possession of the countries and undertake to pay their creditors by managing their finances herself? That would hardly be looked upon with equanimity by the United States. There may arise out of this question many opportunities to put the idea of the Monroe doctrine into practice.

But perhaps the trouble will not reach such an extreme. The people everywhere are getting their eyes widely opened to the infamy of the conspiracy that has demonetized one half of the metallic representative wealth of the world. They begin to see that the gold policy will make the rich richer, and impoverish the productive classes. But the object lessons the former are in the way of receiving from the silver-using countries will do more to make them stop in their headlong career of destruction than any argument, however logical and unanswerable, which the bimetallists can advance—Guatemala's action is the handwriting on the wall.—Herald.

Queen Victoria offered Gladstone a peerage when he gave in his resignation. The old statesman, however, firmly but respectfully declined it. A peerage to the late premier could add no lustre to a name which he has adorned with a higher dignity than any sovereign can confer. Plain Gladstone is a title which he has himself made more illustrious than that of any peer who has sat in the house of lords since Wellington gave dignity to that chamber of hereditary lawmakers.

Governor Markham has declared that he will not be a candidate for renomination.

[Official.]

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 5, 1894, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1894 and ending May 9, 1895. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Fifth day of April, 1894, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

ROBT. LOVE,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894. m3-4w

[Official.]

Proposals For Printing Great Register.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made January 5 1894, proposals will be received by said Board for the printing of, at a stated price per name, four hundred (400) copies of the Great Register of voters of said County, to contain about one thousand (1,000) names. Copy to be prepared by the County Clerk, the final sheets thereof to be delivered on Tuesday, October 30, 1894 and the work must be completed on or within five days thereafter. The form and style to comply with the Political Code and Section 1096 as amended March 31, 1891.

All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Printing Great Register," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and no bids will be received later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, April 5, 1894.

Said bids will be opened by said Board of Supervisors on Thursday, the Fifth day of April, 1894, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

ROBT LOVE
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894.

[Official.]

Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 5, 1894, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning May 10, 1894, and ending May 9, 1895.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contract.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Fifth day of April, 1894, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

ROBT. LOVE,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894. m3 4w

[Official.]

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books, 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books, 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white Ledger paper, substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3,000 Assessment lists for 1894.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form.
4 000 printed Letter Headings, in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Fifth day of April, 1894, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on the said 5th day of April, 1894.

ROBT LOVE, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894.

[Official.]

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 4, 1894, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1893-94. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems nonpareil for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and opened by said Board on Thursday, April 5 1894, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. of said day, the right to reject any bid being reserved.

ROBT. LOVE,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894. m3-4w

[Official.]

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 5, 1894, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1894, and ending May 9, 1895.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills, duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Fifth day of April, 1894, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

ROBERT LOVE,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894. m3-4w

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY LEASE OF REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE MADE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

UPON READING AND FILING THE petition of William L. Hunter, Executor of the last will and testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, praying for an order authorizing, empowering and directing him to lease certain real estate belonging to said estate, described as follows, to wit: The S ½ of the S E ¼ and the S ½ of the S W ¼ of Sec. No. 10; the E ½ of the S E ¼ of Sec. No. 9 and the N E ¼ of Sec. No. 15, all in township No. 10 S. R. 34 E., M. D. M., situate in Inyo County, California.

It is ordered that all persons interested in said estate be and appear before the Judge of said Court on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1894, at said Judge's Chambers, in the Court House in Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, at ten o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be made authorizing, empowering and directing the said Executor to lease the said real estate from the date thereof until the 1st day of November, 1894, for the rental of $300.00, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the said petition on file in said Court.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county, for at least two successive weeks next before the day set for said hearing.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of said Superior Court.
Dated February 27th, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Administrator of the estate of Frank Silva, deceased.
Dated March 1st, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.
mar3 5t

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1833, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first instalment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax-Collector.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE, SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.

☞ Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon. ☜

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COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

OSITO, 19,726.

By McKinney, 2:11¼

OSITO, 19,726.

McKINNEY, 8818
4-year-old record 2:12¼
5-year-old race record 2:14
6-year-old race record 2:11¼
Sire of Sir Credit (3) 2:28¼
McZeus (2) 2:29¼
McKinney, at 6-years-old is the sire of two colts in the 2:30 list. Last year he won the great free-for all race at Stockton, trotting the fastest heat in 2:11¼, beating Klamath, Ottinger, Steve Whipple and others. He was bred in Kentucky and brought to California when a yearling.

ALCYONE, 732 ..... Record, 2:27
Sire of ten with records from 2:08 to 2:19¾ and thirty with records from 2:08 to 2:30. His sons have produced nineteen with records under 2:30

GEORGE WILKES, 519 ..... Record, 2:22
Sire of fourteen with records from 2:13¼ to 2:19¼, seventy-five with records from 2:13¼ to 2:30 and the dams of sixty-one with records from 2:09¾ to 2:30. His sons have produced 802 with records from 2:07¾ to 2:30

ALMA MATER ..... Dam of six with records from 2:22¾ to 2:30. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

HAMBLETONIAN 10 (Rysdyck's)
Sire of
Electioneer, sire of Arion, 2:07¾
Harold, sire of Maud S. ... 2:08¾
Dictator, sire of JayEyeSee 2:10
Volunteer, sire of StJulien 2:11¼
Egbert, sire of Egthorne .. 2:12½
Etc., etc., etc.

DOLLY SPANKER
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

MAMBRINO PATCHEN, 58
Sire of twenty-one with records from 2:20¼ to 2:30, and of dams of 83 in the 2:30 list.

ESTELLA (Thoroughbred)
By Imported Australian, sire of Joe Daniels and many other fast race horses.

ROSA SPRAGUE ..... Dam of McKinney, 2:11¼. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

GOV SPRAGUE, 444 ..... Record, 2:20¼
Sire of five with records from 2:15¼ to 2:19¼, and of thirty-three with records from 2:15¼ to 2:30

RHODE ISLAND, 267.

BELL BRANDON, 2:20½
By Hambletonian 10

ROSE KENNEY ..... Dam of Messenger Chief, 1825, sire of seventeen with records from 2:16¼ to 2:30

MAMBRINO MESSENGER

J. S. KINNEY MARE
By Mambrino Chief, 11, sire of six with records from 2:18¼ to 2:30 and of the dams of 23 in the 2:30 list.

TWILIGHT .....
Dam of Osito, 19,726. Osito is a dark bay, with white hind feet, a small star in the forehead. He was foaled March 15, 1892. When matured he will be 15½ hands high and will weigh about 1050 pounds. He has splendid trotting action, and at Los Angeles in October last, when one-year-old, he trotted a mile in 2:51 the last quarter being trotted in 39 seconds, a 2:36 gait.

OSITO will make the season of 1894 at Independence, Cal., limited to Eight mares of approved breeding.

TERMS, $50 For the Season

Irv. H. Mulholland,
Owner.

Independence, Cal.

OTHELLO, 16,057.....
2-year-old record 2:28
2 year-old trial 2:23
2 year-old trial, ½ mile 1:08

SULTAN, 1,513 ..... Record, 2:24
Sire of Stamboul 2:07¼
Saladin 2:05¾
Lucy R 2:18¾
Ruby 2:19¾
Bay Rose 2:20¼
and twenty-five in 2:30
and of the dams of
Regal Wilkes 2:17¼
Glendine 2:20

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of Sultan 2:24
Tommy Gates 2:24
Del Sur 2:24¼
and four others in 2:30

SULTANA
By Delmonico, 110, double grandson of Hambletonian, 10

ATALANTA .....
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.
Dam of Othello (2) 2:28
Atalanta Wilkes (2) 2:29¼
and full sister to
Beautiful Bells 2:29¼
Dam of six in the 2:30 list, including Belleflower (2) 2:24¾
and Bell Bird, yearling .. 2:26¼

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of the dams of
Sable Wilkes (2) 2:18
Bell Bird (1) 2:26¼
Bay Rose 2:20¼
and many others.

MINNEHAHA
Dam of Alcazar 2:20¼
and four others in the 2:30 list.

ECHO, 462
Sire of Belle Echo 2:20
Senator 2:21¼
Victor 2:22
Gibraltar 2:22
Sire of Homestake 2:14¼
and of sixteen in 2:30
Sire of dam of Direct ... 2:06
and many others.

LITTLE SKIP .....
Dam of Jarvis, 16,239

ODD FELLOW, 15,265 .....
Sire of Riceta 2:21¾
Oliver J 2:22
Roxey 2:22
Danger 2:26¼
Odd 2:28

THETIS
Dam of Col. Hawkins 2:29¼
Registered in the Great Brood Mare table.

SKIPPER .....

ODD FELLOW, 15,265
Full brother Col. Hawkins 2:29¼

KITTY CLYDE
By Geo. M. Patchen, 31, 2:27
Sire of Wells Fargo 2:18¼
and ten others in 2:30
And of dams of Suisun 2:18¼
Maggie E 2:19¼
and six others in 2:30

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
AND
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
☞ Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty. ☜
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
AND
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

F. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
☞ Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
I. H. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

WALTER A. LAMAR
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.
FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURCKHARDT.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence,

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind.
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave CHICAGO, ILL

TO ADVERTISERS
A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select local List.
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

WE WANT YOU
to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made Two Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.
GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
☞ Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal. March 9, 1884
4764

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MARCH 9 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist .. FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

SATURDAY, March 3, 1894.

Estate of J. S. Collins, deceased—Filed order appointing administrator.

Owens River Canal Co. vs. J. W. Claussen et als—Filed complaint.

TUESDAY, March 6, 1894.

W. W. Yandell, Insolvent—Filed petition for order setting apart homestead.

Guardianship of Irving O. Woodin—Filed order appointing guardian.

BORN.

AGUIRRE—At Camp Independence March 3, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Benigno Aguirre, a son.

McIVER—At Georges Creek, March 4, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Finley McIver, a daughter.

Bar silver, 58¾.

Beautiful spring weather this week.

Miss Etta Naylor has gone to the Mid-winter Fair.

Ed. M. Clarke V. S. came down from Bishop on Wednesday.

Frederick Stock will arrive at Independence next Thursday from Los Angeles.

T. C. Boland has been suffering severely of late from rheumatism. He is in San Francisco for medical treatment.

L. Wood has received a lot of angler's supplies. Catfish are now plentiful and the trout season is close at hand.

Assessor Chalfant was down from Bishop during the week, making arrangements for beginning the assessment for 1894 5.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz arrived home last Friday after a very pleasant month spent in visiting at San Francisco.

Mrs. J. D. Blair, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Maud Cook, arrived home from Los Angeles yesterday, having visited the Mid-winter Fair on the way.

Under the Australian ballot system politics will not cut much of a figure in the election of County officers; the best and most popular man is likely to get there.

District Attorney Forbes has settled down to the calm enjoyment of domestic pleasures. He proposes to have a garden that for variety will be second to none.

A special meeting of the N. S. G. W. will be held at Independence on Sunday afternoon. A full attendance of the members is earnestly requested, as business of importance is to be transacted.

Chas. Summers, Oscar Hilton and George Kinney, accompanied by their respective better-halves, arrived home last Friday from San Francisco, where they had been visiting the big Fair.

W. J. Holmes, accompanied by two assistants, arrived at the marble quarry last Friday. A number of improvements are in contemplation, and a strong effort will be made to put the works on a paying basis.

A social dance will be given at Mairs' Hall on Friday evening, March 16th. Barnes has concluded not to celebrate this year, and the local sons of the Emerald Isle are determined not to let the day pass without observance.

J. G. Birchim came down from Bishop on Wednesday, returning yesterday. Mr. Birchim has been in very poor health for a long time past and expects to visit lower California soon in hopes of being benefited by change of climate.

C. Mulholland and D. H. Irland arrived from Los Angeles yesterday. Mr. Mulholland came up to attend to some business for the English Board of Directors and stockholders of the Californian Canal Co., and Mr. Irland to look after interests connected with the same enterprise. Both expect to return in a few days.

The Chinaman arrested under suspicion of attempting to burn the residence of S. A. Densmore at Independence was discharged on Wednesday by a writ of *habeas corpus*. Enough evidence could not be secured to warrant his being held for trial, although there is no doubt that he was the perpetrator of the deed.

FOR SALE!

Or will trade for cattle, 500 head No. 1 Stock and Range Horses, Mares, Stallions, and four highly bred Kentucky Jacks.

For particulars, address

DEAN ESTATE.

Beowawe, Nevada.

SUCCESS ASSURED.

The big canal will be built. It will be built from now onward with vigor. A great deal of work is already done, and it is all well done, as a glance over the ground will show. In all of southern California there there is not another region where such water supply exists as in Owens Valley; and no where else is found more fertile land on which to use the water. There is not to be found in all the southern counties of the State any so extensive area of good land, with plenty of water, as here; nor any irrigation enterprise ever projected in those counties that at all approaches the low price per acre of getting this water on to the land. It is these features that commended the enterprise to the men who will carry it through. At Los Angeles during the past few months very many inquiries have been made about Owens Valley by men who would make the most desirable of settlers. These are American citizens from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Idaho, Oregon, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and States east of the Missippi. Everybody here knows that during the past few months many strangers have been in the Valley examining the country with a view to settle here. Without a single exception every one of these men on returning to Los Angeles said he had found the country better than it had been described to him, or than he had expected. Many of these men expressed a determination to return home, dispose of their property and come back to Owens Valley. Two of these men who were here a few weeks ago on returning to Los Angeles said they had been fortunate enough to be here during a storm. From remarks they heard, but evidently not intended for their ears, they learned that this storm was about as bad as any ever seen here. These men were from Kansas and both said that in their State such a day as people here complained about would be considered very mild winter weather. In traveling over the Valley these men noted that at every school house many horses were tied that the pupils had ridden there. To the visitors this was excellent evidence of the mildness of the winters; in Kansas they do not dare to let their children ride a few miles to school lest they should get caught in a blizzard and perish.

Nor do all inquiries come from men in distant States. From San Diego, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange and Los Angeles counties, not a day passes in Los Angeles without many inquiries being made about Owens Valley. From different parts of the Valley men have been at Los Angeles during the past few months and all of them will confirm the truth of this statement. These men of the counties named know that in Owens Valley thrifty farmers can do better growing deciduous fruits; in raising chickens, hogs and cattle and producing alfalfa than in growing oranges in any of the counties named.

Effectively but quietly information on all these matters has been widely distributed and now so much interest has been awakened that settlers are ready to pour into the country as fast as the canal can be constructed and water supplied. None are better informed on this subject than the men who will build the canal, for they declare their fixed resolution to complete it.

Meteorological Summary.

Following is the report of the Weather Bureau Observer at Keeler, Cal., for the month of February, 1894.

Mean barometer	30.10
Highest barometer	30.40
Lowest barometer	29.56
Mean temperature	41°
Highest temperature, on 21st	67°
Lowest temperature, on 17th	23°
Greatest daily range of temperature	34°
Least daily range of temperature	11°
Mean temperature of this month for eight years	45°
Prevailing direction of wind, N.W.	
Total movement of wind, 5583 miles.	
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 52 miles NW on 21st.	
Total precipitation, .29 inches.	
Number of days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation fell	2
Number of clear days	19
Partly cloudy days	8
Cloudy days	1
Dates of frost, 5, 15, 23.	

P. T. JENKINS.
Observer, Weather Bureau.

Lend A Hand.

The cemetery at Camp Independence has fallen into a state of disrepair, the fence being rotted away so that cattle roam at will through the grounds. Misses Lena Thomson and Annie Bell as a committee are canvassing for funds to make the necessary repairs, and have met with good success. As the County dead are buried there a subscription should be made by the Board of Supervisors to assist in the work, and doubtless will be, if brought to their notice at the next regular meeting. The Cemetery is a historic spot in the annals of Inyo county and should not be suffered to go to decay. The young ladies should be met with every possible assistance in their undertaking.

John Broder Dead.

John Broder died at Oakland on Tuesday of last week. Several months ago he was afflicted with a stroke of paralysis, from which he never recovered. Mr. Broder was a land mark in the early history of Inyo County. At one time he possessed a vast amount of property in this Valley. Through financial reverses he lost a great portion of it. He set to work to recover his losses, and being a man of most indomitable energy, he succeeded to a great extent and at the time of his death was again wealthy. He left this Valley about eight years ago and has since resided in the San Joaquin Valley.

Articles Filed.

Yesterday Hon. P. H. Mack filed the articles of association of the Californian Water-works and Irrigation Company, Limited, in the County Clerk's office. Transfers of all of Mr. Seely's and Mr. Stock's water rights in Owens River to the Company were recorded in the County Recorder's office. This is the English Company now constructing the big Canal from Owens River to Indian Wells Valley and which promises to be one of the best paying enterprises in the United States.

Social dance at Mairs' Hall next Friday evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and alls bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JEDEDIAH S. COLLINS, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

A. O. COLLINS,
Administrator of the estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

Dated March 9, 1894.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal, near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 27th day of Feb, 1894 an assessment (No. 5) of Twenty five (25) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1894, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on Saturday, March 31, 1894 to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

Ship

Your Fruit and Produce

TO

HENRY EATON & CO.

513 and 515 Front Street,
San Francisco.

AND RECEIVE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

They Either Buy Outright or Handle On Commission.

CAR LOAD LOTS A SPECIALTY.

COMMSSION FOR HANDLIING

CAR LOTS, 2%. SMALL LOTS, 4%.

Send for Their Price List.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

MONEY Beginners earn from $25 to $50 per week, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you employment, and will teach you free. You work in your own locality, wherever you live. Both sexes, all ages. We start you No risk. Can work in spare time or all the time. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

The Newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MUNEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

BIG IOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator, insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons.
j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal A. N. BELL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.	
	Leave—		Arrive—	p m.
Mound House	10:50 a. m		5 55 p. m.	
Dayton	11:30 a. m.		5:20 p. m.	
Wabuska	1 35 p m		3:05 a. m.	
Hawthorne	4 50 p. m.		12:00 m	
Luning	6:35 p. m.		10 15 a. m.	
Sodа Springs	7:15 p. m.		9 35 a. m.	
Belleville	8:25 p. m.		8:45 a. m.	
Candelaria	Ar.	9:10 p. m	Lv.	8:45 a. m.
	No. 3.		No.	
	Leave—		Arrive—	a m.
Belleville	8 35 a. m		5:35 p m.	
Benton	12:05 p. m		1 45 p. m.	
Bishop Creek	2:15p. m.		11:14 a m.	
Alvord	3.00 p. m		10:10 a m.	
Independence	4 26 p. m.		8 40 a. m.	
Lone Pine	5:25p. m.		7.45 a m	
Keeler	Ar.	6:15 p. m,	Lv.	7.00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles), Bodie (65 miles), Hundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

WINES,
LIQUORS,
& CGARS

The most careful attention given to the the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE!

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 td

Iny-o
Stage
Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

Royal

Is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public. — *United States Government Chemist's Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., N. Y.

Females and Fashions.

A recent visitor to Samoa tells of a famous village beauty in that remote region whose headdress is thus described: "Round her forehead was a band of small pieces of nautilus shell. Above towered a mass of human hair that had been bleached for months in a marsh, with scraps of looking glass arranged in front, the whole surmounted with a trail of red humming birds' feathers."

Dr. Drummond, in his book of African travel, makes mention of the chieftain's daughter, whose hair, heavily greased with groundnut oil, was made up into small sized balls, like black currants, and then divided into patterns—diamonds, circles and parterres, designed with the skill of a landscape gardener. Both these "arrangements" would in the eyes of Regent street artists and connoisseurs be probably regarded as savage monstrosities, but it is to be doubted whether they are not utterly surpassed by the goldfinch and canary arrangement, by a kingfisher's wing crowned with red shivering glass and sham jewels, both in tawdry insolence and depravity of taste. What is called "barbarous" if found among savages may, after all, be the very height of fashion in Mayfair, though the cheap finery of the Samoan or African belle is marked neither by cruelty to the victim nor by gain to the artist.—Edinburgh Review.

The Coming Window.

A simple mechanical contrivance is being adopted by English builders, by which window sashes may be given two movements, the one upward or downward and the other inward. Practically only one action is required to effect the change from an ordinary sash to a casement window. By dropping a catch at one side of the sash the cord is secured, the window frame being released from the sash and slipping into pivot hinges, when it can be opened as a casement and keys itself in so doing. When closing, the sash again engages with the cord, which runs in a groove in the pulley slide and serves as one of the guides to keep it in its place when working up and down as a sash. In this arrangement the beading, which is generally used to guide and separate the sashes, is entirely dispensed with, the sashes being guided by suitable tongues working in grooves on the right or hinge side. On the left side the sash, when closed for use as a lifting window, engages with a metal block attached to the end of the weight cord, which serves to guide it on the frame, the sash being also so arranged that it cannot possibly come off the hinges except when closed.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Do Babies' Eyes Grow?

How big are "a young baby's eyes?" We have heard it stated that "a young baby's eye" is as big as a grown person's eye; that the eye does not grow as the body grows; that it is the same size when the baby is born as it is after the baby has grown up to be a man or a woman; that it is born full size—is then as big as it ever gets to be. This statement has been submitted to a number of experts on babies, who generally agree that "a young baby's eye" grows as the body grows, though not in the same ratio. But is it true?

Authorities are sometimes in error. Expert witnesses frequently tangle themselves up in all kinds of contradictory statements of facts; expert physicians do not reach the same conclusions from identically the same basis of reasoning; expert cotton buyers oftentimes buy when the slumps in the market prove that they should have sold. It may be that the baby experts whom we have questioned upon the subject of baby eyes have spoken without due consideration. We should like to have the puzzle settled. Do babies' eyes grow? How big is "a young baby's eye?"—Good Housekeeping.

Catching Up with Civilization.

A young gentleman named H. E. Haggard has arrived in Vinita, I. T., direct from San Francisco on a fruitless mission. An Indian calling himself Chief Felix Mayes, of the Cherokees, has been lecturing before the churches and the Y. M. C. A. of San Francisco and collecting money for the purchase of Bibles for this country. He has likewise been profuse in his offers and promises, and in this way caught Haggard, who came to take charge of four large stores which the man represented that he owned at Vinita, Tahlequah, Muscogee and Atoka, this territory. No such man is known here and he certainly was never chief.—Indian Territory Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The largest shipment of apples ever made from the United States left Portland recently in the steamship Labrador, which carried more than 13,000 barrels of fine fruit to England.

A fine collection of Seventeenth century tobacco pipes has just been found under an old London cellar and deposited in the Guildhall museum.

LIEUTENANT LOUISA.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

But I was mistaken; she did come; and she came in the most natural and unsensational way in the world. She came—she was in the room—for a moment she was in my arms; and then all my doubts and troubles were forgotten, and I felt as if our long separation had been but a weary dream.

"My own darling Mary!"

"Charlie, my love, how thin you are! I am so glad!"

"That I am so thin?"

"Oh, Charlie"——

Well, we were very happy. I was almost afraid to love her so much as I did, and yet I knew that I could never love her so much as she deserved. We were together, and we were happy; that was all that either of us knew or cared. But at last Mary declared that I must light the gas.

"For," said she, "how can you pretend to say you love me if you cannot see my face?"

"I do not love you for your face."

"Do you really love me?"

"Love you! I—oh, Mary!"

"But I am so stupid!"

"You must be the cleverest of women."

"Why?"

"Because you can find something worth loving in me.

"Light the gas, sir!"

"First, then, one more ——. The matches are on the mantelpiece; you can light the gas yourself, if you will. I wash my hands of it."

The gas was lighted. Soon after the middle Temple clock struck 5 in its most aggressive tone.

"My father is dining at the Freemasons' tavern to-night," said Mary, "and he is going to dress at his chambers; so I can stay ever so long yet—if you will let me."

"If you stay here till I ask you to go, Mary, you may make up your mind to leave as an old woman."

The words were scarcely out of my mouth when I heard the outer door open. There is a series of four doors between my rooms and the outer passage. A heavy footstep sounded between the first door and the second. Mrs. Swatman or her assistant imbecile had evidently neglected to safeguard the approach, and here was some unknown intruder forcing himself in.

"Mary," I cried, "for heaven's sake—into my bedroom—quick!"

She appreciated the urgency of the occasion and vanished like a bird. Just as the door was closing upon her in walked her father.

"Come, I'm glad to see you looking so much better," said he in a hearty voice. "Why, you've quite a color."

Not a doubt of it. In fact, I felt as though my face might be the tint of a tomato. Luckily Mary when she came in had not taken off any of her things except her sealskin jacket, and that she had snatched up and carried away with her when she escaped.

"Thank you; yes, I'm getting better," was my reply.

"That's right. I'm very glad to hear it. I've something to talk to you about—something I think you can do for me, when you're able to get about, which will occupy you and give you what I'm sure will be beneficial to you—change of air and scene."

Then, taking a chair beside the fire (the very one in which Mary had just been sitting), Mr. Bruce proceeded to unfold his plans. He must have thought that my illness had rendered me extremely fidgety, for it was wsth the greatest difficulty that I could keep still or even pretend to be listening. I was on tenterhooks for poor Mary. The weather was cold, and there was neither fire nor fireplace in my bedroom. I knew moreover that she would be able to distinguish the tones of her father's voice; and the discomfort and distress of her position worried me so much that every other consideration was dwarfed in the comparison. All this, however, did not prevent Mr. Bruce from stating his belief that the marriage of Dalrymple Bruce and Tryphena Maddams had been solemnized in the county of Berkshire and most probably in the vicinity of Abingdon. At any rate the information gained led to the inference that the ceremony in question had taken place at one of the churches in one of the riverside towns of Berkshire. His proposal to me was that I could undertake to make a thorough search among the parish registers, Mr. Bruce paying all the expenses and compensating me for my labor at the rate of a guinea and a half a day.

While he was talking Mr. Bruce had involuntarily taken up an old woolen glove which I kept on the top of the coal box by the fireside to put on when shoveling out coals for the fire. It was grimy as Mrs. Swatman's hands—the ne plus ultra of honest dirt—and before I noticed what he was about his fingers were as soiled as those of a finance agent.

"Oh, what a nuisance!" exclaimed Mr. Bruce. "Dear me! I'll just step into your bedroom and wash." He rose and approached the door.

"No, no!" said I hurriedly, and laboring out of my chair under the influence of abject terror. "No—here—let me fetch the basin in here for you!"

"Nonsense—couldn't think of troubling you. I know my way," he answered, amicably motioning me back to my seat with one hand while he opened the door with the other; and before I could say or do anything further to prevent him Mr. Bruce had entered the bedroom.

If a benevolent earthquake would kindly have made a meal of me at that moment how grateful I should have been. In a state of mind which I do not care to analyze I waited the inevitable explosion. A long second passed away—an everlasting minute—and there was no sign. What had happened? Could Mary have contrived to hide herself anywhere? I tried to reflect. There was a large, deep cupboard in the room that served as a wardrobe. Surely Mary had not had the presence of mind to conceal herself there? Yet it was the only place I could think of into which she could have retired; there was no other solution of the mystery. In a few minutes Mr. Bruce returned with clean hands and unruffled demeanor. Manifestly he had seen nothing and suspected nothing. He resumed the conversation where he had left it off, and after some further talk it was agreed that I should start for Berkshire as soon as the doctor would authorize me to leave the house; first, however, calling on Mr. Bruce to receive his written instructions and a check on account for whatever I thought I should need. Then, at last, my benefactor took his leave, and I hailed his departure as I should that of the gout. I hastened to the bedroom.

"Mary!" I called. "Mary!"

No answer. I searched the cupboard. She was not there.

I looked behind the curtain in a forlorn hope that she might have hidden herself there. No Mary. By what magic had she disappeared? I went down on my hands and knees and peered under the bed. Two overland trunks and a bootjack, but still no Mary.

I summoned Mrs. Swatman.

"Miss Bruce—where is she?" I demanded.

"Do you mean the lady, sir?"

"Yes—the lady—Miss Bruce."

"She's gone, sir."

"I see she's gone, but how did she go?"

"I let her through Mr. Burnett's chambers, sir."

"Through Mr. Burnett's chambers!" I repeated in amazement. "How did you manage that?"

"Why, sir, through the door"——

"What door?" I interrupted impatiently.

"The door that leads from your bedroom into his sitting room, sir."

There was a door by my bedside which was always locked, and for the key of which I had always been going to ask, thinking it was another cupboard. Through this door Mary had escaped. How thankful I was, now, that it had not been a cupboard. It turned out that Mrs. Swatman occasionally used the door when Burnett was away and I was engaged, and that in this instance, the laundress having called, Mrs. Swatman had gone in that way, and had happily been in time to release the terrified Mary from her embarrassing predicament.

I blessed Mrs. Swatman, and did not, as I had fully intended, give her a good blowing up for admitting Mr. Bruce when she knew that I was engaged. She did not know, by the way, that I was "engaged" in the common acceptance of that term. I blessed her therefore, and furthermore presented her with a sovereign, which made her happy for the rest of the week—honest old descendant of Cinderella that she was!

Next morning by the first post I had a letter from Mary. She had been "terribly frightened," poor darling; she had not fully realized the impropriety of coming to my chambers until her father had come upon the scene and she had felt the dread of discovery. I must "never again ask her to be so foolish and wicked," she said. In my answer I promised not to be selfish any more, acquainted her with her father's plans and pointed out that if I were successful we might perhaps hope to approach Mr. Bruce.

In about a fortnight I received my instructions and proceeded to hunt up the Berkshire registers; and a more wearisome task I never undertook. In some cases the registers were well enough kept and were easy of access; in some they had been sold as waste paper or were altogether imperfect; while in a few instances they were so ill cared for that they had become well nigh valueless, and one I found in a decayed old box in a loft over the vicar's cow shed. At Abingdon and more especially at St. Nicholas the registers had been admirably preserved, and it was here that I spent the longest time; but I failed to find the least trace of what I wanted, and not a word either of Dalrymple Bruce or of Tryphena Maddams. Once at Bray and again at Wallingford I thought I was upon the track, while at Cookham a whole colony of Maddams appeared to have been born, married and buried, but not a Tryphena among them all. At St. Lawrence, Reading, there was a record of the marriage in 1793 of a certain Theodosia Maddams to David Bruce, and this bothered me a good deal until I discovered that Theodosia was the widow of one Hezekiah Maddams, "butcher of this towne." After a laborious and painstaking search I came to the conclusion that I was on the wrong scent, and I returned to London in a gloomy and dejected mood.

But Mr. Bruce was very kind, and not only thanked me heartily for the trouble I had been at but marked the genuineness of his satisfaction by presenting me with a check considerably larger than I was entitled to or expected. Mary, who had taken the deepest interest in the investigation, told me one evening when I was dining at their house that she felt certain—she could not tell why—that I should yet, somehow—she could not tell how—unravel this Gordion knot; nay, that it was to be the means whereby we should attain the fulfillment of our hopes. I hoped with all my heart she might be right, but confessed to some skepticism on the point; for which unbelief I received the most delightful scolding from Mary; and "You are not to laugh at me, sir! I will not be laughed at!" (Oh, the way she emphasized that "not!") "It is very rude of you to laugh at me, and you shall do penance!"

Seeing that Mr. Bruce was nodding over his book I did penance, though perhaps not just in the way that Mary had anticipated. It was a very rash act on my part, but the temptation was irresistible. You have never seen Mary or you would understand. Mary blushed horribly and was both scared and indignant; but I pleaded eloquently for absolution and finally appeased her. At parting she said:

"You will see, Charlie, you will find the thing out. Depend upon it. Women know things, you know, that men don't know. Well, I know—I don't know how I know, but I do know that you will discover this Dalrymple Bruce's marriage. I'm as certain of it as I am that we—well, as of anything. So good night, and be a good boy and don't contradict. No! not one, I declare!" (Alarums, excursions.)

The first news that greeted me on my return to my city chambers was that Mrs. Swatman's mummified assistant, Mrs. Crump, was seriously ill. Of course I lost no time in seeing that she had proper attendance, and any little comfort that the doctor might think good for her. The doctor gave a poor account of her. Few men in chambers ever know anything of the inner life of their "laundresses," and from what I learned of Mrs. Crump's surroundings I should say their ignorance was bliss.

In a wretched room in a disreputable looking building in a squalid court off Drury lane the poor old creature had her home. Home! A room not much larger than an old fashioned cupboard; a crazy, tumbledown old wooden bedstead, with quite unmentionable bedclothing; two rickety chairs and a table to match; a deal washstand, with a broken basin; a triangular bit of looking glass scratched and smeared; four or five moldy books

(To be Continued.)

Knew He Was Going.

"I'm only a tramp," said a little, withered old man early yesterday morning in the Mulberry street police station, "but please let me stop here. I've walked a great deal. I'm footsore and weary. I won't be a bother much longer. I'll soon throw in my checks."

He had the pallor of death.

"I never take in any one at 3 in the morning," kindly replied Sergeant Horbelt, "but I'll make an exception in your case. Poor fellow, you look played out."

Yesterday morning Policeman Croughan took the old man, who gave the name of John Irving, to the Tombs police court. He wanted to be committed to the workhouse.

"The top o' th' morning, yer honor," he said to Justice Duffy. "This'll be th' last time I'll bother ye. Give me a good long sentence."

The justice, however, did not fix any specified time. Under the commitment the old man could get his liberty when he wanted it.

"Take your time," said the policeman, as he assisted Irving down the winding flight of stairs leading into the prison.

"My wife!" gasped the old man down stairs.

By this time they had reached the warden's office, where the pedigrees of the prisoners are taken anew.

"Well, what's the matter with your wife?" asked a keeper.

"She's in heaven!" replied the tramp. The next instant he fell back dead into the policeman's arms.—New York World.

Moving a House Across the Ocean.

The old house at Fenny Drayton, England, the birthplace of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, is to be taken down piece by piece. The parts are to be carefully numbered and packed for shipping to this country, where it will be re-erected. The site has not yet been decided.—Chicago Herald.

Just the Thing.

"You know Miss Grimsby appeared as a fountain at the ball the other night. I thought it was particularly appropriate."

"Why so?"

"She is the daughter of a milkman."—Cloak Review.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?

Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of "Schiffmann's Asthma Cure" free to any sufferer. He advertises by giving it away. Never fails to give instant relief in worst cases and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address for a free trial package.

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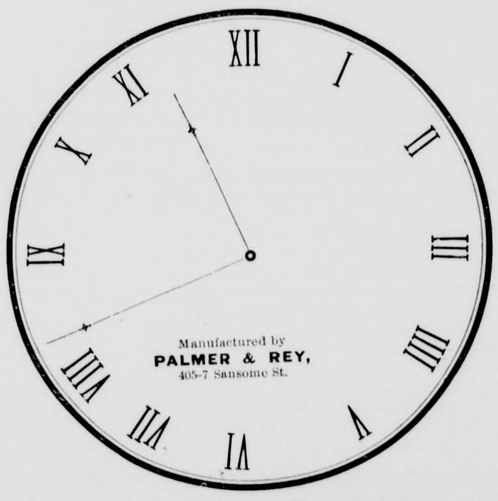

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

RV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1894.

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A CLEVER COLLIE.

Although Dash Was Blind He Managed to Save a Creature's Life.

Dash was not a full blooded collie, but he was a fine dog and remarkably intelligent. He was early trained to drive the cows to and from the pasture without assistance. This he did for several years; then he suddenly became blind from what seemed to be paralysis of the optic nerve. For a few weeks he was greatly depressed. He moped about in a disconsolate way and for days together scarcely changed his position. Finally his master succeeded in coaxing Dash to go along with him one morning to drive the cows to pasture.

That afternoon, of his own accord, the dog went after the cattle, and from that time onward he resumed his former habits, doing his work just as well and as faithfully as when he could see. He never made a mistake in the number of the cows, and never left a cow behind save once, and that happened in this wise:

One afternoon when the cows came home Old Brindle was missing. Dash drove the cattle into the barnyard, and then was seen going toward the pasture on a run. A half hour later he returned without the missing cow.

"Where's Brindle, Dash?" his master inquired.

The dog looked despondent. He hung his head and drooped his tail as if with shame.

"Go find Brindle," commanded the master.

Dash turned and ran for a few steps in the direction of the pasture and then trotted slowly back and sat down before his master, as if to say: "It's no use. I've tried, but I can't get that cow."

At his master's repeated command, he again ran off for a few steps, but returned as before, this time whining uneasily.

"Something wrong, is there, old dog? Well, I'll go along and see," said the man, and he started in the direction of the pasture.

A wonderful change came over Dash at this move of his master. Wide awake and tail wagging, he led the way, with occasional sharp, expressive barks.

Without a moment's hesitation he led his master straight to the spot were Old Brindle stood, and then began barking vociferously, as much as to say: "There, you see how it is! I couldn't start her."

The cow had caught her head in the crotch of an apple tree. She had been reaching for apples, and having put her head into the crotch from above, was unable to withdraw it, and there she hung, a picture of stupid misery, in imminent danger of choking to death.

She was released after considerable difficulty, and Dash drove her home. He had saved her life, his master thinks, for she could hardly have lived through the night in such a position.—Youth's Companion.

Black Buck Hunting in India.

The black buck of India is a very graceful animal, weighing between thirty and fifty pounds. The hide of the male when full grown is of inky blackness on the back while the belly is as white as snow, the contrast being very striking. The horns are black and spiral in shape, and in length average about eighteen inches, although they have been known to reach twenty-six inches. The animals are usually found in herds, and are difficult to approach on foot, as the bucks toss their heads into the air from time to time in a very graceful manner, and some one of them is almost sure to detect any attempt at stalking. They are at times hunted on horseback, but the usual method in many sections is to use a conveyance very much like the back of a horse, only shorter and made of wood.

This is on wheels, is drawn by bullocks, and is called a jungle cart. It is very close to the ground, and from both sides project flat pieces of wood, upon which the feet rest. The inside is hollow and holds ammunition and luncheon. It is believed that they take the queer little wooden arrangement on wheels for a plow, and consequently are not much alarmed as it draws nearer them in ever decreasing circles. The bullocks move at the word of command, and are accompanied by a shikaree, or native hunter. The bucks never seem to fear the inhabitants, doubtless having learned they are without guns, and therefore not to be dreaded.—Clarence B. Moore in St. Nicholas.

A College Joke.

As good an example as can be given of the jokes played on new students is the ancient "Pempe" of Winchester college. On the first appearance of a boy in the school a companion will ask him with a kindly air if he has a book called "Pempe Moron Proteron" (Greek for "Send the fool farther"), without which it will be impossible to properly get through his work. Of course he will say "No," and then he will be sent on a wild goose chase from one boy to another in the hopes of obtaining a copy. The game is kept up with great spirit until the older boys are tired of the fun, and then the green lad is referred to one of the masters, who, instead of giving him a volume, as he expects, ends his trouble by explaining to him the joke of "Pempe."—London Tit-Bits.

Wonders In Penmanship.

The renowned Dr. Heylin in his "Life of King Charles" relates the following extraordinary story of the artistic ability of an old time knight of the pen: "In the time of the reign of Queen Elizabeth one Royer wrote the Ten Commandments, the Creed, the Pater Noster, the queen's name and the year of our Lord within a space that could be covered with a penny. He gave her majesty a pair of spectacles of his own artificial making, that by the help thereof she did plainly and distinctly discern every letter."—St. Louis Republic.

The Solution.

"Bridget, what was that loud noise I heard in your room last night? Did something fall?"

"Not that I knows on, ma'am. Maybe it's meself ye heard fall asleep. Ye knows I'm a heavy sleeper."—Truth.

IN DIVING ARMOR.

How Delvers in Waters Deep are Equipped and Attended.

EXPENSIVE SUBMARINE OUTFITS.

Construction of the Modern Diving Suit.—Costly Air Pumps.—Story of a Fatal Accident.

Submarine diving has been reduced to such an exact science that there is little work under water that the expert diver cannot do, and it is hardly more dangerous than similar work on the surface.

Minor improvements are making in the suits constantly, but the greatest change within a few years has been in the manner of attaching the helmet. But you must know first how submarine armor is constructed before I can explain this to you. You have the common notion, I suppose, that if you just have a diving suit you can do all the diving you wish. That is a very erroneous idea. The suit is a small part of the necessary apparatus. For instance, you can buy a diving suit for $40, of the best quality, but before you can make a dive you must have apparatus which, of corresponding quality, will cost you $687.

As the pay of a diver is only $5 a day and his work very uncertain, you will readily imagine that the divers do not own their own suits. The suits are bought by wrecking companies and other corporations, and they employ the divers. The most expensive thing about the outfit is the air pump, and the next is the helmet. The diving dress proper is made of india rubber, laid between two layers of canvas, the rubber being entirely covered. A copper collar, which fits over the shoulders, chest and back, is fastened to the rubber suit with 12 bolts. To this collar the helmet is attached. Formerly the helmet was screwed to the collar, but the recent improvement I mentioned is the fastening of the helmet with bolts, which is much stronger and safer.

The helmet is made of sheet copper and weighs about 30 pounds. It has three eyeholes, one in front and one on each side, all filled with half inch thick glass and protected with strong copper wires. On one side is a valve which allows the foul air to escape, and at the back is a copper pipe to which the breathing tube is attached. The sleeve wrists are made of strong rubber, which keeps the water out. The shoes have iron soles, which weigh over 25 pounds each. The heavy leather belt is lined with blocks of lead, weighing in the aggregate 100 pounds. The suit complete weighs about 225 pounds, and on the surface it is very burdensome, but in the water it feels no heavier than any ordinary suit of clothes. The helmet is always the last thing put on. When the diver comes up for a breathing spell, the helmet is not taken off—one of the eycholes is unscrewed, which answers every purpose.

The life line, as we call it—the rope with which the driver communicates with the surface and with which he is hoisted when necessary—passes through a ring in the helmet, and after being bolted in several places to the collar on one side goes through a ring in the belt and is then bolted to the collar on the other side. This is not only a life line, but a telegraph line too. One pull means more wind; two pulls, less wind; three pulls, stop the pump for a moment. You see, the air supply is the main thing, and most of the things relate to it. But the diver may have too much air as well as too little. The air pipe is made much heavier and stiffer than ordinary rubber hose. If it were too limber, it would get into "kinks" and shut off the air.

Three men on the surface attend to one diver—two to work the air pump and one for the air tube and life line. They must be trustworthy men, too, or they will kill the diver. Some companies make it a point to employ father and son or two brothers or very close friends. While one relative dives, the other exercises great care on the surface.

Incased in his armor the diver keeps dry as a chip, and of course the pump gives him plenty of air. But I do not say that he is altogether comfortable. When the water is cold, the diver is cold and requires one or two suits of heavy flannels and woolen mittens to wear beneath his diver's mittens. In clear water he can see very well, but about this harbor the water is not clear, and most of the work must be done by feeling. In fact, it is very hard work—so hard that four hours is counted a full day's work. Formerly the divers' wages were much higher, but they have come down. New York divers probably run less risk than any others in this country because they do more work and know how to keep their apparatus in order. Very much depends upon that, but not everything. Occasionally an accident happens in spite of all the care possible.

The last fatal accident to a diver in this harbor that I remember was several years ago. A steamship had sunk near her dock, and a diver went down to see how she lay. He felt his way along her deck up to the bow, for the water was too muddy for him to see much. It was too muddy, indeed, for him to see that one of the anchors lay on its side with a fluke in the air. As he went up one side of the deck and down the other his life line passed around the anchor. On completing his work he gave the signal to be drawn up, but when his companions drew on the line they only pulled him toward the anchor. He could not see what was wrong, but he managed to get hold of something to cut the line. Unfortunately, instead of the life line, he cut the air tube, and before he could be extricated he was drowned. The men on the surface immediately dived for him without any armor, but they were too late.—Interview in New York Sun.

Joan of Arc.

Jeanne d'Arc was a genius by her intrepid will. She had faith in her visions. Her faith rested upon the immovable foundation of numerous hallucinations having the force of moral and intellectual impulsion, making her superior to those around her. Science can pronounce as to her inspirations, but its judgment does not diminish in the least the merit of her heroism. Jeanne was of the peasant class and uneducated. According to her statement, she first heard supernatural voices when she was 13 years old.—New York Times.

A Marvelous Clock.

A clock 25 feet square and 40 feet high will be one of the Australian exhibits at the World's fair. It will probably be the most wonderful astronomical clock ever made, the various dials showing the position of the planets and their satellites.—New York Journal.

At the May meeting of the French academy there were thirteen candidates to fill one vacancy—historians, critics poets, dramatists and men of science. Seven ballots were taken without result as no candidate secured more than ten votes.

Didn't Dare Do It.

A certain popular but extravagant musician was famous not only for his fine voice, but for his almost irresistible manner. At one time when he was deeply in debt a carpenter to whom he owed a large amount called at his house and clamorously demanded his pay.

The musician, who was indisposed at the time, heard the angry voice in the entry below, and going to the head of the stairs asked what was the matter down there.

"Matter enough," cried the carpenter. "I want my money, and I can't get it."

"Don't get in a passion," said the musician soothingly. "Do me the favor to walk up stairs, if you please, and we will talk the business over."

"No, sir," replied the poor carpenter, "not a step will I stir up those stairs! You owe me $100 already, and if I came up goodness knows you'd most likely owe me $200 before I got down again!"—Youth's Companion.

Exciting Wonder.

Helen Hyler—Do you know it is reported we are engaged?

Jack Lever—Has any one congratulated you yet?

Helen Hyler—No, but several people have asked me if I were really going to marry you.—Puck.

More Important.

"Better let us build a house for you out on your property at Installment heights," said Buttress, the architect, to his friend Will Norris.

"I don't want to build. I only bought the lots for a quick turn," replied the latter.

"You might do worse. It's a pretty place."

"I know it, but I shouldn't care to live there."

"You might do worse. You'd better build anyway. You'll be more apt to get a good price for the rest of the lots if you improve some of them."

"Think so?"

"Yes, and you'll save your rent. Let us put up one of our attractive little suburban cottages for you, and before you've been in it six months some one will come along and take the place off your hands at a handsome profit. But you won't want to sell out."

"I will if I get the chance."

"Oh, no, you won't," protested Buttress warmly. "You won't want to sell one of our houses! No one ever does. You'll grow attached to it and marry and settle down there. And you'll have no trouble in getting the girl either. You've no idea what we can do in the building line. I tell you what, old man, we guarantee a wife with every house we put up!"

"Ah, I have no doubt," said young Norris sagely. "But do you guarantee a cook?"—Life.

The Right Spirit.

A traveling salesman for a Detroit drug house was standing on the steps of a little notion store kept by a colored woman in a town in Arkansas when she came out and queried:

"Was yo' a stranger around here, sah?"

"I represent this house," replied the drummer as he handed out a card.

"I see. Does yo' own de bizness yo'self?"

"Oh, no."

"Was yo' de senior pawdner?"

"No."

"De junior?"

"No."

"Was yo' backin de concern wid yo' capital?"

"No."

"Jist sent out to take orders?"

"That's all. Perhaps I can take an order from you?"

"Wall, sah, if dat house has dun sent yo' clean down yere to git an order from me I ain't gwine ter be mean about it. Put me down fur two bits worf of peppermint essence and drap in yere at de eand of 60 days fur yo' money!"—Detroit Free Press.

A Natural Sequence.

"Papa," said Benny Blivens, "New York is called the Empire State, isn't it?"

"Yes, Benny."

"And Pennsylvania is the Keystone State?"

"Yes."

"And Indiana is the Hoosier State?"

"Yes."

"And Ohio is the Buckeye State?"

"It is."

"And if Utah is admitted will it be a Marriage State?"—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Plenty.

Shortly before General B—— of Ohio left to represent his country abroad he sold off most of his household belongings. Among them was a piano. A local music dealer went to see him about it.

"What kind of a piano is it, general?"

"Oh, it's a pretty fair piano."

"How many octaves has it?"

"Dun'no, but it's full of 'em."—Harper's

A Good Word For Wagner.

Policeman—And are not the folks at home, Biddy?

Biddy—No, indade, Mr. Roundsman. They have all gone to the theayter, and it's one of Wagner's operas, I hear. God bliss the man. He wrote such large pieces that I'm all alone in the house for the next three hours.—Texas Siftings.

As He Understood It.

"I have no objection, Tommy, to your playing with the rich banker's son," said the poor widow, "if he is a good boy. But you don't toady to him, do you?"

"Yep," answered Tommy. "Me and him plays leapfrog."—Chicago Tribune.

Feeling First Rate.

Tutter (looking out in the front yard)—That dog of yours seems to be very frisky, Miss Clara.

Miss Pinkerly—Yes, he is simply delighted. Just after you came pa took off his muzzle.—Truth.

The Need Was Mutual.

Sleepy Citizen—What do you want in my house?

Burglar (presenting gun)—I want money.

Sleepy Citizen—Good Lord! Give us your hand. So do I.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SAVED THE MONEY

Was it Bravery or Foolhardiness That Induced the Operator to Fight.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH ED DALTON.

A Telegrapher's Story of His Struggle With a Famous Robber for the Possession of $5,000.

When I read of adventures, there comes to my mind my encounter with a notorious outlaw of the name of Ed Dalton. For years he had robbed mail coaches and waylaid and murdered travelers who were belated and so unfortunate as to meet him.

I was employed by the Northern Pacific railway as telegraph operator. It was in the latter part of the winter that the most terrible storm broke upon that section of the country that was ever known. The wind blew a strong gale from the northwest, and the air was full of snow.

All trains were late, and I had found no time to leave my office and take an express package of $5,000 to the bank for safe keeping. The station was crowded and our safe small, so that I usually deposited the company's money in the bank—not liking to risk it in the office. I had an order from the dispatcher not to go to bed till after No. 4 had passed. This was the western bound limited, due at Cameron at 10 minutes of 11.

It was a lonely night. The wires hummed and sobbed in the wind as though they could not withstand the fury of the storm. I had finished my work and was sitting half asleep near the stove, which was filled with coal and red as a cherry, when a sensation of some impending danger took possession of me. Trying to shake it off, I walked to my desk, threw open the key and asked the operator on the "night trick" at Hudson how No. 4 was.

"On time," clicked the instrument in reply, and I stirred the fire, turned the blaze of my lamp higher and sat down again.

For 15 or 20 minutes I sat listening to the monotonous click so musical to the operator's ear, when I became conscious some one was looking through the window, and a thought of the express package flashed through my mind. At the same instant a crashing of glass was followed by a gruff voice saying:

"Move and you are a dead man!"

I did not stir, but I realized that I was looking straight into a six shooter. While I was wondering how I could save the money the robber broke out the rest of the window pane and crawled in over my desk.

Oh, for some way to reach my trusty "bulldog," which was lying in full sight under the ticket window. Useless wish! Ordering me to rise, the ruffian calmly took my chair and proceeded to warm his chilled members before "cleaning out" the office, all the while keeping the revolver pointed at my head. Glancing around, he spied my pistol and coolly put it in his pocket. As he rose he said:

"Well, now I am ready for business. I will just trouble you for that little package with the red seals that is in your safe."

I was desperate enough to say anything and broke into a loud, harsh laugh as he finished.

"Was ever anything more lucky?" I cried, and my voice sounded like a croak. "Why, my friend, I have been waiting for a chance to rob the express company for a month, and if you are bound to take the package we will divide the contents and skip together."

He looked at me a moment with a skeptical sneer.

"Bosh! Don't talk stuff! Whatever you do be quick about it and look a little out that you play me no trick, or I'll finish you."

I turned the combination and drew the safe door open, making up my mind to throw myself upon him if he moved his revolver away for an instant. It did not seem likely that opportunity would favor me, but as I took the money from the safe and handed it to him he lowered his weapon.

The critical time had come! If I should fail to overpower the fellow, it meant death for me.

I sprang upon him with the strength of a madman, and so unexpected was the movement that we both went sprawling on the floor, the revolver discharging itself harmlessly as we fell. The robber soon struggled to his feet, and lifting me completely from the floor forced me through the ticket window.

But I had wrestled often while at college, and as I crashed through the glass I whirled him around, throwing my left foot back of his in such a way that the next instant found him on his head in a corner. Wild with excitement, I pinned him to the floor, pulling my old "bulldog" from his pocket and changing the situation by placing the muzzle against his temple.

"Lie still, my friend," I panted, "or it will be worse for you!"

At that very moment I heard the familiar whistle of No. 4, which was approaching the station, but would not stop unless signaled. I was master of the situation now. I could stretch out my left hand and touch the signal board, and with a loud cry of triumph that sounded strange and savage in my own ears I turned it. I heard the airbrakes and escaping steam, and then the train came to a full stop. Directly afterward the office door opened, and the conductor came swinging his lantern and expecting his train orders.

I suppose he understood the tableau before him, but that was all I knew for some time.

When I became conscious of what was going on around me, they had my robber bound hand and foot, and an eager crowd stood round my chair, praising my bravery and congratulating me on saving the large sum of money and capturing the boldest robber west of Cameron, the famous Ed Dalton.

Was it bravery? Sometimes I think it was foolhardiness, but it paid me well, for both railway and express companies rewarded me generously in money and advance of position.—Archie Eggleson.

The Dreaded Bushmaster.

While the rattlesnake prefers the woodland border and the unfrequented copse, and the moccasin and fer de lance confine themselves to the flat lands by the river, the bushmaster roams over hilly regions in the depths of the vast forests of South America, where every bird and beast, even the fierce jaguar, leave him undisputed king. With fangs of wondrous length and poison exceedingly copious, 'tis especially his great strength and consequent power of striking to such a remarkable distance that render him truly the terror of the woods. He grows to the length of from 8 to 10 feet, and has been found 13½. He is as thick as the largest part of a man's arm; in color he is a light chocolate, with great blackish saddles crossing his back from head to tail. His name is one of dire significance.

Woe to him who approaches without making a careful calculation both of his position for striking and of the distance to which he can reach. Now, deadly snakes can usually launch themselves to a distance equal to two-thirds or even three-fourths of their own length. What, then, must be the peril of attempting to take an eight or ten foot bushmaster with an eight foot stick? The striking distance depends altogether on the manner of the coil. If this is well laid he has full power. But if on the contrary, as is usually the case, it is entangled within itself, or with surrounding roots or branches, his striking distance is curtailed.

Should he be encountered with untrammeled coil the hunter must keep at a respectful distance and force him to shift his position until he becomes involved so as to reduce the biting range, and so allow a safe approach. Then even the great bushmaster may be taken with little risk, as I once did a very large one in the forests of Trinidad; although had his coil been well laid he could have struck me in the face or breast.—George R. O'Reilly in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

An Interesting Change of Color.

A. F. Walters, a young chemist and electrician of Jersey City, entertained a few of his friends some nights ago with a bit of legerdemain that Hermann himself might be proud of. Seating one of the company in the middle of the room the chemist produced a mysterious looking black wand which he began to wave about the head of his subject. The face, neck and hands of the subject, who was of very light complexion, instantly began to grow darker and darker until they were very dark brown.

After the astonishment of the spectators had subsided the young chemist explained that his magic was but the result of a very difficult chemical reaction that he had been working to obtain for a year. He had washed the face, neck and hands of the subject with a transparent solution. Under his own arm he had concealed a small rubber bag of gas, which was connected by rubber tube with the black wand, itself a hollow tube, so that while waving the wand he had ejected the gas. As soon as the gas came in contact with the solution on the skin a dark brown compound resulted from the reaction.

Mr. Walters got the idea of his invention while watching the transformation tricks in one of the Hanlon plays. His first experiment he made on the face of a young German. It worked perfectly as far as coloring the man was concerned, but the black would not wash off, and the German spent several unhappy days trying to wear it off. But now Walters has worked on his compound until it will wash off more easily than cork black.—New York World.

Curiosities of Conscience Money.

Doubts are frequently expressed as to the sanity of persons who indulge in the habit of remitting "conscience money" to the chancellor of the exchequer, but there can be no two opinions about an aged couple named Letoux, residing at Levallois-Perret, who are suffering from a highly interesting mania. Periodically they send to President Carnot sums of money, varying from twenty pounds to sixty pounds, in the imaginary belief that they are indebted to the state in regard to building material purchased by them from the historical Chateau de Blois.

Needless to say that M. Carnot makes a point of returning these remittances through the medium of M. Guilhen, the local commissary of police, who, however, experiences some difficulty in carrying out his instructions. On calling at the domicile of the Letoux with the last installment, he found the door locked and had to force an entrance. The couple refused to speak a word to the representative of the law, who accordingly placed the bank notes on the mantelshelf and withdrew. M. and Mme. Letoux also send occasional remittances to the department of public estates, which is also obliged to use force in order to restore the money.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

A Second Season Miss.

It was at one of the large receptions of the season that after a spin about the ballroom a young matron and her partner started for the conservatory to discuss the ethics of dancing in leisurely fashion. As they entered the place and stood for a moment to note the beauties of an unusually fine palm there came from behind the thickly clustered foliage a most familiar sound, as though "an artillery of bliss were let off in one tremendous kiss." A moment of silence, and then with a little laugh came the remark in a fresh, young, girlish voice, "You kiss just like Jack W——."—Washington Post.

Geology and Biology.

Geology is the complement of biology. As soon as one has mastered the rudiments of botany and zoology, and of the distribution of life forms in space, the range of his thoughts should be extended to take in the orderly succession of life in past ages and the evolution of modern, specialized plants and animals from the earlier, generalized types.—Professor A. S. Packard in Popular Science Monthly.

POPULAR MUSIC.

How Airs That Please the Masses are Regarded by Musical Critics.

ARROGANCE BORN OF HIGH CULTURE

A Vocalist Writes About a Song He Has Sung for Years and Which Never Fails to "Take."

There is an arrogance born of a high degree of culture which is almost insufferable. Particularly is this true of highly educated musicians. This arrogance is largely unconscious, and comes from an intimate acquaintance with the higher forms and technical phases of an art which finds its highest expression in the voices of birds and the music of a brook. Now and then a fugitive symphony is written, in which the harmony of nature is caught to some extent by the composer, and even the unlettered in the most divine of arts can recognize it. But in the majority of cases the effort is a soaring after the infinite, a reaching after the unattainable. Then these attempts become only an exhibition of mechanical dexterity in their execution.

What man or woman is there in the world who, without having some previous knowledge of the composer, or without having heard the title of a piano solo, could tell what the author meant to convey? There may be something in the tune or rhythm which will enable one to distinguish between a dirge and a quickstep, but that is all. After that to the most acute musical intelligence harmonic sound is meaningless and expressionless.

This brings me to the subject of my argument, that too much contempt is expressed by those acquainted with the mechanical forms of music for what is known as popular melody. You mention, for instance, "Annie Rooney" to Paderewski, and he will turn up his cultured Polish nose with contempt.

The ordinary common folks, who have not been initiated into the arcanum of musical gymnastics and pyrotechnics, want to know what it is all about. "What the deuce is that woman playing? What does it all mean?" we say.

The same argument holds good regarding vocal music. Everything is sacrificed to "tone purity." If the roulades are run smoothly and the sustained tones are pure and even the critical ear is satisfied. But not so the man ignorant of higher refined art in musical expression. He wants to hear the words and catch the sentiment. He is perfectly willing to lose some of the sweetness provided he gets an idea of what it is all about. I am perfectly aware that many men of superior intelligence may read these lines and say that the man who wrote them is an ass, and that he is struggling with a subject of which he knows nothing.

To this I can only reply that I know as much about the subject as he does in its utilitarian application. It is my theory that the thing which appeals most forcibly to the greatest number is really the highest form of art.

Let us take by way of illustration what I consider to be the most popular song in the world. It has been adopted by the Press club as its official song, and Colonel John A. Cockerill, president of the club, says that it is the most hamonizing influence that ever entered the clubhouse. The song I allude to is called "Scatter Seeds of Kindness." It is hidden away in a mass of canting rubbish in one of the Moody and Sankey hymn books. The song appeared originally without the music, under the title of "If We Knew." As it appears in the modern form the stanzas have been changed around somewhat, and one stanza in the original has been omitted.

It is fitted to a simple little melody, written by S. J. Vail, which is eminently appropriate to the theme and so free from musical technicalities that a child can learn it in a few minutes. When I say that this song is the most popular song I speak advisedly, for it is sung now, and has been sung for many years, in the Sunday schools in all the countries where the English tongue is spoken. Moreover, it is sung by persons who have no religious belief whatever. Yet it is instinct with the deepest and holiest religious feeling. Here is the first stanza:

Let us gather up the sunbeams lying all around our path,
Let us keep the wheat and roses, casting out the thorns and chaff;
Let us find our sweetest comfort in the blessings of today,
With a patient hand removing all the briers from the way.

Then the song becomes somber and prophetic. But all great art is somber. It dips deep down into human destiny. It is realism personified. And yet a man of keen intelligence, a lover of mysterious sonnets whose meaning could not be discerned with the Lick observatory telescope, once said to me:

"Why, my dear fellow, that's only doggerel!"

Perhaps he was right. But if so, then Longfellow's "Excelsior" is doggerel, and the "Dear Little Shamrock" is doggerel, and the "Suanee River" is the veriest rot. What we need in America, in my opinion, is fewer sonnets and more homely sentiment expressed in language as plain as the following:

If we knew the woe and heartache waiting for us down the road;
If our lips could taste the wormwood; if our backs could feel the load,
Would we waste today in wishing for a time that ne'er could be
Would we wait in such impatience for our ships to come from sea?

There's the song of the true metal in that stanza, men and women. How many of us are figuratively standing on the Battery looking for the spars of our ships to rise above the horizon? We stand and wish and wait and long for fortune to sail in to us, forgetting that the richest fortune is not material success. The sentiment contained in the second stanza is deepened in the two last, which are as follows:

If we knew the baby fingers pressed against the window pane
Would be cold and stiff tomorrow, never trouble us again,
Would the bright eyes of our darling catch the frown upon our brow?
Would the print of rosy fingers vex us then as they do now?

Ah, those little ice cold fingers, how they call our memories back
To the hasty words and actions strewn along our backward track.
How those little hands remind us, as in snowy grace they lie,
Not to scatter thorns, but roses, for our reaping by and by.

There, critics, I've committed myself. Flay me on the gridiron of your cynicism! Knock me out with your material logic! But you can safely bet a five dollar gold piece against a big red apple that I'll get up again and sing that little song, as well as my poor voice will permit, to the boys and girls who never go to Sunday school. I've sung it in a cathedral to a great organ accompaniment; I've sung it at an east side musicale in a cellar in Oak street; I've stammered through it in desolate Connemara, with the poor peasants showing me such homage as a king might be grateful for. No argument, no sophistry can convince me that it does not contain "the essence of all things worth living and hoping for."—Ernest Jarrold in New York Advertiser.

A Strange Story of a Crime.

A story which, if true, is one of the most sensational on record reaches Paris from the Spanish frontier. A farmer and his wife, living at Peralada, near Figueras, had saved up sixty pounds in order to hire a substitute to serve in the army for their son, who had been called upon to join the colors. The parents, accompanied by their boy, set out the other day for Gerona in order to find the substitute, leaving their daughter Dolores to keep house in their absence. Meanwhile a local bad character named Foulanou, who lived in the next house to the farmer, overheard the latter and his wife as they were conversing about the object of their proposed visit to Gerona. He also learned through eavesdropping operations the amount of money raised and heard the farmer's wife locking it up in a wardrobe.

When the coast was clear of everybody but Dolores, Foulanou—his face covered with a mask—entered his neighbor's house, closed the door of it carefully after him, and going to the kitchen there seized the girl, gagged her and bound her to an iron post which supported a beam. Standing over Dolores with a knife, the robber made her point to the place where the sixty pounds was secreted. As he was putting the money in his pocket the girl muttered some words of reproach, whereupon Foulanou said that as she recognized him despite his disguise she must die. She could, however, choose the manner of her death, whereupon the girl said she preferred hanging to being butchered with the robber's knife.

The most sensational part of this story is its climax. Foulanou, in tying the rope whice he intended for the maiden, got his neck hopelessly entangled in it, and was accidentally strung up himself. Then there arrived on the scene, like a true hero of romance, the lover of Dolores, who was accompanied by a crowd of villagers and Foulanou's wife. The robber was released from his perilous position, restored to consciousness and handed over to justice. The curtain fell as Dolores was lifted from the ground by her deliverer, while the robber's wife went off into a fit of hysterics.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

Bismarck's Former Cook the Quickest.

The fastest cooking, authentically attested, was done not long ago by Prince Bismarck's former chef, who is now chief cook in a famous restaurant of Berlin. He had made a bet with a regular guest of the place that he could kill, dress, cook and serve a chicken in six minutes. The exploit was to be performed before invited spectators.

At 9 o'clock on the appointed evening the cook appeared with his gas cooking stove on a platform in sight of all in the room. He waved the chicken around his head and it cackled loudly. Decapitating the fowl with one blow of a glittering knife, this gastronomic expert within sixty seconds had removed every feather from it. The gas stove was already lighted, with a broiler upon it. The fowl was cut open and drawn in one other minute and placed upon the broiler; a hot dish garnished with watercress was at hand, and it lacked just a second of the six minutes when the chicken was served.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Encouragement to Literary Beginners.

The Brownings had an apartment near the Rond point, where we used to go and see them, only to find the same warm and tranquil atmosphere that we used to breathe at Rome—the sofa drawn out, the tiny lady in the corner, the afternoon sun dazzling in at the window. On one occasion Mr. Hamilton Aide was paying a visit. He had been talking about books, and, half laughing, he turned to a young woman who had just come in and asked her when her forthcoming work would be ready. Young persons are ashamed, and very properly so, of their early failures, of their pattes de mouches and wild attempts at authorship, and this one was no exception to the common law, and answered "Never," somewhat too emphatically.

And then it was that Mr. Browning spoke of one of those chance sayings which make headings to the chapters of one's life. "All in good time," he said, and he went on to ask us all if we remembered the epitaph on the Roman lady who sat at home and spun wool. "You must spin your wool some day," he said kindly to the would be authoress; "every woman has wool to spin of some sort or another; isn't it so?" he said, and he turned to his wife.

I went home feeling quite impressed by the little speech, it had been so gravely and kindly made. My blurred pages looked altogether different somehow. It was spinning wool—it was not wasting one's time, one's temper—it was something more than spoiling paper and pens.—Anne T. Ritchie in Harper's.

Cutting Ice by Electricity.

A new departure in ice cutting has been proposed by a man who contends that it is quite practicable to cut the ice by means of a wire, heated electrically. His plan is to install a portable steam and dynamo plant at some convenient point on the shore, near to the ice harvesting operations, and run from the dynamo a suitable steel wire of the required length with a proper return. By generating a sufficient current to maintain the temperature in the wire at about 200 degs., and by stretching the wire taut along the surface of the ice a means of cutting through the mass would at once be established.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Married on an Eleven-year-old License.

Vaclav Koran and Elizabeth Fredrick were made husband and wife by Justice Daniel L. Wheeler Friday afternoon on the authority of a marriage certificate issued Sept. 27, 1881, eleven years ago. The license bore the signature of County Clerk E. F. C. Klokke. Koran is now forty-three years old, and she is two years older. The obstacle which had kept apart their yearning hearts so many years was the veto of an angry father. A year ago the father died, and after waiting twelve months for propriety's sake the constant lovers were married.—Chicago Herald.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16 1894

Lord Rosebery has outlined his policy in a liberal and manly way, and those that feared that by the new cabinet home rule would be shelved may feel assured by the Premier's words. "The liberal party", his Lordship said, "had not changed its policy in the least since the retirement of Gladstone. The present members are pledged to procure the success of the measures that Mr. Gladstone had done so much for. To the solution of the great question the Government was bound by every tie of honor, and the policy of home rule would not be less definitely pursued, a fact that the retention of John Morley as Chief Secretary for Ireland fully proved. But the most suprising part of Lord Rosebery's policy is in his remarks regarding the House of Lords, and we confess to a feeling of astonishment when reading his avowel that in democratic England to-day the "House of Lords is an anomaly." He will follow Gladstones policy in this, also, and before long the world may see a new governing force in Great Britain, with the vetoing power in the hands of those who are in favor of progress and opposed to retrogression.

There has been much talk recently about a third party holding the balance of power in the next Presidential election. The voting strength of a third may be increased out of its natural proportions by combinations between the smaller of the two national parties and the third party. For example, in 1892, in five States, the Democrats, having no show by themselves, transferred their votes to the Populists. They were the more free in forming their alliance from the fact that if the election of President should fall to the House, the election of the Democratic candidate was assured. Some of the Eastern Democratic journals are now complaining of the consideration accorded to the comparatively small Populist vote in Congress. The Populists have even dictated an important feature of the Wilson tariff—the income tax. To most Eastern Democrats this means of raising revenue is distasteful but they fear the result should the Populists in the Senate vote against the bill. It is not certain that a third party with a well defined policy may not do good work in Congress. Holding the balance of power they may restrain the dominant party from adopting extreme measures. In the present Congress the Populists are for free trade, free coinage and an income tax. They cannot carry any one of their measures, but they can compel the other parties in order to get their support for a proposed measure to temper their legislation with Populist ideas.

We are tired of hearing that this tariff or that is not built upon scientific principles. It is only in the closet that such a tariff can be constructed. But when it comes to formulate one in a deliberative body such as congress in which all the states are represented it becomes a matter of give and take, concession here and exaction there, and if scientific principles come in conflict with actual and great interests of the country, so much the worse for scientific principles. The only admissible principle that can underly the building up of a tariff that its construction shall be governed by the maxim, a tariff for revenue and the incidental protection of American industries. A tariff constructed on this principle will pay due regard to all the interests of the country and at the same time furnish sufficient revenue for the support of the government. A tariff which highly protects manufacturers under the plea of giving good wages and employment to American operatives cannot carry out the object of its creation by leaving the doors of the country open to the unlimited immigration of foreigners. A restriction upon the importation of certain manufactures and the unrestricted importation of foreign labor, instead of protecting the American workman and maintaining a good rate of wages practically works otherwise. It floods our country with foreign labor, and as wages depend upon the principle of supply and demand, the capitalist manufacturer is thus enabled to take advantage of the condition of the labor market. He is practically doubly protected by a monopoly of his manufactures and in the lowness of the wages he is enabled to impose on his operatives. If this is scientific tariff the American people would be better off without it.

[Official.]

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 5, 1894, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1894 and ending May 9, 1895. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Fifth day of April, 1894, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

ROBT. LOVE,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894. m3-4w

[Official.]

Proposals For Printing Great Register.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made January 5, 1894, proposals will be received by said Board for the printing of, at a stated price per name, four hundred (400) copies of the Great Register of voters of said County, to contain about one thousand (1,000) names. Copy to be prepared by the County Clerk, the final sheets thereof to be delivered on Tuesday, October 31, 1894 and the work must be completed on or within five days hereafter. The form and style to comply with the Political Code and Section 1096 as amended March 31, 1891.

All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Printing Great Register," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and no bids will be received later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, April 5, 1894.

Said bids will be opened by said Board of Supervisors on Thursday, the Fifth day of April, 1894, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

ROBT. LOVE,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894.

[Official.]

Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 5, 1894, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning May 10, 1894, and ending May 9, 1895.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contract.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Fifth day of April, 1894, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

ROBT. LOVE,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894. m3-4w

[Official.]

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books, 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books, 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.

All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white Ledger paper, substantially bound and ruled as usual.

3,000 Assessment lists for 1894.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form.
1,000 printed Letter Headings, in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Fifth day of April 1894, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on the said 5 h day of April, 1894.

ROBT LOVE, Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894.

[Official.]

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 4, 1894, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1893-94. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems nonpareil for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and opened by said Board on Thursday, April 5, 1894, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. of said day, the right to reject any bid being reserved.

ROBT. LOVE,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894. m3-4w

[Official.]

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 5, 1894, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1894, and ending May 9, 1895.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills, duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Fifth day of April, 1894, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

ROBERT LOVE,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. Hession Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894. m3-4w

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY LEASE OF REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE MADE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

UPON READING AND FILING THE petition of William L. Hunter, Executor of the last will and testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, praying for an order authorizing, empowering and directing him to lease certain real estate belonging to said estate, described as follows, to wit: The S ½ of the S E ¼ and the S ½ of the S W ¼ of Sec. No. 10; the E ½ of the S E ¼ of Sec. No. 9 and the N E ¼ of Sec. No. 15, all in township No. 10 S. R. 34 E., M. D. M., situate in Inyo County, California.

It is ordered that all persons interested in said estate be and appear before the Judge of said Court on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1894, at said Judge's Chambers, in the Court House in Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, at ten o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be made authorizing, empowering and directing the said Executor to lease the said real estate from the date thereof until the 1st day of November, 1894, for the rental of $300.00, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the said petition on file in said Court.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county, for at least two successive weeks next before the day set for said hearing.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of said Superior Court.
Dated February 27th, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Administrator of the estate of Frank Silva, deceased.
Dated March 1st, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.
m2-5t

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1893, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the Last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first instalment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN
Tax Collector.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Propr.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.

Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS. EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED. ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

OSITO, 19,726.

By McKinney, 2:11¼

OSITO, 19,726.

McKINNEY, 8818
4 year old record 2:12¼
5 year-old race record 2:14
6 year-old race record 2:11¼
Sire of Sir Credit (3) 2:28½
Mc Zeus (2) 2:29¼
McKinney, at 6-years-old is the sire of two colts in the 2:30 list. Last year he won the great free-for-all race at Stockton, trotting the fastest heat in 2:11¼, beating Klamath, Ottinger, Steve Whipple and others. He was bred in Kentucky and brought to California when a yearling.

ALCYONE, 732 ..... Record, 2:27
Sire of ten with records from 2:08 to 2:19¾, and thirty with records from 2:08 to 2:30. His sons have produced nineteen with records under 2:30

ROSA SPRAGUE ..... Dam of McKinney, 2:11¼. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

GEORGE WILKES, 519 ..... Record, 2:22
Sire of fourteen with records from 2:13¼ to 2:19¼, seventy-five with records from 2:13¼ to 2:30 and the dams of sixty-one with records from 2:09¾ to 2:30. His sons have produced 802 with records from 2:07¾ to 2:30

ALMA MATER ..... Dam of six with records from 2:22¾ to 2:30. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

GOV SPRAGUE, 444 ..... Record, 2:20¾
Sire of five with records from 2:15¼ to 2:19¼, and of thirty-three with records from 2:15¼ to 2:30

ROSE KENNEY ..... Dam of Messenger Chief, 1825, sire of seventeen with records from 2:16¼ to 2:30

SULTAN 1,513 ..... Record, 2:24
Sire of Sumpsud 2:07¼
Saladin 2:05¾
Lucy R 2:18¾
Ruby 2:19¾
Bay Rose 2:20¼
and twenty-five in 2:30
and of the dams of
Regal Wilkes 2:17¼
Gleadine 2:20

ATALANTA ..... Registered in Great Brood Mare table.
Dam of Othello (2) 2:28
Atalanta Wilkes (2) 2:29¼
and full sister to
Beautiful Bells 2:29¼
Dam of six in the 2:30 list, including Bellflower (2) 2:24¾ and Bell Bird, yearling 2:26¾

ODD FELLOW, 15,265 .....
Sire of Rieeta 2:21¾
Oliver J 2:22
Roxey 2:22
Danger 2:26¼
Odd 2:28

HAMBLETONIAN 10 (Rysdyck's)
Sire of
Electioneer, sire of Arion, 2:07¾
Harold, sire of Maud S 2:08¾
Dictator, sire of JayEyeSee 2:10
Volunteer, sire of StJulien 2:11¼
Egbert, sire of Egthorne 2:12¼
E.c., etc., etc.

DOLLY SPANKER
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

MAMBRINO PATCHEN, 58
Sire of twenty-one with records from 2:20¼ to 2:30, and of dams of 83 in the 2:30 list.

ESTELLA (Thoroughbred)
By Imported Australian, sire of Joe Daniels and many other fast race horses.

RHODE ISLAND, 267.

BELL BRANDON, 2:20
By Hambletonian 10

MAMBRINO MESSENGER

J. S. KINNEY MARE
By Mambrino Chief, 11, sire of six with records from 2:18¼ to 2:30 and of the dams of 23 in the 2:30 list.

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of Sultan 2:24
Tommy Gates 2:24
Del Sur 2:24¼
and four others in 2:30

SULTANA
By Delmonico, 110, double grandson of Hambletonian, 10

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of the dams of
Sable Wilkes (2) 2:18
Bell Bird (1) 2:26¼
Bay Rose 2:20¼
and many others.

MINNEHAHA
Dam of Alcazar 2:20¼
and four others in the 2:30 list.

ECHO, 462
Sire of Belle Echo 2:20
Senator 2:21¼
Victor 2:22
Gibraltar 2:22
Sire of Homestake 2:14¼
and of sixteen in 2:30
Sire of dam of Direct 2:06
and many others.

TRETIS
Dam of Col. Hawkins 2:29¼
Registered in the Great Brood Mare table.

ODD FELLOW, 15,265
Full brother Col. Hawkins 2:29¼

KITTY CLYDE
By Geo. M. Patchen, 31, 2:27
Sire of Wells Fargo 2:18¾
and ten others in 2:30
And of dams of Sulsun 2:18¼
Maggie E 2:19¼
and six others in 2:30

TWILIGHT .....
Dam of Osito, 19,726. Osito is a dark bay, with white hind feet, a small star in the forehead. He was foaled March 15, 1892. When matured he will be 15½ hands high and will weigh about 1050 pounds. He has splendid trotting action, and at Los Angeles in October last, when one-year-old, he trotted a mile in 2:51 the last quarter being trotted in 39 seconds, a 2:36 gait.

OSITO will make the season of 1894 at Independence, Cal., limited to Eight mares of approved breeding.

OTHELLO, 16,057 .....
2-year-old record 2:28
2 year-old trial 2:23
2 year-old trial, ½ mile 1:08

LITTLE SKIP ..... Dam of Jarvis, 16,239

SKIPPER .....

TERMS, $50 For the Season

Irv. H. Mulholland,
Owner.

Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
AND
Ex officio Auditor and Recorder.
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
AND
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
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The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
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Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

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I. H. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

WALTER A. LAMAR
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.
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Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone.
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BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
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Successor to John Clarke,
PROPRIETOR
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind.
Fine Horses and Carriages.
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Best of Care and Attention

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address
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A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
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Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
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BIG PINE - CAL.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

WE WANT YOU
to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made Two Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.
GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

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BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894
476-1m

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.....1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman.....P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff.....JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Atterney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer.....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist.....ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist.....W. H. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist.....JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist...FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

MONDAY, March 12, 1894.

W. W. Yandell, Insolvent—Filed bond of assignee.

THURSDAY, March 15, 1894.

Scovil vs. Scovil—Demurrer overruled and defendant given until Saturday, March 17th, to answer.

Bar silver, 58½.

Social dance at Mairs' Hall this evening.

Apricot trees are now donning their spring dresses.

C. Mulholland expects to return to Los Angeles on Sunday.

Ed Ober went to Big Pine yesterday and will return to-day.

Regular meeting of the Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. to-morrow night.

Gentle Spring and the Chinese fiddle have made a simultaneous appearance.

Miss Leora Collins expects to go to Los Angeles in a few days on a visit for a month.

E. A. Pueschel of Bakersfield has been appointed receiver of the land office at Visalia.

A pump and a footrace are a good deal alike. Neither are any good without a sucker.

A telegram from Mr. Stock announces that he will leave Los Angeles for Independence to-morrow.

Messrs. Irland and Carter started for Los Angeles last Sunday. They are expected back in a few days.

Independence got "skinned" on Wednesday, but some of the boys are anxious to have the operation repeated Sunday.

The C. & C. has given a special rate on freight from Los Angeles to Independence of $1.90 per hundred on car-load lots.

Pat Keyes spent several days in town this week. He is mining in the Beveridge district about sixteen miles from town.

Wills and Brown are steadily engaged on their abstract of Inyo county titles. It will be a valuable work when completed.

When the Indian Wells canal gets under full headway horses and mules will be good property to own. And that will be very soon.

Charley Collins went to Keeler yesterday to secure more scrapers and other implements for use on the canal. He will return to-day.

The boys around town are not very flush of money, but it is quite likely that considerable collateral will change hands on Sunday's race.

Announcements for County officers will soon be in order. The prospect of a four-years term is sufficient inducement for a long, hard struggle.

Owens Valley bids fair to become the best county on the Coast. Real distress is a thing unknown here and the future prospects are very bright.

Farmers in the vicinity say there is less snow in the mountains than usual this year, but that the ground is unusually full of water for the season.

There will be more grain grown in the Valley this year than ever before. A considerable acreage has already been seeded to barley in this vicinity.

The base ball craze has run out in the big cities, but still effects the rural population. Independence has a regular weekly game with a matinee every day in the week.

Henry Levy will start for San Francisco to-morrow. He has been in poor health for a long time and will obtain medical treatment, and incidentally visit the big Fair.

Work on the big canal is being steadily advanced, about 2,000 yards of dirt being moved per day. Arrangements will soon be made to greatly extend the working facilities.

The big map of Inyo county has been completed and forwarded to San Francisco, where it will be placed in the space allotted to Inyo county, and is sure to attract a great deal of attention.

FOR SALE!

Or will trade for cattle, 500 head No. 1 Stock and Range Horses, Mares, Stallions, and four highly bred Kentucky Jacks.

For particulars, address

DEAN ESTATE.

Beowawe, Nevada.

"Skinned."

On Wednesday afternoon a foot-race was run at Independence between Walter Ober and Tom Taylor. The distance was 100 yards on the track north of the Court-house. The contestants started with a handkerchief, running, and while Taylor had a little the best of it, the start was a good one. Taylor won the race in hollow style in the fast time of ten seconds. Ober has run many races in the Valley and is well known here. His best race was when he defeated Rosenthal of Hawthorne on July 4th, 1890. Of Taylor very little is known. He came to Independence about three months ago and went to work for E. Robinson as a ranch hand. The match with Ober was made on short notice and neither man was presumably in condition. Taylor backed himself to the last and won nearly one thousand dollars. He was supposed to have only a hundred dollars but kept "digging up" enough to accommodate all takers. The result proved him to be a very fast man who knew he had a "cinch" and played it for all it was worth. On Wednesday night another match was made between Taylor and Ed. Ober, a brother of Walter's, for five hundred dollars a side, a forfeit of two hundred dollars being deposited, to run on Sunday at 3 o'clock. It has always been supposed that Walter Ober was the faster of the brothers at 100 yards, but presumably the match is made on the strength of Ed. being in the best condition. It is quite likely that $10,000 will change hands on the result of Sunday's race, as Taylor says he has plenty of "stuff", and Ober has many friends in the Valley who will back him to the last.

The recent footracing fever that has struck town recalls reminiscences of early days. On referring to the old INDEPENDENT files we find that Dan. Crough and Mark Huff ran at Lone Pine on Feb. 22, 1880, the distance being 75 yards, for $250 a side. Quoting from the report: "Estimates vary as to the total amount hazarded on the result, but probably $1,200 had been staked when a Cerro Gordoite proffered a $1,000 check even on Huff. Ever since the race a number of Independence men have been disgusted with themselves because they allowed that fact to weaken them right there." Crough won by 3 feet, the time given being 8¼ seconds. On the 27th of December, 1880, Dan. Crough ran at Independence against an unknown who gave the name of Dan. James, and subsequently said he was J. W. Day. The distance was 100 yards for $500 a side, over the track north of the Court House, which has a fall of 5½ feet. They ran with a flying start, both getting a good send off. The man ran even for 60 yards when James spurted and beat Crough out about 3 feet. The race was run in 10½ seconds. According to this Taylor's run last Wednesday in 10 seconds over the same track must be regarded as very swift and in order for Ed. Ober to win on Sunday he must be all of 20 feet faster than Dan Crough at his best, as Taylor can surely run 5 feet faster than he did in his last race. There is much confidence on both sides and undoubtedly the race will be a corker.

Charley Summers is down from Bishop. He held a reception in front of the Norman House last night and described the Mid-winter fair, including a vivid picture of the City Hall. Charley knows something about that place. He says that the main objection to the sleeping apartments there is that while you are helped in, it is hard to get out.

Miss Leora Collins has sent in her resignation as teacher of the Fort school to take effect to-day. Miss June Skinner who has taught the primary department of the Independence school for the present term will complete the unexpired term of the Fort school and Mrs. S. C. Mulholland will complete the term in town.

A St. Patrick's Day ball will be given at Mairs' Hall to-night with supper at the Norman House. It is a cold day when old Ireland fails to celebrate the day when St. Patrick drove the snakes out of Ireland, and in revenge they went into the whiskey.

They say that up at Big Pine one man said another was one. The other said he might be but wanted proof; and in the effort to prove it the party making the statement was adorned with a beautiful pair of black optics.

George Meads arrived from Mojave with his big team early in the week. He had a light load owing to a quantity of freight he was expecting not arriving. He will be down from Bishop to-day with a load of flour.

There are over one hundred head of horses and fifty-five men at present employed in constructing the big canal to Indian Wells Valley. It requires a considerable quantity of hay and grain to keep the force going.

It is announced by wire that the Bland bill for the coinage of the $54,000,000 of silver seignorage passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 44 to 31. This is regarded as a sure indication that a free coinage bill will ultimately be passed.

An exhibition of the phonograph was given at Mairs' Hall on Wednesday evening. The machine was out of kilter, however, and the affair was turned into a social dance that was highly enjoyed.

E. Robinson will leave for Los Angeles early next week with his beef cattle, in all about 125 head. He met with good success in disposing of them and hopes to get them to market in good condition.

John E. Jones and his son-in-law, J. W. Riggs, came down from Round Valley yesterday to inquire into the flour market. He says there is nothing of special interest stirring in his section.

Local orchardists have been busy pruning for the past week. There is nothing on a farm that will yield a better return than a good orchard well cared for.

John Alexander has been cleaning up the Odd Fellows cemetery and getting the hydrants in order for irrigating. It will be made a very pretty spot.

A south wind is blowing and the prospect for a spring rain is very good.

R. Hession is down from Big Pine on a visit for a few days.

H. MACK. F. E. DENSMORE

MACK & DENSMORE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence; thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the same County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the county Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahnah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, and or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispicada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.

Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JEDEDIAH S. COLLINS, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

A. O. COLLINS.

Administrator of the estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

Dated March 9, 1894.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal, near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 27th day of Feb, 1894 an assessment (No. 5) of Twenty five (25) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1894, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on Saturday, March 31, 1894 to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND, Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 20th
"....February 17th
"....March 17th
"....April 14th
"....May 19th
"....June 16th
"....July 14th
"....August 11th
"....September 8th
"....October 13th
"....November 10th
"....December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.

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Your Fruit and Produce

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They Either Buy Outright or Handle On Commission.

CAR LOAD LOTS A SPECIALTY.

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CAR LOTS, 2% SMALL LOTS, 4%

Send for Their Price List.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

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THOMAS & HILL,

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We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country house. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

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MONEY Hy, wherever you live. Buiness at home. Beginners earn from $25 to $50 per week, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you employment, and will teach you Nothing. Can work in spare time or all the time. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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The Newest Style

OF

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A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

BIS IOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.

Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing.....$2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator, insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons.

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A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

dependence, Cal

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—		Arrives— p. m.
Mound House	10:50 a. m		5:55 p. m.
Dayton	11:30 a. m.		5:20 p. m.
Wabuska	1:35 p. m		3:15 a. m.
Hawthorne	4:50 p. m		12:00 m.
Luning	6:35 p. m.		10:15 a. m.
Soda Springs	7:15 p. m.		9:35 a. m.
Belleville	8:25 p. m.		8:15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9:10 p. m	Lv.	6:45 a. m.
	No. 3.		No. 4.
	Leave—		Arrives— p. m.
Belleville	8:35 a. m		5:35 p. m.
Benton	12:05 p. m.		1:45 p. m.
Bisaop Creek	2:15p. m.		11:11 a. m.
Alvord	3:00 p. m.		10:10 a. m.
Independence	4:35 p. m.		8:40 a. m.
Lone Pine	5:25p. m.		7:45 a. m
Keeler	Ar. 6:15 p. m.	Lv.	7:00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (38 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dowieyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro

feb12tf

Pioneer

Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

WINES,
LIQUORS,
& CGARS

The most careful attention given to the the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE!

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 td

Inyo

Stage

Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

You want the Best

Royal Baking Powder never disappoints; never makes sour, soggy or husky food; never spoils good materials; never leaves lumps of alkali in the biscuit or cake; while all these things do happen with the best of cooks who cling to the old-fashioned methods, or who use other baking powders.

If you want the best food, Royal Baking Powder is indispensable.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Firemen Fought While the Village Burned

At 3 o'clock in the morning word came from Piercetown, Ind., a village of 1,200 inhabitants, that one of the principal business blocks was on fire. Two fire companies were sent from Warsaw but could do nothing with the burning building, and it was soon destroyed. Edward Mosey, clerk in a store in the burning block, jumped from the second story window and broke a leg.

When the fire was at its worst a couple of the members of the two companies became involved in a controversy. Each company took the side of its member, and for awhile the fire was forgotten and the companies turned their nozzles on each other. In the meantime the building was consumed.—Cor. Washington Post

Similar.

Dinwiddie—Bookkeepers and sleight-of-hand performers have much in common.

Van Braam—How so?

Dinwiddie—They both flourish in the ledger domain.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

A New England Miracle.

A RAILROAD ENGINEER RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE.

The Wonderful Story Told by Fred C. Vose and His Mother-in-Law to a Reporter of the Boston Herald. Both are Restored After Years of Agony.

[*From the Boston Herald.*]

The vast health-giving results already attributed by the newspapers throughout this country and Canada to Dr. Williams' "Pink Pill for Pale People" have been recently supplemented by the cases of two confirmed invalids in one household in a New England town. The names of these people are Fred C. Vose, his wife and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Oliver C. Holt, of Peterboro, members of the same household.

To the *Herald* reporter who was sent to investigate his remarkable cure Mr. Vose said: "I am 37 years old, and have been railroading for the Fitchburg for 15 years. Since boyhood I have been troubled with a weak stomach. For the past 7 years I have suffered terribly and constantly. My stomach would not retain food; my head ached constantly and was so dizzy I could scarcely stand; my eyes were blurred; I had a bad heartburn, and my breath was offensive. I had physicians, but they failed to help me. My appetite gave out, and four years ago I developed palpitation of the heart, which seriously affected my breathing. Had terrible pains in my back and had to make water many times a day. I finally developed rheumatic signs and couldn't sleep nights. If I lay down my heart would go pit-a-pat at a great rate, and many nights I did not close my eyes at all. I was broken down in body and discouraged in spirit, when some time in February last, I got a couple of boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had finished the first box I noticed that the palpitation of my heart, which had bothered me so that I couldn't breathe at times, began to improve. I saw that in going to my home on the hill from the depot, which was previously an awful task, my heart did not beat so violently and I had more breath when I reached the house. After the second and third boxes I grew better in every other respect. My stomach became stronger, the gas belching was not so bad, my appetite and digestion improved, and my sleep became nearly natural and undisturbed. I have continued taking the pills three times a day ever since last March, and to-day I am feeling better than at any time during the last eight years. I can confidently and conscientiously say that they have done me more good, and their good effects are more permanent, than any medicine I have ever taken. My rheumatic pains in legs and hands are all gone. The pains in the small of my back, which were so bad at times that I couldn't stand up straight, have nearly all vanished, and I find my kidneys are well regulated by them. This is an effect not claimed for the pills in the circular, but in my case they brought it about. I am feeling 100 per cent. better in every shape and manner.

The reporter next saw Mrs. Holt, who said: "I am 57 years old, and for 14 years past I have had an intermittent heart trouble. Three years ago I had nervous prostration, by which my heart trouble was increased so badly that I had to lie down most of the time. My stomach also gave out, and I had continual and intense pain from the back of my neck to the end of my backbone. In 14 weeks I spent $300 for doctor bills and medicines, but my health continued so miserable that I gave up doctering in despair. I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills last winter, and the first box made me feel ever so much better. I have taken the pills since February, with the result of stopping entirely the pain in the spine and in the region of the liver. My stomach is again normal, and the palpitation of the heart has troubled me but three times since I commenced the pills."

An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., or Brockville, Ont.

SELF SACRIFICE.

Without a Justifiable Motive It Becomes a Sentimental Vagary.

Young Lanyan, the midshipman, who went down with Admiral Tryon on the Victoria, was a sentimental lad. "You had better jump," cried the admiral to the boy.

"I'd rather stay with you," was the midshipman's reply.

The boy's loyalty to the admiral was pathetic, but it was a barren display of affection. The admiral was right. The lad ought to have jumped and made a resolute effort to save his life. The admiral had weighty reasons for preferring to stay at his post. The midshipman's life was flung away from sheer excess of sentiment.

Equally wasteful and unjustifiable was the zeal of a New Jersey workman, who listened to a lady's frantic appeal for the rescue of her dog, which was floundering in a pond. She fancied that her pet was in extreme danger. The workman plunged into the water and swam out to the dog. There he was suddenly attacked with cramp and was drowned before the lady's eyes. The dog swam ashore and barked from the bank at the rescuer, whose intentions had been misunderstood. It was more than foolish for a man to risk his life for a hysterical lady's pet dog.

Another workman in Brooklyn played a better part. A cry of "Horse run away!" was raised while he was chatting with a friend. A frightened horse was tearing up the street with a wagon behind him, but no driver. Directly in his track was a baby carriage with a sleeping child. The nurse, who had been wheeling the carriage across the street, had been frightened by the outcries of bystanders, and deserting her charge had fled to the sidewalk.

The workman did not hesitate. Springing forward, he caught the animal by the bridle and stopped the horse barely in time to save the child's life. The horse, revolting against capture, reared and made a plunge for liberty. The bridle broke in the workman's hands, and he fell under the horse's feet. In a moment he was trampled to death.

This workman had a wife and children dependent upon him. He undertook a most hazardous feat in attempting to stop the horse by the bridle ends in front of the baby carriage. But although he lost his life and brought calamity upon his household he exhibited singular unselfishness and fortitude. The sight of the sleeping child exposed to a horrible death set his warm heart beating, and generously and impulsively he did the only thing that could have been done for the child's rescue.

That was better than a useless sacrifice of life for a puppy. It was nobler than voluntary suicide with the admiral, who feared a court marshal's probable brand of murderer more than he feared death. Unless self sacrifice have adequate motive and justification for the risks, it becomes a sentimental vagary involving senseless waste of life.—Youth's Companion.

A Model Salesman.

There was an etching hanging in the window of a Broadway store, and in front there was a young woman looking at it admiringly. By and by she went in and asked the clerk who seemed to be in charge of the picture department to show it to her.

"Do you want to buy it?" inquired that gentleman, sharpening a pencil as he spoke.

"I want to see it," replied the young woman with surprise, but commendable firmness.

"Well," drawled the clerk, shutting his pocketknife and favoring the customer with his undivided and somewhat insolent attention. "If you want to buy it, I'm willing to take it out of the window. As for seeing it, you can see it perfectly well from the street. I haven't it in stock, and it's a great deal too much trouble to get it out if you ain't going to buy it. If you are, I'm willing to take it down. It's $2."

The young woman was dumb with surprise. Then she said in soft and polite tones:

"You are too kind. I will not trouble you."

And in the mind of the witnesses there arose a question as to just what the province of an attendant in a store was.—New York World.

A Postal Tube Across the English Channel.

The proposed plan for the postal tube between France and England is to suspend two tubes, each about three feet in diameter, by means of steel cables thrown across the channel, 120 feet above the level of the water. These cables are to be fixed to pillars whose foundations will be the rocky bottom of the channel, each pillar 800 yards from his fellow. If the plan as proposed is consummated, miniature trains, each carrying 500 pounds of mail matter, will run through the tubes.—Yankee Blade.

A Hint for the Busy Man.

A large German tramp steamed into port this morning, with the yellow flag flying at the masthead, causing quite a commotion along the city front. She proved to be the Romulus from Hong-Kong. There was no sickness on board in spite of the yellow flag, and the Captain told Dr. Lawlor he only hoisted it to keep the runners away from the ship. His ruse succeeded, for not a runner went within half a mile of the vessel.—San Francisco Examiner.

LIEUTENANT LOUISA.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

on the top of a painted deal chest of drawers, from which the drawers were missing. These, together with a few household gods—a kettle and saucepan and a torn and discolored fragment of drugget—formed the furniture of the place. Three of the panes of glass in the solitary window were smashed and the holes filled up with what appeared to be fragments of old stuff petticoats.

In this delectable apartment Mrs. Crump lay, and there my doctor attended her. She wanted for nothing that we could provide her, and one evening at Mr. Bruce's I managed to interest him and Mary in the old woman, insomuch that Mr. Bruce not only permitted Mary to visit her, but himself sent to her at various times a quantity of port out of his own cellar. He had his reward.

On Christmas day I was dining at his table, and during dinner Mary found an opportunity to tell me that she had a Christmas present for me upstairs; but she refused, notwithstanding my urgent inquiries, to tell me what it was. I had visions of smoking caps and slippers and other ornamental and useless rubbish that girls usually think appropriate gifts for men. It turned out to be something much more to my liking. I had and have a weakness for old books, and my chambers were almost lined with them.

Mrs. Crump, it appeared, desirous of testifying her gratitude for my little attentions, had commissioned Mary to present to me in her name one of the moldy volumes I had noticed on the chest of drawers. This bibliomania of mine was shared by Mr. Bruce, who had a magnificent collection; but while he issued semi-royal mandates to Quaritch and Torrey, to Ellis and Pickering, I had to content myself with an occasional prize from a bookstall or at a country auction. Mrs. Crump's Christmas present was an old folio copy of Ambrose Pari in fair preservation except as to the old calf binding, which needed repair. I was turning over the familiar leaves and showing Mary some of the least eccentric of the old woodcuts.

"Ha!" said Mr. Bruce, "a copy of old Pari, and a nice clean copy, too. Let me look at it, Mary, and let me have some coffee."

He and I turned over the book together and had some talk about the author. As I was closing it the fly leaf fell to the ground and fluttered to Mr. Bruce's feet. He picked it up and was about to hand it to me when he suddenly exclaimed with some excitement:

"This is extraordinary. Did you not notice this?"

On the fly leaf was written in a straight, stiff handwriting, "Dalrymple Bruce his booke 1790."

We looked at it together in silence for about a minute. Mr. Bruce spoke first.

"Who was your Mrs. Crump? Do you know her maiden name?"

"I know nothing about her—except that she once told me she was in service at Chicksands Priory, in Bedfordshire."

"In what part of Bedfordshire is Chicksands Priory?"

"Really I don't know; my acquaintance with the place is confined to Aspley Guise and Woburn, and it certainly is not in that neighborhood."

"Do you mind my keeping this? I must see Mrs. Crump in the morning and you had better perhaps come with me. Come to my chambers about 11, and we will go together."

I willingly agreed to be with him at the hour named, and the next day accordingly we interviewed Mrs. Crump, who by this time was well enough to be

I caught up the pamphlet and examined it.

up, though not to be about. Poor old woman! She was quite frightened at Mr. Bruce's somewhat professional method of cross-examination. He, however, elicited the information that her maiden name was Medlock; her father had been a laborer in Lord Ongley's employ at Warden, in Bedfordshire. Her mother's maiden name she did not know. Both her father and mother were dead. They had both died while in service at Chicksands Priory, and were both buried at Warden. She was the only child, and on her parents' decease she had sold the few things they possessed, except two or three books which she had played with as a child and did not like to part with. There was no family Bible among them. There was an old almanac. There they were on the drawers, and we were quite welcome to look at them, or, for that matter, to take them away. The almanac was not among the books on the drawers; it was in her "box." Her box was under the bed, and if we very particularly wanted to see the almanac she would get it for us.

We did want to see that almanac very particularly indeed; but I made Mrs. Crump sit in her chair while I pulled the box out from under the bed and dragged it up in front of her. She opened it, revealing a strange, heterogeneous collocation of articles, whence derived or wherefore treasured only Mrs. Crump—and possibly not even she—could have explained. All three of us, even the dignified Mr. Bruce, too, united in ransacking that veteran receptacle. It seemed as if there was no end of things except the one thing that we wanted. I began to fear that the almanac had gone to the limbo of almanacs, and that we were destined to another and a final disappointment. I took up an aged pair of stays to look underneath them and a dingy pamphlet dropped out of them. I caught up the pamphlet and examined it; it was an almanac of the year 1794. With trembling fingers I turned to the date of the marriage; opposite it, in faded ink, were written the words: "This daye I was united to my beloved Tryphenia—Dalrymple Bruce." I turned to the cover; there was a pocket in it: in the pocket was a folded document. I drew it out and unfolded it, and there, at last, was the long sought marriage certificate that established the Dunedin peerage!

There is not much more to my story. Mrs. Crump—otherwise Lieutenant Louisa—got well, and passed the rest of her days in peace and plenty. My aunt—who is still living—made over to me half her property, with a reversionary interest in the remainder of it. I had a private interview with Mr. Bruce, and he is now my father-in-law; and Mary and I are as happy as a wife and husband can ever expect to be.

THE END.

Playing Circus.

As soon as a circus had been in town the boys began to have circuses of their own and to practice for them. Everywhere you could see boys upside down, walking on their hands or standing on them with their legs dangling over or stayed against house walls. It was easy to stand on your head; one boy stood on his head so much that he had to have it shaved in the brain fever that he had got from standing on it, but that did not stop the other fellows. Another boy fell head downward from a rail where he was "skinning the cat," and nearly broke his neck, and made it so sore that it was stiff ever so long.

Another boy who was playing Samson almost had his left leg torn off by the fellows that were pulling at it with a hook, and he did have the leg of his pantaloons torn off. Nothing could stop the boys but time or some other play coming in, and circuses lasted a good while. Some of the boys learned to turn hand springs; anybody could turn cart wheels; one fellow across the river could just run along and throw a somersault and light on his feet; lots of fellows could light on their backs; but if you had a spring board or shavings under a bank like those by the turning shop you could practice for somersaults pretty safely.—W. D. Howells in Harper's Young People.

Ventilation of Sewers.

Mr. Frederic Barnett, of London, has published particulars of his automatic system for perpetually ventilating and purifying sewers, drains, etc. This comprises the sealing of all existing apertures at the level of the roads and the substitution of pipes connected with the crown of the arch of the sewer or drain. These pipes pass under the footways and are carried up to the roofs of the houses on either side of the road. Some of these pipes would be devoted to the outlet of sewer gas, and the others to the inlet of fresh air, these different duties being secured by variation in the length of the pipes, and also by movable cowls at their tops, those acting as inlet pipes always opposing the wind direction, and the outlet pipes turning the reverse way. The system, which promises efficiency, could not, however, be introduced without great expense and disturbance of the road and footways. An alternative plan, which was proposed some time ago, of ventilating sewers seems to us to meet the difficulty in a cheaper and more convenient manner. By this method the sewers were connected by pipes with hollow columns bearing gas burners. An upward draught was by this means secured, and the air from the sewers was passed through a purifying flame.—New York Telegram.

Shiftlessness.

Living without plans is shiftlessness. Living above plans may be the highest life of faith. The ordinary traveler must look to the beaten track as his guide in journeying, but he who is competent to be an explorer may strike out from the traveled way and be guided by the circumstances of each hour in his action beyond that path. But if a man is to do without the ruts and the finger boards of the common highway he must be able to read the signs of the heavens in order to be sure of his bearings as he journeys. A man has occasion to rely on rules and patterns of conduct unless he has the ability to comprehend and apply principles in every special emergency. Only he who has faith that God has called him to act all by himself in the world is justified in starting out in life not knowing whither he goes; but he can move forward fearlessly.—Sunday School Times.

Trout Fishing at Night.

Do trout feed in the night during the full moon? In answer I would say no. Can you catch them better during the full moon? To this I would also say no. The best time to catch them at night is early in the evening before the moon rises, or after it sets in the morning. Only in the darkest night do trout bite best. They don't feed on the same ground at night that they do in daytime. You will find them in shallow water above a pool or below, where it is best to use a dark fly, and getting close to your fish, make your cast as delicately as in daytime. Never use bait with your flies. I never have had luck with a white miller.—American Angler.

Woman and the Telegram.

A woman never gets over her nervous terror of a telegram. No matter how familiar it may be to her a sudden terror always clutches her as she takes the unopened envelope in her hand and declares that she has "felt in her bones all day that something dreadful was going to happen to her." And by and by, when she gets the courage to open the sinister missive, she looks up at you with a "teary" smile and says: "Tom and Lucy will be here to-night. How glad I am! And how foolish I was! I never will be again." But she will—the very next time.—New York Evening Sun.

Lignum Vitæ Brakes.

It appears that the lignum vitæ, which has been used so successfully abroad for bearings, possesses special value for brake blocks, giving even better results than cast iron. After being cut to the sweep of the wheel it is firmly clamped to the brake shoe. Owing to its extreme hardness the wood wears very slightly and uniformly.—New York Journal.

George Washington Sold Books.

George Washington, when young, canvassed around Alexandria, Va., and sold over 200 copies of a work entitled "Bydell's American Savage."—Publishers' Weekly.

Teacher—What is the feminine of man, Thomas? Thomas—Woman. Teacher—And the feminine of gentleman? Thomas (unhesitatingly)—Dude.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS.

Hosts of letters have been written, some to the proprietors of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, some to friends, telling of their inestimable value. Here is one from the Hon. Edmund L. Pitts, the late President of the New York State Senate:

"STATE OF NEW YORK, SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 11, 188[illegible].

I have used ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in my family for the past five years, and can truthfully say they are a valuable remedy and effect great cures. I would not be without them. I have in several instances given some to friends suffering with weak and lame backs, and they have invariably afforded certain and speedy relief. They cannot be too highly commended."

BRANDRETH'S PILLS will purify the blood.

Teacher—What is the Great Divide? Smart Boy—It's what comes after election.

MUSCLE AND VIGOR—A DIFFERENCE.

Many muscular men succumb to fatigues borne with ease by persons far their inferiors in physical strength. Muscle does not imply vigor. In fact, it is not difficult of proof that athletes do not live as long nor enjoy as good health as the average individual who is vigorous—that is to say, whose digestion and sleep are unimpaired, whose nerves are tranquil, and who has no organic tendency to disease. These requisites of vigor are conferred upon those inherently weak, no less than upon those debilitated through wasting disease, by a thorough, persistent course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the leading national tonic, indorsed and recommended by physicians of eminence. It will not endow you with a muscle of a Corbett, but it will infuse energy into your system, and renew the active and healthful performance of its functions. It averts and cures malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, and overcomes dyspepsia, constipation, liver trouble and nervousness.

As long as prize fighting pays so much better than preaching, the devil will feel that he still owns the earth.

$100 REWARD $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A man breathes on an average 10,000 quarts of air a day—and talks about 1,000,000.

"Brown's Branchial Troches" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs and Throat troubles. *Sold only in boxes.*

Angels weep on the day that a young man begins to spend more money than he can make.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted. ..... Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

"August Flower"

"One of my neighbors, Mr. John Gilbert, has been sick for a long time. All thought him past recovery. He was horribly emaciated from the inaction of his liver and kidneys. It is difficult to describe his appearance and the miserable state of his health at that time. Help from any source seemed impossible. He tried your August Flower and the effect upon him was magical. It restored him to perfect health to the great astonishment of his family and friends." John Quibell, Holt, Ont.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

25cts., 50cts., and $1.00 per Bottle. One cent a dose.

THIS GREAT COUGH CURE promptly cures where all others fail, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough and Asthma. For Consumption it has no rival; has cured thousands, and will CURE YOU if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For a Lame Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S BELLADONNA PLASTER 25c.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price, 50 cts. Injector free.

Pimples AND *Blotches*

ARE EVIDENCE That the blood is wrong, and that nature is endeavoring to throw off the impurities. Nothing is so beneficial in assisting nature as Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is a simple vegetable compound. Is harmless to the most delicate child, yet it forces the poison to the surface and eliminates it from the blood.

I contracted a severe case of blood poison that unfitted me for business for four years. A few bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured me. J. C. JONES, City Marshal, Fulton, Arkansas.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"For years rheumatism, neuralgia and heart disease caused me such excruciating pains that I could hardly endure them. Doctors' medicine failed to give me relief. The palpitation of my heart was so severe at times it would seem as if I was going to die. I was growing worse when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It relieved me and afterwards when I felt a bad spell coming I always took a dose of the medicine and it shortly cured me. I am 67 years of age and can truly say in my declining years, that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

has done more for me than all other medicines." MRS. H. PARSON, Chittenango Falls, N. Y.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

Tempt Not

a Cough with a Weak System, Consumption with Weak Lungs, or Disease with Loss of Flesh. Take

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, for any ailment resulting from poor nourishment. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

The Best Waterproof Coat in the WORLD!

SLICKER

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

BEST $3 SHOE

GENUINE WELT, Squeakless, BOTTOM WATERPROOF. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS. ALL THE LATEST STYLES

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $5, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

SELECTED

SEEDS

PLANTS BULBS FRUIT TREES ETC.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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AN UNSOLVED PROBLEM.

The Derivation of the Word California Has Puzzled all the Etymologists.

The derivation of the word "California" has never been definitely ascertained and settled. Different authorities have given it various origins, but none has as yet found for it a positive origin. Many of the most profound scholars and etymologists of Europe and America have in vain attempted its elucidation. Eminent Greek scholars have supposed it to be derived from the Greek words "Kalaphorneia," signifying beautiful adultery and "Kala-phora-nea," meaning a beautiful young woman or new country.

The early navigators gave its origin as derived from the two Latin words "calida fornax," or in Spanish "caliente fornalla," a hot furnace. This, howeuer, Venegas, the most learned and authentic of the early historians, in his "Natural and Civil History of California," published in 1758, denies and ascribes its origin to accident, or in his own words "possibly to some words spoken by the Indians and misunderstood by the Spaniards."

This latter designation is obviously erroneous, as the word has certainly an origin anterior to the discovery of California. The name first occurs precisely as it is now spelled 24 years before the discovery of the peninsula in a romance published in Spain in 1510 entitled "Sergas of Esplandian, the Son of Amadis of Gaul." This romance was very popular and passed through several editions.

The two following passages quoted from this volume will show how the name occurs: "Know that on the right hand of the Indies there is an island called California very near to the terrestial paradise." And in the next thus: "In the island called California are many griffins, on account of the great savageness of the country and the immense quantity of wild game to be found there."

Grecian mythology had it that the fabulous animal, the griffin, was the offspring of a lion and an eagle. It was supposed to watch over gold mines and all hidden treasure and was consecrated to the sun, whose chariot has been represented by some of the old painters as being drawn by griffins. It is certainly within the scope of probability that some of Cortez's officers had read this popular novel, and considering the name suggestive and appropriate to their new discovery so applied it.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Geographical Joke.

The Japanese are a very polite people, but they sometimes like to play a joke in a roundabout oriental way upon the men of the west. In the days of the second empire Baron Gros was sent to Japan to demand the opening of certain ports to French commerce. Among the rest he named to the Japanese ministers a certain city.

The Japanese functionaries smiled so broadly when he preferred the request that the French embassador asked them to tell him what gave them so much amusement, but instead of answering the Japanese ministers said:

"We will open the port in question, my lord, if France, in her turn, will open a certain port to us."

"What port is that?" asked the Frenchman.

"The port of Liverpool."

"But, your excellencies," laughing, "Liverpool is not a French port, but an English one."

"Yes!" answered the Japanese. "And the port you named to us is not in Japan, but in Corea!"

The French embassador was compelled to admit that the joke was upon him.—Youth's Companion.

Heating by Electricity.

In some of the hotels in the west a system of heat regulation which is certainly novel is carried out. For instance, a guest occupying room 156 asks for heat. The order is transmitted to a particular person, the typewriter of the hotel generally. She goes to a switchboard, and connection is given electrically with that room, allowing heat to pass into it. The occupant of the room is perhaps particular. A hot blooded person wishes merely to keep from freezing; another wants a high temperature. Each can have his wish, for a thermostat with a pointer is on the wall, and the room will keep itself automatically as desired. The regulation is 70 degrees, but it can be departed from as stated.—Hardware.

Consolation For the Ugly.

He—Surely every woman must love a truthful man.

She—I think very much would depend upon the nature of the truth he dealt in. Do you think, for example, that a homely woman could like a man who told her she was ugly?

He—There are no homely women.

She—That will not do to say, even to a homely woman. There is no woman so plain but she thanks heaven that she is not so ugly as some other woman. Unless you have tact, you'd better stick to the truth.—Boston Transcript.

Made to Order.

Customer (to landlady of the Lion)—I trust the eggs used for this omelet were perfectly fresh?

Landlady—Oh, yes, sir, the eggs were laid especially for you.—Buntes Allerlei.

IN LONDON SLUMS

A Famous French Statesman's Night With Thieves and Murderers.

SHAKING HANDS WITH CRIMINALS.

Jules Simon's Description of a Visit to a Notorius Section of England's Capital.

The French papers have published a lively description of a night among the thieves and murderers of London, by Jules Simon, who says: "I never made the acquaintance of an assassin in Paris, but I have known several in London. I don't mean to say that I have been on intimate terms with them—one must never boast—but I have conversed with them and drank with them.

"The assassins and thieves of London are the curiosities of England and of the world," the statesman continues. "They are peerless in their professions, and they are freely exhibited to foreigners.

"At London when you have seen Westminster, St. Paul, the bridges of the Thames, the British museum, etc., the proposal is made to you to pass a night or two among the thieves as a supreme enjoyment. This is a pleasure allowed only a few. On the date fixed you receive letters from a crowd of people requesting the favor of being your shadow, because you have the right to bring a shadow in this curious voyage, and inasmuch as the permission is granted to foreigners only, it is simply as shadows that the English can be presented to their assassins.

"Well, they gave me a guide, a pleasant fellow, to whom I paid a guinea a day for his services. He also received another guinea for invisible beings of an inferior order, who took care of me without being seen, at least by me. My guide told me to leave at the central office my gold, my watch and jewelry. I kept silver only, to pay for drinks. Armed in this way I passed down beyond Fleet street into localities unknown to the nobility and gentry and to the rays of the sun. My guide brought me to a concert saloon crowded with men and women, and they all appeared to be enjoying themselves.

"At the entrance the guide said to me: 'All these people are thieves of different categories. There is not a single murderer here. They take great care when they set out for work to carry no weapon of any sort with them. Several are specialists who devote their talents to a single operation, and who carry it out with extraordinary perfection.' I was introduced to some customers whose names were figuring in the newspapers. We passed through several houses. Some were cafes where comedies were played and where drinking was carried on.

"It appears that after twenty-five years' practice in their profession, the common thieves prefer the drinking saloons, while the assassins frequent the theaters. At the door of one of the latter places my guide said to me: 'The people you are about to see are not assassins with premeditation; but if in the course of an operation they find that murder is necessary for their safety they take a hand in it, but always with regret.' It was at an advanced hour of the night when we reached the final circle of hell. 'Here,' said my guide, 'they are all assassins.' I asked for information in regard to the social position of these gentlemen. 'They have all some other calling,' replied the guide. 'They are potboys, saloon waiters, hotel waiters and employees of different kinds. Some really follow their employment, and only have recourse to murder when exceptionally good chances are offered; the rest are confirmed criminals, and the honest work which they pretend to do is merely a cloak.'

"'But,' said I, 'what is their judicial situation? It is doubtless by that you know them.'

"'There are several categories,' he replied. 'Some are at the present time serving out their sentences. They have obtained tickets-of-leave, which of course are revocable, and generally the rascals conduct themselves tolerably well, because they know that the least offense will send them back to the penitentiary with an addition put on their sentences. Others are known for having formerly served out their terms, and others again for having several times been tried and always acquitted, although guilty in all cases. These rascals could give points to the smartest barristers in legal subtlety. They play a regular game with the police, perhaps as much from the attractions of the game itself as from the benefits to be derived out of it.'

"The ablest and the most celebrated had that triumphant and self possessed air by which we recognize statesmen in a political assembly. My companion was on terms of familiarity, and almost of friendship, with them. One might say that they were both skillful players.

"'Hello,' said he to one, 'in London again?'

"'Yes, governor, and in perfect security. Papers all right and reputation good.'

"'I congratulate you.'

"'Good evening, governor,' said another. 'I'd rather see you here than in court, like last week.'

"'I thought I had you for certain that time.'

"'Loss of time, governor. I know all your cards. You can put me in the dark for a few nights, but as for a conviction never, governor, never!'"

"'I really believe the rascal is right,' said my guide to me. 'When you think you have got him sure he slips out through some creephole or other and bids you good-by.'

"The 'governor' received many invitations to drink, but he refused politely. Nevertheless he drew upon me when occasion required.

"'The fellow that you see coming here now,' said he, 'is a scoundrel who killed two women to rob them of their savings, and after all found only an empty purse. I don't know why they let him out, unless'—and here his reticence was intended to give me to understand that there were profound secrets to which I could not be initiated. 'Shake hands with him and ask him to take a punch.'

"I shook and asked. I entered into conversation with him. There was nothing extraordinary in his remarks.

"Toward the close of this long visit I noticed that my own position was changed. At first I was received coldly. They wondered who I was. Later on they were more courteous, because through my bowls of punch they looked upon me as a rich foreigner. Finally they treated me with a good natured and bantering familiarity. They had me down fine. I was a French detective who had come to study the secrets of the profession in the best school in the world.

"'You are classed at last,' said my guide, in a tone in which one might announce a piece of flattering news. 'This reputation will follow you to Paris.'"

A Thrilling Race For Life.

Let Mr. Tuckett himself describe that thrilling race for life.

"I remember," he writes, "being struck with the idea that it seemed as though, sure of its prey, it wished to play with us for awhile, at one moment letting us imagine that we had gained upon it and were getting beyond the line of its fire, and the next, with mere wantonness of vindictive power, suddenly rolling out on its right a vast volume of grinding blocks and whirling snow, as though to show that it could outflank us at any moment if it chose.

"Nearer and nearer it came, its front like a mighty wave about to break. Now it has traversed the whole width of the glacier above us, taking a somewhat diagonal direction, and now—run, oh! run, if ever you did, for here it comes straight at us, swift, deadly and implacable! The next instant we saw no more. A wild confusion of whirling snow and fragments of ice—a frozen cloud—swept over us, entirely concealing us from one another, and still we were untouched—at least I knew that I was—and still we ran. Another half second and the mist had passed, and there lay the body of the monster, whose head was still careering away at lightning speed far below us, motionless, rigid and harmless."

The danger was over, and the party examined the avalanche at their leisure. It had a length of 3,300 feet, an average breadth of 8,000 feet and an average depth of 5 feet. That is to say, its bulk was 611,000 cubic yards, and its weight on a moderate computation about 450,000 tons.—McClure's Magazine.

Breathe Through Your Nostrils.

Our organism defends itself against microbes by different means and especially by the mucus that is always on the surface of the epithelium, or superficial cell tissue of all the mucus membranes. This mucus is in every case bactericidal, and the mucus of the nose, particularly, has a marked bactericidal action on certain microbes. To anthrax it is especially fatal, as three hours' contact at 38 degrees centigrade with the bacilli and spores of this disease was enough to destroy them. It is found that the greater number of microbes are equally susceptible to the influence of animal mucus.

The air we breathe is freed in the upper air passages and especially in the nasal cavities of most of the solid particles it holds suspended, including the microbes. These microbes, with their spores falling on the mucous surface, would multiply there if it were a favorable neighborhood for them, and in view of the number of these germs it would be an almost perpetually increasing source of infection. Thanks, however to the bactericidal action of the mucus of the nose, it not only acts as a mechanical barrier for particles floating in the air we breathe, but its defensive action is more direct, as it hinders or destroys the vitality of a large number of bacteria.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Artificial Ice.

A successful system of producing artificial ice surfaces has been inaugurated in Paris and is available in large areas at all seasons of the year. As explained, the machinery consists of two ammonia ice machines, driven by two 50 horsepower steam engines. This ice apparatus has pumps which force ammoniacal gas into water cooled condensers, liquefying the gas, which then passes into large reservoirs, where it expands with the production of cold, the same gas being pumped back and used continuously.

In the application of this system for the formation of a skating surface, a rink has been constructed 60 by 130 feet, having a floor of cork and cement, upon this being laid three miles of connected iron pipe; through this pipe circulates a solution of chloride of calcium, an uncongealable liquid, which by passage through spirals in the refrigerating reservoirs is cooled to some 5 to 20 degrees below zero. The water over the pipe is thus kept frozen, and daily sweeping and flooding insure smoothness.—New York Sun.

The Carafe Remains.

Pitchers and water services come and go, but the carafe abides. Cut glass bottles that show jewel colors may be bought with a month's salary of any steady day laborer. Etched glass is easier to handle and a great deal cheaper. Now and then a chip is knocked out of the neck and the bargain hunter can have a $7 bottle at her own price. Every day carafes are bought and sold at the rate of $6 a dozen. Some housekeepers have two on a table and three if the family are heavy drinkers. In Delmonico's the carafes are filled to the neck with boiled water, covered with butter plates and set in the ice-box. This simple practice has made the restaurant as famous for its water as it is for its wines.—New York Letter.

The Rose.

All roses were white in the garden of Eden before the fall, says an old tradition. As Mother Eve strolled in among the flowers she kissed a white rose, and it blushed itself pink. When Eve was driven from the garden of Eden, the rose covered itself with prickles so that no profane hand might pluck its sweets.—New York Ledger.

A PRECIOUS RELIC.

How the Declaration of American Independence is Guarded.

NAMES ALMOST FADED FROM SIGHT.

Gross Carelessness Characterized the Care of the Priceless Document for Many Years.

In one of the corridors of the senate wing of the Capitol is a statue in marble of John Hancock. On the granite pedestal is an inscription which reads, "He wrote his name where all nations should behold it, and all time shall not efface it."

This of course refers to the Revolutionary patriot whose bold chirography appears conspicuously on the Declaration of Independence. The history of that period states that several of the signers, while sympathizing with the colonists in their struggle, were a little timid or hesitating about signing their names, as they would be punished as principals in the revolt in case the revolt be unsuccessful. Not so with Hancock. Grasping a goose quill and using plenty of ink he wrote his name at the top of the column. He wrote so boldly and distinctly that the name of John Hancock was as easily seen as an electric light on a dark night.

Every schoolboy is familiar with Hancock's handwriting, and as one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence the name of Hancock is familiar to a great many people who probably could not give the name of any other of the patriots who signed with him. Hence the sculptor or designer of the statue was led to declare that "He wrote his name where all time shall not efface it."

However true this may be as sentiment, the fact is that Hancock's name is now almost entirely effaced from the Declaration of Independence. It can be seen by the aid of a strong glass, but is so illegible that a stranger to the document or the style of handwriting would have difficulty in reading the name correctly.

Other names attached to the document have faded out entirely, and can no more be read than if they had never been written. Of the sixty or more names which were written, not more than ten can now be read, and they have faded to a pale, sickly color. As to the others, there are faint traces of writing, but nothing in the form of a signature can be distinguished sufficiently to enable any one to read them. Some are only partially obliterated, and by supplying missing characters any one familiar with the document can make out the name which should be there, but no longer is, except in a very indistinct way.

Considering the priceless character of the Declaration of Independence as a historical document, it is astonishing that from the beginning proper care should not have been taken to preserve it from the ravages of time, and at least from misuse. During recent years it has been jealously guarded in the library of the department of state and precautions taken to prevent any further injury. It is now between two large plates of French glass, inclosed in a hard wood case, all of which is hermetically sealed, so as to keep out air and dust. No atmosphere or other influence can now reach the precious document, which in showing "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind proclaimed the reasons for the separation."

The handsome wooden case in which the Declaration is kept is in an upright position, fastened to a latticed partition, with two doors in front opening outward. The doors open only far enough to view the document and exclude the light, except such as admitted by reflection. This is done out of abundance of caution, for it is doubtful if sunlight could affect it in its present condition, yet the present custodians are determined to spare no pains to prevent further damage.

The general belief of visitors to the library is that the fading of the document is probably due to a poor quality of ink used, and that such writing would naturally fade in the course of time. This is only partially true. There have been preserved specimens of colonial penmanship antedating the Declaration of Independence by many years, which are still clear and distinctly legible, and will continue legible for another generation. The present condition of the Declaration is due to misuse. Prior to 1877 it was kept at the interior department, and was guarded with less care than the caveat in the patent for a flour sifter.

No special effort was made to keep it from injury such as is now being done, and in 1876 it was loaned to the Philadelphia Centennial exposition and exhibited in Independence hall. During the Centennial year an attempt was made to take a letter press copy of it, which was successful in extracting much of the color from the writing, and in some places the writing shortly afterward disappeared altogether. It is hardly conceivable that so dangerous an expedient should have been attempted merely to gratify the people who desired facsimiles. It could only damage the original and give no promise that the copies could be satisfactory. It is unlikely that the Declaration of Independence will ever again be placed on exhibition in connection with any event, no matter how important.

By an executive order it is to remain in the state department and will not be loaned for any purpose, no matter how worthy. The custodian believes that there will be no further fading of the document as long as it remains undisturbed, but to him and to every visitor it is a matter of regret that the attempt to make a letter-press copy should have been permitted. It looks worse than some of the manuscripts in the British museum which are three times as old.—Washington Cor. Milwaukee Wisconsin.

His Contempt.

"I remember an occasion when Judge Black got the worst of an encounter with Thad Stevens," said Judge Stevens. "The former was chief justice of Pennsylvania and the other had a case before the court. The chief justice was addressing some remarks to Mr. Stevens, who turned his back and commenced pacing up and down the chamber, to the great annoyance of Judge Black, who thundered out, 'Mr. Stevens, are you trying to show your contempt for this court?' 'No, sir,' was the answer, 'I'm trying to conceal it.'"—Washington Post.

All Alike.

"Hello, Jack! I understand you're engaged."

"I am, old man, to the"——

"Ah, yes, I know. To the dearest, sweetest little woman on earth, the one woman calculated to make you a happy home, the embodiment of your ideal, the dream of your youth."

"Say, old man, how—how did you ever find that out? You—you don't know her, do you?"—Harper's Bazar.

HE PAID THE BILL.

And the Judge Didn't Shoot the Landlord, as He Was Advised.

Two southern planters, one from Alabama and the other from Louisiana, met one day in New Orleans after the war. One, the colonel, had been in the Confederate army, but the other, the judge, from some physical disability, had remained at home and had managed to save a small portion of his fortune from the wreck, enough to live on comfortably in his declining years, but the colonel had lost everything—in fact, was in straitened circumstances. The judge greeted his friend warmly and insisted on the colonel's dining with him, which invitation the latter gladly accepted.

Accordingly, after partaking of a few drinks by way of appetizers at the bar of the St. Charles hotel, they adjourned to a fashionable restaurant. After a preliminary mint julep or so the judge called for the bill of fare, and the waiter quickly complied with his request, placing before that gentleman a menu with a wine list attached, not printed, but written out in a very fine hand. The judge and his friend selected certain dishes and gave a liberal order for wine with every course. The repast over, the judge and the colonel still tarried, discussing old times before the war and disposing of bottle after bottle.

At last, becoming a little confused in their ideas, they concluded to get a carriage and take a ride along the shell road to the old Spanish fort. The judge, before rising, called to the waiter for the bill. The latter, seeing no preparations for departure, thought he meant the bill of fare, which was accordingly brought. The judge solemnly adjusted his glasses and commenced to add it up on both sides, making a total of over $100. The colonel, who during this operation had been nodding off to sleep, was awakened by a loud exclamation from the judge, and on inquiring the reason the latter shouted out in a loud voice, "Extortion, sir!" They have charged us $100 for this little sitting. It is outrageous, and I will not submit to it." The colonel, rising and laying one hand on his friend's breast, said in a persuasive manner: "There is no doubt, judge, that it is a swindle of the deepest dye, but for all that do not dispute the account. Remember, you are a southern gentleman, judge. Pay the bill, but shoot the landlord." Of course, when the judge proceeded to settle, everything was satisfactorily explained, and the judge, colonel, landlord and waiter all "smiled."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Italian Marriage Brokers.

In Genoa there are regular marriage brokers, who have pocketbooks filled with the names of the marriageable girls of the different classes, with notes of their figures, personal attractions, fortune and other circumstances. These brokers go about endeavoring to arrange connections in the same offhand mercantile manner which they would bring to bear upon a merchandise transaction, and when they succeed they get a commission of 2 or 3 per cent upon the portion, with such extras or bonuses as may be voluntarily bestowed by the party.

Marriage at Genoa is thus oftentimes simply a matter of business calculation, generally settled by the parents or relations, who often draw up the contract before the parties have seen one another, and it is only when everything else is arranged and a few days previous to the marriage ceremony that the future husband is introduced to his partner for life. Should he find fault with her manners or appearance he may annul the contract on condition of defraying the brokerage and any other expenses incurred.—Harrison's Family Magazine.

A Veritable Prize Bag.

The goat has long been regarded as the most omnivorous animal that roams, but modern investigation may rob that sportive animal of its laurels and transfer them to the broad brow of the humble cow. The men at the various slaughter houses and abattoirs have learned to regard the cow's stomach as a veritable prize bag. It is no uncommon occurrence to find the most curious things in it and sometimes there is a vast collection of bric-a-brac in its mysterious folds. An animal recently killed at the west Philadelphia abattoir had a Masonic mark, a door hinge and part of a rat-trap in its stomach, while another had a small medicine bottle and part of a croquet ball.—Chicago Herald.

An Ancient Memorial.

On the side of a hill near Tours, France, so situated that it may be seen for miles in at least two different directions, is a rude figure of a gigantic hammer roughly sculptured in the rocks. It is believed to be a memorial of the victory of Charles Martel (Hammer) over the Saracens, an event which took place in the year 732.

An Old Method of Having "Proof" Read.

In old times printers chained copies of their books outside their offices, and if any passing scholar succeeded in detecting an error he was rewarded according to its magnitude—a cup of wine for a broken letter, a cup of wine and a plate of meat for a turned letter or a wrong font, and a much larger guerdon for an error in grammar.—London Telegraph.

A LUCKY SHOT.

It Saved an Old Rocky Mountain Hunter's Life Five Times.

HEMMED IN FROM EVERY SIDE.

He Took Good Aim, and When Quiet Was Once More Restored He Counted up Five Dead Bodies.

A group of men were sitting on the hotel porch "swapping" yarns. "Some people do not believe in luck; well, I do, and I'll tell you why," said the traveler as he paused and deliberately put his right leg across the knee of his left and glanced pensively down the street. The group pricked up their ears, for the traveler was a famous story teller, and all rightly judged that his remark was but the prelude to the recital of one of his adventures.

"When I was some 15 years younger than I am now," continued the traveler, "I was exceedingly fond of hunting. One fall my love of this sport led me to take a hunting trip in the Rocky mountains. I was ambitious and wanted to add a grizzly bear skin and a few elk heads to my collection of trophies, and incidentally, if it might be, to let daylight through an Indian or two.

"Well, for two weeks I hunted without getting sight of hair or track of elk, bear or Indian, and the thing was beginning to get monotonous, when one afternoon found me traversing the bottom of a deep canyon. I was alone, my guide having remained in camp on account of a sprained ankle. The bed of the canyon was rent with deep fissures and covered with great rocks, and its sides were seamed and cracked. A few stunted shrubs and trees, of the kind the elk is fond of feeding upon, grew along the sides and bottom of the canyon, and I hoped to find some of the animals here cropping the tender twigs. At last, just as I rounded a high point of rocks, I caught sight of an elk, a noble fellow, standing some 10 rods up the canyon with his face toward me. He was nosing the air suspiciously, and I feared that I would not get a shot at him unless I was quick about it. Accordingly I threw my rifle to my shoulder, and taking hasty aim at the broad, flat forehead fired.

"I was totally unprepared for the startling effect of that shot. Almost at the instant my finger pressed the trigger there came a puff of white smoke from behind a rock some 20 rods up on the opposite side of the canyon, and I saw an Indian leap to his feet only to fall back dead, while at the same moment a piercing scream, seemingly coming from directly over my head, caused me to look quickly up. In the midair, with great paws outstretched and long, sharp nails extended, I beheld a mountain lion apparently about to drop on my head. I bounded to one side. As I did so my blood almost froze with horror, for I had jumped directly over a rattlesnake, which now lay not two feet from me, with his head reared ready to strike.

"Before I could make a movement to defend myself from this new danger down upon the snake fell the body of the lion, crushing out its life. The lion rolled over once or twice and then, to my surprise, lay still. I had not had time to recover from the terror and astonishment caused by these startling incidents when my ears were greeted with a terrific bellowing, and looking up the canyon I saw the elk charging down upon me. I whirled about, intending to seek safety in flight, when, to my utter confusion, not a dozen feet away and directly in the path I must pursue if I continued my flight a monster grizzly bear reared himself up on his hind legs and with wide open mouth rushed for me. I was in an awful situation. I could see no possible way of escaping. On the right hand was the perpendicular wall of the canyon and on the left a deep chasm. Before was the grizzly bear and behind the rushing elk. Death faced me whatever way I turned. I trust I may never feel the horror of that moment again. The grizzly bear sprang forward to seize and crush out my life with his strong arms, and the elk gave a mighty bound, his huge horns lowered ready to transfix my body.

"At that moment my heart seemed to sink into my boots, and I fell flat upon the ground. With a crash like that of the collision of two locomotives, the animals met over my prostrate form. The terrific momentum of the elk bore himself and the bear over my body. For about five seconds there was a tremendous struggle; then both beasts fell, locked together, to the ground, and in a moment more had expired. One of the sharp prongs of the horns of the elk had pierced the heart of the grizzly, and the elk's neck had been broken by the bear in his death struggle. I bounded to my feet, not knowing whether to run or stand still, so sudden, so terrible and so many had been the dangers which had threatened me. But everything was quiet, and all my foes were dead.

"On investigation I found that my rifle ball had struck the elk at the base of the horns, where the bone is thick and hard, and after partially stunning him had glanced diagonally across the canyon and pierced the brain of the Indian, who, concealed behind a rock, was about to fire upon me. The shock of the ball had been sufficient to deflect the aim of the Indian enough to cause him to miss me and to pierce the heart of the mountain lion just at the moment he sprang upon me from a cleft in the rocks above my head. The lion landed upon the rattlesnake and crushed the life out of him before he had had time to strike, and the elk and the bear in their eagerness to kill me had destroyed each other.

"I call that a lucky shot, at least for me, because it saved my life five times and was the death of an Indian, a grizzly bear, an elk, a rattlesnake and a mountain lion."

And the traveler deliberately removed the right leg from the knee of the left and glanced upward with the look of a man who is confident that he is a favorite of Providence.—Chicago Tribune.

The Hygiene of the Barber's Shop.

Dr. A. Blaschko has published a paper on the hygiene of the barber's shop, in which he enumerates the diseases which may be contracted in the barber's chair, either directly from the barber or indirectly from his instruments and appliances. His list contains herpes tonsurans, impatigo contagiosa, acne verioliformis, trichorrhexis nodosa, impetiginous eczema, acute eczema, alopecia areata, syphilis, tuberculosis and last, but not least, cholera, the infection of which, he thinks, might be conveyed by a napkin which had been used for wiping the face of a person who was suffering from or recovering from cholera.

The implements of the barber's craft, which, in Dr. Blaschko's opinion, may carry infection, are napkins and towels, the razor itself, the shaving brush—which may itself in its own proper hairs suffer from trichorrhexis nodosa, sponges, powder puffs, combs and brushes. The list of diseases is long and alarming, but to it may be added perhaps typhoid fever, which it has been thought has sometimes been contracted by leaning over a basin with an improperly trapped wastepipe during the process of shampooing. That there is very real danger of catching skin diseases unless the barber is very cleanly in all his arrangements and appliances is undoubtedly true, and the immediate cause of Dr. Blaschko's paper appears to have been an epidemic in Berlin of a disorder to which Saalfeld applied the term "dermatomycosis tonsurans."—British Medical Journal.

The Hairbrush.

The right sort of a hairbrush used on the scalp two or three times a day will remove every perceptible trace of dandruff. The scalp needs care, and to reach it the hair should be cut with the comb at intervals of extreme proximity so as to bristle every portion of skin and brush away the scurf. The only brush that will go through thick hair is the metal woven brush, which, however, is not to be recommended unless the desire is to produce baldness. What is known in trade as the barber brushes are the best, of which the unbleached and undyed boar's bristle is first choice.

It is a mistake to buy a black brush. Even if the bristles are not dyed the color conceals the dirt, and a dirty brush will not clean the head. If the bristles are dyed, they will have lost some of their firmness, and instead of going through the hair or scraping the scalp they will bend under pressure. A woman's hairbrush should have bristles not more than half an inch long, unbleached, white preferred, and stiff enough to scratch but not irritate the scalp. It should be hand sewed. The points should present an irregular surface to correspond with the elevations and depressions of the scalp. Such a brush, wood bound, cannot be bought for much less than $3.—New York World.

Where He Was Stumped.

"You missionaries," said the captious critic, "pay altogether too much attention to getting the heathen to wear white folks' clothes, and making them cut their hair short, and all that sort of thing."

"Mebbe we do," said the good man meekly.

"You bet you do. Why don't you devote your time to teaching them how wicked it is to take advantage of their brethren at every chance? Why don't you pay more attention to teaching them not to rob, lie and steal?"

"Well," answered the missionary slowly, "if I talk to them in the way you would have me to, they are sure to ask me if the white men are not in the habit of doing the very things you are condemning so, and as I could not lie to them about it I think it best that these things be not mentioned more than is necessary."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Lasso of Human Hair.

The most grewsome relic in the United States, if not in the whole world, is in the possession of "Old Le Pier," a Spanish Indian, living on the Wenachee river at the point of its junction with the Upper Columbia. Old Le Pier's odd souvenir is nothing more or less than a lasso, or lariat, composed wholly of human hair. It is over 50 feet in length, and as variegated in color as was the coat of "Joseph of old." The priests (none but the mission clergy are ever allowed to even get sight of it) say that no less than 50 women and girls must have been scalped to furnish material for this horrid rope, the black, brown, yellow, red and gray hair being curiously and intricately woven into a rope that is strong enough to hold an ox, horse or buffalo.—St. Louis Republic.

German Cutlery Grinders.

The German cutlery grinder is a very superior workman, and in razors he has not a peer. The English workman will not spare the time to do the work as well; consequently the blanks are sent to the German from Sheffield to grind. The English stand over the work, the stone being set low. On the other hand, the German has his stone right before his face and can see his work very closely. His touch is very delicate, and he can grind a blade as thin as a sheet of paper and make the best razor in the world.—Hardware.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23 1894

Senator William M. Stewart has recently issued a consummately able book on "Silver and the Science of Money." In conjunction with Senator John P. Jones this able Nevadan has thrown a great deal of light on our monetary affairs. The process of education on the silver question is going on very rapidly both in this country and in Europe. It is usual to assume that England and Germany are in favor of the single gold standard. This is a misstake. Many of the cleverest men in both countries are unreservedly friendly to silver and desire to see it remonetized. Senator Jones' speech on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the silver act and this work of Stewart's are simply unanswerable. It is a remarkable circumstance that so small a State should have two such supremely able representatives in the upper House of Congress. They have both been impelled by their consciences to drop the grand old party and it is greatly to be doubted whether there are two abler men left in its ranks They have, in season and out, enforced the lesson with irresistable eloquence that prosperity will be restored to the United States and to the world when silver is remonetized and not before

The passage of the amendment to the Queen's speech through the House of Commons by a small vote to abolish the House of Lords is significant of the storm that is brewing among the British people against the hereditary branch of the English Legislature. If the upper house is made elective, a number of peers will be returned to that chamber, for there are very able and intellectual men amongst them; but the great majority of them will be supplanted by material taken from the leading men of the country not belonging to the nobility. Literature and the arts, manufactures and commerce will be well represented in the new order of things; whilst the lordlings who are only famous for their vices and mental mediocrity will sink into their natural obscurity.

It is a significant sign of the rapid revolution that is taking place on the silver question that the merchants in London engaged in the East India and China trade have, through the chamber of commerce, represented to the Government the urgency of reassembling as soon as possible the international monetary conference. England is beginning to feel acutely the evil effects of silver demonetization. The merchants trading with silver using countries have been convinced by the practical losses they have been subjected to. When the blizzard of repudiation of bonds payable in gold by silver producing countries has fairly struck the financial target in the center then a great howl for bimetallism will go up from the stock exchange and Lombard street. Silver has seen its darkest hour.

The greatest loss the Democratic party has met in years has just been announced. It consists of the withdrawal from Democracy's ranks of J. Hampton Hoge. This person, who has joined the Republicans, was appointed by Mr. Cleveland to represent this country at Amoy, but fell by the wayside and remained drunk for some weeks at San Francisco. Mr. Cleveland recalled him, withdrew his commission and appointed a gentleman to the place. Hoge has withdrawn his support from the party on this account and says he will smash it to flinders at the next election.

It is to be hoped that the Portuguese government will surrender De Gama and his misguided associates to the Brazilian authorities. An example made in their case would have a beneficial tendency in smothering the ambitious aspirations of men of this type, who have been resposible for most of the trouble in the South American Republics The execution of this piratical outfit may have a most salutary effect on the rising generation.

Representative Caminetti has induced the House to favor an appropriation to establish a rice culture experimental station on the overflowed tule land at the junction of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers. There is little doubt that rice can be successfully grown in the submerged tule lands, and if the industry is successfully inaugurated those lands would become valuable and their cultivation would give employment to a great number of people.

[Official.]

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 5, 1894, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1894 and ending May 9, 1895. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Fifth day of April, 1894, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

ROBT. LOVE,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894. m3 4w

[Official.]

Proposals For Printing Great Register.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made January 5 1894, proposals will be received by said Board for the printing of, at a stated price per name, four hundred (400) copies of the Great Register of voters of said County, to contain about one thousand (1,000) names. Copy to be prepared by the County Clerk, the final sheets thereof to be delivered on Tuesday, October 30, 1894 and the work must be completed on or within five days thereafter The form and style to comply with the Political Code and Section 1096 as amended March 31, 1891.

All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Printing Great Register," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and no bids will be received later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, April 5, 1894.

Said bids will be opened by said Board of Supervisors on Thursday, the Fifth day of April, 1894, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

ROBT LOVE,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894.

[Official.]

Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a m., on Thursday, April 5, 1894, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning May 10, 1894, and ending May 9, 1895.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contract.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Fifth day of April, 1894, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

ROBT. LOVE,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894. m3 4w

[Official.]

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books, 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books, 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white Ledger paper, substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3,000 Assessment lists for 1894
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4 000 printed Letter Headings, in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Fifth day of April 1894, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on the said 5th day of April, 1894.

ROB'T LOVE, Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894.

[Official.]

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 4, 1894, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1893-94. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems nonpareil for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and opened by said Board on Thursday, April 5 1894, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. of said day, the right to reject any bid being reserved.

ROBT. LOVE,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894. m3-4w

[Official.]

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 5, 1894, for the services of a Physician qualified under the previsions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1894, and ending May 9, 1895.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills, duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Fifth day of April, 1894, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

ROBERT LOVE,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. Hession Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894. m3-4w

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY LEASE OF REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE MADE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

UPON READING AND FILING THE petition of William L. Hunter, Executor of the last will and testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, praying for an order authorizing, empowering and directing him to lease certain real estate belonging to said estate, described as follows, to wit: The S ½ of the S E ¼ and the S ½ of the S W ¼ of Sec. No. 10; the E ½ of the S E ¼ of Sec. No. 9 and the N E ¼ of Sec. No. 15, all in township No. 16 S. R. 34 E., M. D. M., situate in Inyo County, California.

It is ordered that all persons interested in said estate be and appear before the Judge of said Court on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1894, at said Judge's Chambers, in the Court House in Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, at ten o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be made authorizing, empowering and directing the said Executor to lease the said real estate from the date thereof until the 1st day of November, 1894, for the rental of $360.00, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the said petition on file in said Court.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published and published in said Inyo county, for at least two successive weeks next before the day set for said hearing.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of said Superior Court.
Dated February 27th, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Administrator of the estate of Frank Silva, deceased.
Dated March 1st 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.
mar3 5t

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1893, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first instalment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax-Collector.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.

☞Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.☜

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

OSITO, 19,726.

By McKinney, 2:11¼

OSITO, 19,726.

McKINNEY, 8818
4-year-old record 2:12½
5-year-old race record 2:14
6-year-old race record 2:11¼
Sire of Sir Credit (3) 2:28¼
McZeus (2) 2:29¼
McKinney, at 6-years-old is the sire of two colts in the 2:30 list. Last year he won the great free-for all race at Stockton, trotting the fastest heat in 2:11¼, beating Klamath, Ottinger, Steve Whipple and others. He was bred in Kentucky and brought to California when a yearling.

ALCYONE, 732
Record, 2:27
Sire of ten with records from 2:08 to 2:19¾ and thirty with records from 2:08 to 2:30. His sons have produced nineteen with records under 2:30

GEORGE WILKES, 510
Record, 2:22
Sire of fourteen with records from 2:13½ to 2:19½, seventy-five with records from 2:13½ to 2:30 and the dams of sixty-one with records from 2:09¾ to 2:30. His sons have produced 802 with records from 2:07¾ to 2:30

HAMBLETONIAN 10 (Rysdyck's)
Sire of
Electioneer, sire of Arion, 2:07¾
Harold, sire of Maud S ... 2:08¾
Dictator, sire of JayEyeSee 2:10
Volunteer, sire of StJulien 2:11¼
Egbert, sire of Egthorne .. 2:12½
Etc., etc., etc.

DOLLY SPANKER
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

ALMA MATER
Dam of six with records from 2:22¾ to 2:30. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

MAMBRINO PATCHEN, 58
Sire of twenty-one with records from 2:20¼ to 2:30, and of dams of 83 in the 2:30 list.

ESTELLA (Thoroughbred)
By Imported Australian, sire of Joe Daniels and many other fast race horses.

ROSA SPRAGUE
Dam of McKinney, 2:11¼. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

GOV. SPRAGUE, 444
Record, 2:20¼
Sire of five with records from 2:15¼ to 2:19¼, and of thirty-three with records from 2:15¼ to 2:30

RHODE ISLAND, 267.

BELL BRANDON, 2:20½
By Hambletonian 10

ROSE KENNEY
Dam of Messenger Chief, 1825, sire of seventeen with records from 2:16¼ to 2:30

MAMBRINO MESSENGER

J. S. KINNEY MARE
By Mountrino Chief, 11, sire of six with records from 2:18¼ to 2:30 and of the dams of 23 in the 2:30 list.

TWILIGHT
Dam of Osito, 19,726. Osito is a dark bay, with white hind feet, a small star in the forehead. He was foaled March 15, 1892. When matured he will be 15¼ hands high and will weigh about 1050 pounds. He has superbid trotting action, and at Los Angeles in October last, when one-year-old, he trotted a mile in 2:51 the last quarter being trotted in 33 seconds, a 2:36 gait.

OSITO will make the season of 1894 at Independence, Cal., limited to Eight mares of approved breeding.

TERMS, $50 For the Season

Irv. H. Mulholland,
Owner
Independence, Cal.

SULTAN, 1,513
Record, 2:24
Sire of Stamboul 2:07¼
Saladin 2:05¾
Lucy R 2:18¾
Ruby 2:19¾
Bay Rose 2:20¼
and twenty-five in 2:30
and of the dams of
Regal Wilkes 2:17¼
Glendine 2:20

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of Sultan 2:24
Tommy Gates 2:24
Del Sur 2:24½
and four others in 2:30

SULTANA
By Delmonico, 110, double grandson of Hambletonian, 10

OTHELLO, 16,057
2-year-old record 2:28
2-year-old trial 2:23
2-year-old trial, ½ mile 1:08

ATALANTA
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.
Dam of Othello (2) 2:28
Atalanta Wilkes (2) 2:29½
and full sister to
Beautiful Bells 2:29¼
Dam of six in the 2:30 list, including Belleflower (2) 2:24¾
and Bell Bird, yearling .. 2:26¼

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of the dams of
Sable Wilkes (2) 2:18
Bell Bird (1) 2:26¼
Bay Rose 2:20½
and many others.

MINNEHAHA
Dam of Alcazar 2:20¼
and four others in the 2:30 list.

ECHO, 462
Sire of Belle Echo 2:20
Senator 2:21½
Victor 2:22
Gibraltar 2:22
Sire of Homestake 2:14¼
and of sixteen in 2:30
Sire of dam of Direct 2:06
and many others.

ODD FELLOW, 15,265
Sire of Reota 2:21¼
Oilman 2:22
Rosey 2:22
Danger 2:26¾
Odd 2:28

LITTLE SKIP
Dam of Jarvis, 10,280

DEETS
Dam of Col. Hawkins .. 2:29¼
Registered in the Great Brood Mare table.

SKIPPER

ODD FELLOW, 15,265
Full brother Col. Hawkins 2:29¼

KITTY CLYDE
By Geo. M. Patchen, 31, 2:27
Sire of Wells Fargo 2:18¼
and ten others in 2:30
And of dams of Suisun 2 18¼
Maggie 39¼
and six others in 30

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
☞Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.☜
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
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☞Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

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I. H. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "Independent" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

WALTER A. LAMAR
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
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ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.
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Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

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Watchmaker & Jeweler
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THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
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Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
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Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
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It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
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Low Rates
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Mrs. S. Williams, Proprietor.

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to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one anywhere can earn a great deal of money. Many have made Two Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects. Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.
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J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work,
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
☞Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9 1884.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MARCH 23 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Atterney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

WEDNESDAY March 21, 1894.

Estate of Schuyler Williams, deceased—Filed final account and petition for distribution of estate.

Estate of James B. Steward, deceased—Filed final account.

THURSDAY, March 22, 1894.

Baxter et al. vs. Gilbert et als.—Filed findings of fact and conclusions of law.

Bar silver, 59¼.

E. H. Edwards of Lone Pine was in town to-day.

W. K. Miller spent a couple of days in town this week.

The hotels at Independence are crowded with visitors.

The Independence public school term will close April 13th.

Wm. McDonald and R. W. Thomas were down from Big Pine last Sunday.

Mrs. A. Church went to Keeler on Wednesday, returning yesterday morning.

Wm. Arcularius arrived from Mojave on Wednesday with a 12-animal team loaded with freight.

T. C. Boland is expected to arrive home on the next stage from Mojave. His health has greatly improved.

Mrs. Bishop, whose husband was a former section boss at Laws, died at San Francisco last week of cancer.

T. E. De La Matyr of Bishop accompanied by his wife and brother, went south by stage yesterday to Mojave.

There were five passengers on Wednesday's stage from Mojave to Keeler and seven went out yesterday morning.

Bert. Rhine went to Big Pine last Monday. There's a chance for Bert. to be a good man yet; he is about to become a Benedict.

D. C. Lane, one of the proprietors of the Sorba mine at Darwin, arrived at Keeler Wednesday evening from a visit to Los Angeles.

E. Robinson started for Los Angeles with his beef cattle on Wednesday. They are as fine a lot of steers as can be found in any country.

Mrs. A. O. Collins and Miss Leora Collins went south on Wednesday on their way to Los Angeles, where they will visit about a month.

Independence was struck last Sunday by two phonographs and a footrace, not to mention a few minor incidents. Who says we are not in it?

The remains of James W. Smith, a former Sheriff of this county, will be removed from Bishop and reinterred in the Masonic cemetery at Independence.

Mrs. Emma Jiggens and her little son, Harry, are visiting with Mrs. Barnes at Keeler, having recently returned from an extended visit with relatives at Detroit.

Vincent Borel returned to Big Pine yesterday. He says that owing to lack of rain feed is very scarce on the other side of the mountains and the sheep men will soon be coming into this Valley.

Work on the big canal progresses as usual. There will be a large increase of force within a week or two as it is the purpose of the company to push the work on the first section with all possible speed.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil McLain were up from Keeler early in the week. Mr. McLain has taken a contract to complete the Georges Creek section of the big canal and will soon have a force of men and horses at work.

Chas. Richel of Los Angeles was a passenger on yesterday's train to Bishop. Mr. Richel controls a tract of fine land south of Bishop which he intends to improve during the coming season and he will spend several months in the Valley for that purpose.

About three car-loads of concentrates are being shipped from Cerro Gordo every week by T. C. Boland. J. V. Skinner is hauling ore from Modock and Neil McLean will bring in a load of ore from the Sorba mine next week.

FOR SALE!

Or will trade for cattle, 500 head No. 1 Stock and Range Horses, Mares, Stallions, and four highly bred Kentucky Jacks.

For particulars, address

DEAN ESTATE.

Beowawe, Nevada.

A DECISION.

TEXT OF JUDGE GILL'S FINDINGS IN THE BIG WATER SUIT.

A Matter of the Greatest Interest to Land Owners In Inyo County.

Yesterday Judge Gill filed his decision in the case of John Baxter and E. Robinson, plaintiffs, vs. A. D. Gilbert, O. I. Mairs, A. F. Mairs, John A. Lank, Thomas Kehoe, William L. Hunter, Executor of the estate of John A. Hannah, deceased, and the Independence Water Co., defendants. The decision is in favor of the plaintiffs and, with the findings of fact, covers thirty three pages of type-written paper, and is the most elaborate decision ever filed in our Superior Court. Plaintiffs win on the ground of being riparian proprietors and appropriators. The Independence Water Co. is allowed 20 inches out of the combined waters of Little Pine and Pinyon creeks; of the remainder Robinson gets one-half, Baxter one-third and Lank, Kehoe and Hunter one-sixth. Baxter also gets title to that portion he has used of the waters which overflow the banks of Little Pine creek into the "Wash," or north branch of Little Pine creek. The one-sixth decreed to Lank, Kehoe and Hunter is to be divided between them as follows: For the Reddy place, 35 inches; Lank & Kehoe place, 15 inches, Hannah place, ten inches.

The decision further cites: "That neither the defendants, A. D. Gilbert, O. I. Mairs, or A. F. Mairs, have any right to divert any of the waters of said Little Pine creek or Pinyon creek, or any of the waters of the lakes, creeks, or springs in these findings mentioned as forming the source of said Little Pine creek, and that the acts of the defendants alleged in the second amended complaint is this action, in attempting to divert and in diverting the waters of Little Pine creek and Pinyon creek, and in making the cuts into said lakes, and into the bank of said Little Pine creek, were without right, wrongful and unlawful."

"That the cross-complainant, O. I. Mairs, is not entitled to the use or enjoyment of any of the waters that flow within the banks of said Little Pine creek or said Pinyon creek except such water, if any, as may naturally flow through or upon his said lands after all the rights of the plaintiffs herein, and the defendants, Lank, Kehoe, and the estate of Hannah, and the Independence Water Co., have been fully satisfied."

"That plaintiffs are entitled to their costs in this action against the defendants and cross complainant, to be apportioned as follows: Against the defendants A. D. Gilbert, A. F. Mairs and O. I. Mairs, seven-fifteenths; against the cross-complainant, O. I. Mairs, five-fifteenths; against defendants Lank, Kehoe, and William L. Hunter as executor of the estate of John A. Hannah, deceased, two-fifteenths, and against the defendant, the Independence Water Co., one fifteenth."

Much interest has been taken in this suit by the public, as nearly every stream in Owens Valley is situated somewhat similar to Little Pine creek. Eight attorneys appeared in the suit. P. Reddy and P. H. Mack were the plaintiffs' attorneys and General Clarke, Judge Beardman, P. W. Forbes, P. W. Bennett, W. A. Lamar and J. D. Lewis appeared for the various defendants.

The Tables Turned.

The footrace between Ed. Ober and Tom Taylor for $500 a side came off last Sunday according to programme. For several days the town had been kept in a fever of excitement and when the men appeared on the track stripped for the race interest was wrought up to the highest pitch. The track had been kept wet and scraped all the morning and was in fine condition. The men broke on the third score and Ober led from start to finish, winning easily by ten feet. The track was exactly 100 yards long, with 5½ feet fall, and the race was run in ten seconds. The large crowd assembled, while enthusiastic over the winner, was very orderly and no disputes or wrangles followed. Taylor's conduct was that of a true sportsman. He bet his money as long as it lasted and accepted his defeat philosophically. It is said that he and his partner, a man named Akers, lost $1,600. About $4,000 in cash changed hands at Independence on the result of the race, besides horses, watches etc. There was also considerable betting at Hawthorne and other towns. Ober is a very fast man and he will be backed here to the extent of $5,000 that he can beat any and all comers.

G. P. Rixford writes that the large map of Inyo county has been received and will be placed in position at the Mid-winter Fair immediately. Mr. Rixford says that a good display can yet be made and urges upon the people of Inyo the great benefits that arise from it. He offers to take charge of all articles intended for exhibition and see that they are put in proper place free of charge for his own services. The local committee proposes taking action at once regarding the matter.

On Tuesday evening a party arrived at Independence from Los Angeles. In the party were Frederick Stock and wife, R. H. Knight, Walter Maxwell and Charles Brochen of Los Angeles, and Mr. Browning and wife from England. Messrs. Stock and Knight came here on business connected with the big canal, the others to see the country. The party left here yesterday evening for Lone Pine, on their way back to Los Angeles.

Observer Jenkins of the signal service station at Keeler received a general order on Wednesday from the Department at Washington looking to the abandonment of the station at Keeler. Mr. Jenkins does not know whether or not the station will be discontinued altogether in Owens Valley, or whether it will be transferred to some point nearer Wt. Whitney. He is looking for further instructions at an early date.

The unusual cold wave predicted by Foster to occur between the 15th and last of March struck the Valley last Saturday and continued several days. Over a month ago the storm was predicted and farmers and stockmen warned. According to the same authority this will be the last cold storm of the season.

Several car-loads of hay will be shipped from Alvord to Independence for use on the canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence Northwesterly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Gash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.

Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JEDEDIAH S. COLLINS, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

A. O. COLLINS,

Administrator of the estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

Dated March 9, 1894.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal, near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 27th day of Feb, 1894 an assessment (No. 5) of Twenty five (25) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1894, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on Saturday, March 31, 1894 to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 20th
" ..... February 17th
" ..... March 17th
" ..... April 14th
" ..... May 19th
" ..... June 16th
" ..... July 14th
" ..... August 11th
" ..... September 8th
" ..... October 13th
" ..... November 10th
" ..... December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.

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HENRY EATON & CO.

513 and 515 Front Street,
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AND RECEIVE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

They Either Buy Outright or Handle On Commission.

CAR LOAD LOTS A SPECIALTY.

COMMSSION FOR HANDLIING

CAR LOTS, 2% SMALL LOTS, 4%

Send for Their Price List.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

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—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

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MONEY Beginners earn from $25 to $50 per week, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you employment, and will teach you free, you work in your own locality, wherever you live. Both sexes, all ages. We start you. Remember this is no chance for all the time. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

The Newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wears, etc., etc

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L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
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INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator, insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons.

j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

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BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

dependence, Cal

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.	
	Leave—		Arrives—	
Mound House	10:50 a. m		5:50 p. m.	
Dayton	11:30 a. m.		5:20 p. m.	
Wabuska	1:35 p. m		3:15 a. m.	
Hawthorne	4:50 p. m		12:00 m.	
Luning	6:35 p. m.		10:45 a. m.	
Soda Springs	7:15 p. m.		9:50 a. m.	
Belleville	8:25 p. m.		8:15 a. m.	
Candelaria	Ar. 9:10 p. m		Lv. 6:45 a. m.	
	No. 3.		No.	
	Leave—		Arrives—	
Belleville	8:35 a. m		5:35 p. m.	
Benton	12:05 p. m		1:45 p. m.	
Bishop Creek	2:15p. m.		11:15 a. m.	
Alvord	3:00 p. m		10:10 a. m.	
Independence	4:35 p. m.		8:40 a. m.	
Lone Pine	5:25p. m.		7:45 a. m	
Keeler	Ar. 6:15 p. m.		Lv. 7:00 a. m	

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (65 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (70 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro

feb12tf

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

WINES,
LIQUORS,
& CGARS

The most careful attention given to the the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE!

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 td

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

DURING hard times consumers cannot afford to experiment with inferior, cheap brands of baking powder. It is **NOW** that the great strength and purity of the **ROYAL** stand out as a friend in need to those who desire to practise Economy in the Kitchen. Each spoonful does its perfect work. Its increasing sale bears witness that it is a necessity to the prudent—it goes further.

N. B. Grocers say that every dollar invested in **Royal Baking Powder** is worth a dollar the world over, that it does not consume their capital in dead stock, because it is the great favorite, and sells through all times and seasons.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

It is called cold cash from the natural disposition to freeze on to it.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

You are getting too old to flirt and dance if you can take a nap sitting up in a chair.

Scrofula

is Disease Germs living in the Blood and feeding upon its Life. Overcome these germs with

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, and make your blood healthy, skin pure and system strong. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

TRADE MARK

This Trade Mark is on the best

WATERPROOF COAT

in the World!

Illustrated Catalogue Free. A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.

"German Syrup"

My niece, Emeline Hawley, was, taken with spitting blood, and she became very much alarmed, fearing that dreaded disease, Consumption. She tried nearly all kinds of medicine but nothing did her any good. Finally she took German Syrup and she told me it did her more good than anything she ever tried. It stopped the blood, gave her strength and ease, and a good appetite. I had it from her own lips. Mrs. Mary A. Stacey, Trumbull, Conn. Honor to German Syrup. 6

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS,

50 per cent saved.

FACTORY PRICES.

Write for Catalogue or call.

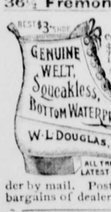
Carts, - - $ 15 to $ 75
Buggies, - 75 to 100
Surries, - 125 to 160
Harness, - - 8 to 35

We ship everywhere.

California Wagon & Carriage Co.

36½ Fremont Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEST $3 SHOE



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

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Sunset Seed and Plant Co.,

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Beautiful Catalogue Free.

S. F. N. U. No. 609. New Series No. 8

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

A VERY BUSY WOMAN.

She pronounced in sounding platitude
Her universal gratitude,
For men of every latitude,
From the tropics to the poles;
She felt a consanguinity,
A sisterly affinity,
A kind of kith-and-kinity,
For all those foreign souls.

For Caledonian highlanders,
For brutal South Sea islanders,
For wet and moist and dry landers,
For Gentile, Greek and Jew;
For Finns and for Siberians,
For Arabs and Algerians,
For Terra del Fuegians,
She was in a constant stew.

Oh, it worried Miss Sophronia
Lest the men of Patagonia
Should die with the pneumonia,
With the phthisis or the chills.
Yes, indeed, she worried daily,
Lest a croup or cold should waylay
Some poor Soudanese or Malay,
Dying for the lack of pills.

And she toiled on without measure,
And with most unstinted pleasure,
For the good of central Asia
And the pagan people there.
But meanwhile her little sister
Died of a neglected blister,
But Sophronia hardly missed her,
For she had no time to spare.
—Hudson Gazette.

Came High With a Grip.

A correspondent tells of a unique experience at a hotel where he stopped once for dinner:

There sat next to me a prominent member of the local community—one of those whose capacious maw has extensions attached running down into his legs. For the first 10 minutes I tried to keep up with my fellow diner, but was distanced in no time. I gave up the race and sat down to watch my rival gorge himself, and he did it to perfection. Everything went, from soup to pie, and some of them went several times. Finally his vacuum was filled, and the farmer passed out to the desk, where he planked down a quarter.

"Thank you, said the fresh country lass who was officiating as banker.

I came next and put up the same ante as my farmer companion had.

"Half dollar," said the maiden as she shook her head at the coin I had tendered.

"What for? The farmer sat right by me, ate three times as much as I did and only paid a quarter. Why do I have to pay a half dollar?"

The query was evidently one too many for the girl, for she turned to the washroom and bawled out:

"Paw, this man wants to know why you charge him half a dollar and only charge farmers a quarter."

"Paw" emerged from the lavatory, evidently bent upon having a row, but the limpidness of my Carter's-jet-black-when-you-write-ink eyes melted his anger, and he approached me very gently.

"You had a grip, didn't you?"

"Yes, I did, but I carried it up from the depot myself."

"That don't make no difference. Can't no man with a grip eat in this house for less than half a dollar."—Nebraska State Journal.

A Cinch.

She fastened her gaze upon the hard, unpitying face of the hired girl.

"And it is true," she faltered, "that you love—my—my—husband?"

Scarcely breathing, she awaited the answer.

"I do."

"And—and"——

Her voice sank to a whisper. In her agitation she trembled violently.

——"can you not be induced to give him up?"

"Never."

"Then"——

Upon the instant her demeanor changed. She was transformed into a triumphant being.

——"I shall insist that you rise at 5 o'clock in the morning, summer and winter; that you take but one afternoon a week to yourself; that you get supper Sunday night; that you replace all dishes you break and build fires without kerosene."

The domestic implored for mercy, but met only jubilant obduracy.—Detroit News-Tribune.

Couldn't Understand It.

Farmer Hardfist—What under the sun is the reason that boys are such no account critters nowadays? Here is our son Jasper pretty nigh crazy to leave the old farm and try to git a job in town.

Mrs. Hardfist (meekly)—Perhaps he thinks the work won't be quite so hard.

Farmer Hardfist—Work? Why, shucks, Polly, he don't skurcely know what work is! He hain't done a thing since supper but milk the cows, feed the horses, slop the hogs, split and carry in the wood and kindlins, shell a little corn, ketch the colt and turn the grindstone for me about half an hour. He's had all the rest of the time to himself, except a few minutes it took him to mend the bridle I broke this mornin. What in the name o' Tunkett makes all the boys so crazy to leave the old farm?—Life.

A Cautious Parent.

Mrs. Gabb (hostess)—Your little son does not seem to have much appetite.

Mrs. Gadd—No, he's quite delicate.

Mrs. Gabb—Can't you think of anything you'd like, my little man?

Little Man—No'm. You see, mam made me eat a hull lot before we started, so I wouldn't make a pig of myself.—Tit-Bits.

Waiting.

There's a young lawyer in Detroit whose reputation for prompt pay is not the best. A friend called on him the other day to have him go out with him.

"I can't go right now," he said, "but if you will wait until I come back I'm yours."

"Where are you going?"

"Around to my tailor's to pay a bill."

The friend began to button up his overcoat.

"Thanks," he said. "I guess I'll not wait. I've got to get to my place before next summer."—Detroit Free Press.

Out of Sight.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE EXPRESSION——

"IN A PET."

—Truth.

SAVED.

And All Due to the Chance Remark of a Passenger.

The bleak winds howled through the mountain gorges and drove the snow in blinding clouds that eddied and swirled among the tree tops and down the steep declivities and hid from sight the yawning chasms, the rocky cliffs, the dizzy precipices and the seams and gashes that marred the face of the rent and rugged landscape. Puffing and panting up the grade, its cloud of smoke and steam mingling unseen with the frosty breath of the storm king, came the engine that pulled the lightning express with its load of west bound passengers. Along the mountain side, now rumbling over the iron trestles spanning some fathomless gorge and anon plunging through some cavernous snowshed that stretched its protecting roof over the lines of steel which marked the mighty transcontinental highway, sped the train of palace cars. And the wind blew in gusty squalls and roared as if in savage glee at the helplessness of man arrayed in conflict with the forces of nature.

At a lonely station near the summit the train came to a sudden halt.

The door of the forward passenger coach was thrown violently open, and five or six gigantic ruffians, armed to the teeth, strode inside.

"The first man that moves a finger," said the leader of the gang in a deep, hoarse voice, "is a dead man!"

Half way down the car a lady whose hearing was imperfect had been engaged in an animated conversation with a fellow traveler. She had not noticed the stoppage of the train, and in the stillness that followed the harsh command of the train robber her voice rose clearly and distinctly.

"Last October," she said, "when I was at the World's fair"——

With howls of rage and despair the murderous villains turned in their tracks, fled with frantic, desperate haste, and in a moment had vanished in the raging storm outside. The train was saved!—Chicago Tribune.

It Was a Hit.

A boy sat on one of the window seats in the postoffice corridor yesterday reading a novel, while his bootblacking outfit furnished a rest for his feet. By and by a severe looking man who was strolling about noticed him and halted to ask:

"Boy, are you reading a novel?"

"Yes, sir."

"I thought so. Getting yourself ready to enter a career of crime?"

"No, sir."

"But that will be the inevitable result. It's an Indian story, I suppose?"

"No, sir."

"Some trashy detective yarn then?"

"No, sir."

"Then there's a boy in it who runs away from home and performs heroic and unheard of deeds?"

"No, sir. It's about a bootblack right in this town. He got his first start in life by a gentleman coming up to him in this very place and giving him 50 cents to black his shoes."

"Ah—um! Man was a fool!" growled the philanthropist as he trotted along and left the lad to take the broad and narrow path to the gallows.—Detroit Free Press.

A Model.

Auntie—Maggie, my dear, you're a deal too flighty. You make eyes at the young men as you pass. Why don't you take pattern by me?

Maggie—So I do, Aunt Debbie. They say I'm just what you were at my age.—Fun.

HELPING OTHERS.

If there be some weaker one,
Give me strength to help him on:
If a blinder soul there be,
Let me guide him nearer thee:
Make my mortal dreams come true
With the work I fain would do;
Clothe with life the weak intent,
Let me be the thing I meant;
Let me find in thy employ
Peace, that dearer is than joy;
Out of self to love be led,
And to Heaven acclimated,
Until all things sweet and good
Seem my nature habitude.
—J. G. Whittier.

AN IMITATION WIFE.

I had adjusted my tie, taken up my hat and was preparing to leave when the door slowly opened and my mother came in.

"Going out, are you Tom?" said she.

"Yes."

"Where—to another party?"

"Yes."

"That makes three this week, doesn't it, Tom?"

"Yes. We're hurrying to get through. Going to take Miss Beaufort tonight, and then I'm done with the Jolly club's parties.

Mother somehow or other didn't seem to think very much of what I said.

"Tom, I wish you would get married," she said, with a troubled face. "I believe you would stay at home more."

"Well, I am awful tired, mother, and completely worn out."

"Then why don't you quit it?"

"The best reason in the world, mother. I am neither engaged nor in love, but am willing to be both."

It was getting late so I started after this, but the sad look on my mother's face set me to thinking. My mother is the best woman in the world, even if I do say it myself, and I felt worried about her. She was right. I was out nearly every evening—this evening at a reception, next time at a ball, then a theater party and so on.

Of course I could well afford it, for my salary as cashier at Hart's was a liberal one. But I was not saving a penny, and my home folks never saw me except at the table. Even poor old patient mother was complaining.

But I was having lots of fun. There was that Beaufort girl—she was a fine one. Could dance any dance, talk about anything and make you have the finest time in the world.

Then there was Vene Wright. She would play a game with a fellow, go rowing, skating—anything for fun. Then, Vene had money; that was an important item. Why shouldn't I tackle Miss Vene on the subject of matrimony?

"Thomas, old son," said I to myself, "Vene is the one."

But Vene somehow or other did not exactly suit the case, and my mind reverted to Miss Beaufort, who was smart, pretty, stylish and suited better, but I knew nothing about her financial standing. This was an important matter to me in those days.

Meanwhile the carriage approached Miss Beaufort's. I had never been there before, and to my surprise found it to be a very unpretentious house. I confess I was disappointed. I expected to drive up to an elegant mansion, be ushered into a fine reception room by a servant in livery and there await the coming of Miss Beaufort. Then I expected to make a bold dash for her heart—propose, and possibly be accepted or declined by the time the party was over.

But not so. A little lady with gray hair opened the door, and she was introduced to me by Miss Beaufort as "mamma." Miss Beaufort was ready and waiting, so we walked out to the carriage.

"Mr. Silver," said she after we had seated ourselves, "don't you think there is a great amount of snobbery in society and lots of downright foolishness?"

"Well, yes," said I.

"For instance," said she, "here is an elegant carriage that you have brought for me, and yet the party is not half a mile away."

This certainly was very refreshing. I had actually squandered one pound to have this carriage for the evening, and she was not pleased with it. I know Vene would have enjoyed a ride in it.

"Mr. Silver," she remarked again, "this is the last party I am going to this winter."

"Well, why?" said I. "Aren't you going to take in the German club ball and the others?"

"No," said she. "Mamma hasn't the money; she can't afford it. Besides, Mr. Silver," she continued, "can you really afford to spend so much money on society?"

I looked at her. There was honesty fairly shining out of her pretty black eyes, even if she wasn't very polite, so I answered her honestly:

"No, Miss Beaufort, I cannot! I haven't saved a penny this winter, and I get a big salary too. It seems idiotic."

"I have met you so frequently I feel quite well acquainted with you, though I expect I have been a little impolite."

"No," said I. "I am glad that you take that much interest in me."

Then we changed the subject. I had a splendid time at the party and enjoyed Miss Beaufort's company very much. I found her level headed and bright, if she was too frank.

The next day I told mother about it. She said she admired Miss Beaufort for her common sense, though she had never seen her. Then she referred again to my getting married.

"Suppose," said she, "that you pretend for a week or so that you are married and see how it goes?"

"An imitation wife," said I.

"Why not?" she said. "I will write the name of a young lady on a card, seal it in an envelope and you can lock it in your desk. Then let us suppose you are married to her for say two weeks. During that time I want you act just as if the lady were here in person and your lawfully wedded wife."

"Whose name are you going to write on the card?" said I.

"Never mind," said she. "I will write my preference and neither of us will breathe a word about this to a living soul."

We agreed on this. Mother wrote the name on the card and sealed it in the envelope. I knew it was Vene Wright's name, so I decided to imagine that Vene was there in person, and so we commenced the week.

Monday night came. That was the night of the German club ball; but I staid at home and talked to mother. Then I played drafts with her for awhile, and we managed to have a very enjoyable evening.

Next morning mother met me at the table with smiles and about the best breakfast I had eaten for a long while.

"You must imagine that your wife saw to this breakfast," she whispered.

Going to the city this morning who should get into the 'bus but Miss Beaufort. I bowed to her gracefully, passed her fare to the conductor, and was about to sit down by her side when I happened to think of my imitation wife at home and kept my seat by the door.

"Married men have no business talking to the young ladies," said I to myself.

Miss Beaufort looked at me rather queerly, but said nothing, and I thought the 'bus would never get to the city.

Thursday was the evening I was to call on Vene, and I forgot to send her an excuse. On Friday a note came from her, which mother took the liberty of opening, as she thought I would not care, and she felt like representing my wife in the desk. It was a tender missive, and somewhat surprised me when I saw it. But what could I do? Married men have no business getting tender notes from young ladies. Inasmuch as I had contracted to carry out mother's plan for two weeks, I left the note for mother to answer. She is a very truthful woman, but in answering the note she prevaricated.

She said that I was very sick, and as a natural consequence Vene called that afternoon to see me, but I was at business, and mother had to invent another story. Then she had to come all the way to the office so as to keep me from coming home my usual way for fear Vene might catch us.

I laughed a good deal at mother, and Vene did not find us out, but Mrs. Jones—an awful gossip—met her, and Vene told her I was sick, and the next day all my society friends came round, among them Miss Beaufort.

Mother met her rather coldly, but invited her to stay awhile.

"I suppose Mr. Silver is almost worn out with so much going out" said the young lady.

"He is much better," said mother, "but I do not think he will go out for several weeks. I think that I shall keep him at home."

"I am so glad," said Miss Beaufort; "not that you are going to keep him at home, but that he is not going out so much. I am getting so that I fairly detest society. Here was a woman who had my mother's views, and they both thereupon had a confidential talk and pleased each other mightily.

Then she asked the mater to call on her mother, which she did.

Meanwhile I was staying at home every evening and was getting pretty tired of it, as the two weeks were drawing to a close.

"Don't you think a man ought to take his wife out once in a while?" said I to mother.

"Why not?" said she.

"Then I'll take her to the theater tonight." So I took a couple of reserved seats at Drury Lane theater for the following night, and mother, who represented my wife, went with me.

We had hardly taken our seats before I noticed that they were adjoining those of Miss and Mrs. Beaufort.

We went home together that night and laughed and talked a good deal.

I think mother told Mrs. Beaufort what we had been doing, but I did not hear it. I know that several days later, after my two weeks of married life were over, I went to call on Miss Beaufort. We had a pleasant time together, and just as I was about to leave the old lady came in.

"I forgot to ask you, Mr. Silver, what you thought of married life," said she.

Miss Beaufort looked horrified, but laughed.

"Mother has been telling you, has she?" said I.

"She has," said she.

"Well," said I, "during the two weeks I was married I read three good books, gained four pounds in weight, saved £5 10s., besides paying mother for my wife's board and the tickets to Drury Lane."

"And who were you married to?" asked Miss Beaufort.

"I forgot to look," said I. I hurried home to see who my wife had been. The envelope was just as I had placed in in my desk drawer. I tore it open, and there was the name of Miss Beaufort.

"Well," said I, "mother made her an imitation wife, now I will try to make her a real one."

And so I did.—New York Mercury.

Matching Teeth.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty that dentists meet with is the matching of false teeth with the natural teeth of their customers. The tooth factories supply dentists with rings upon which are strung thin short metal bars, each carrying a tooth at its extremity. There are twenty-five of these sample teeth that run all the way from nearly white to a shade that is almost olive. Some one of the twenty-five usually almost matches the patient's natural teeth, and, at any rate, enables the dentist to match the teeth by application at the factory.—New York Sun.

Animals That Do Not Drink.

Darwin states in his "Voyage of a Naturalist" that unless the huanacoes, or wild llamas of Patagonia, drink salt water, in many localities they must drink none at all. The large and interesting group of sloths are alike in never drinking. A parrot is said to have lived in the Zoological gardens, Regent park, for fifty-two years without a drop of water.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Just as Good.

"I should think you'd miss your watch dreadfully," said the confidential friend sympathetically.

"Oh, no," replied the philosopher serenely. "When I want to know what time it is, I just take out the pawn ticket and look at the nearest clock."—Chicago Record.

The Latest.

Mother—Well, Georgie, have you learned anything new today at school?

Georgie—Yep.

Mamma—What is it, my son?

Georgie—Tom Harper has the measles, an I've been playin with him all afternoon.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Distinction.

Stranger—Is this a boarding house?

Lady at Door (haughtily)—No, sir. It is not.

Stranger—Why, I thought you took boarders.

Lady at Door (affably)—Oh, yes! Certainly we do!—Puck.

Another Chance.

"As lightning never strikes twice in the same place, Mrs. Fearbody, you needn't be afraid, for it struck near you once."

"Yes, but I have moved since then."—Newport News.

CAUTION.

Imitations have been put upon the market so closely resembling ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in general appearance as to be well calculated to deceive. It is, however, in general appearance only that they compare with ALLCOCK'S, for they are worse than worthless, inasmuch as they contain deleterious ingredients which are apt to cause serious injury. Remember that ALLCOCK'S are the genuine porous plasters—the best external remedy ever produced; when purchasing plasters do not only ask for but make sure that you get ALLCOCK'S.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, the best anti-bilious remedy.

"Disperse ye!" Willis cried—
"Ah, curse ye!" Dole replied,
And each to each was merely a suggestion.
Said Willis, "Will you go?"
"Emphatically, no!"
And thus they settled that Hawaiian question.

MUSCLE AND VIGOR—A DIFFERENCE.

Many muscular men succumb to fatigues borne with ease by persons far their inferiors in physical strength. Muscle does not imply vigor. In fact, it is not difficult of proof that athletes do not live as long nor enjoy as good health as the average individual who is vigorous—that is to say, whose digestion and sleep are unimpaired, whose nerves are tranquil, and who has no organic tendency to disease. These requisites of vigor are conferred upon those inherently weak, no less than upon those debilitated through wasting disease, by a thorough, persistent course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the leading national tonic, indorsed and recommended by physicians of eminence. It will not endow you with a muscle of a Corbett, but it will infuse energy into your system, and renew the active and healthful performance of its functions. It averts and cures malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, and overcomes dyspepsia, constipation, liver trouble and nervousness.

Well Informed—In school—"How many mills make a cent, Johnny?" "None of 'em," returned Johnny. "Pa says they're all losin' money."

$100 REWARD $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Mr. Shumway.

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Hood's Pills assist digestion. 25c.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

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TWO SCHOOLS OF MUSIC.

Mr. Uptowne Flatte Graphically Describes Them as He Finds Them.

"Talk about your different schools of music," said Mr. Uptowne Flatte the other day, "I'll tell you what's a fact, we have representatives in our flat of the two schools which are the most remote from each other at any rate. In the apartment under ours there is one of those democratic go-as-you-please um-dah players, and overhead there is a young woman who is the representative of the highest kind of a classical school."

"What kind of a musician did you say you had underneath?" asked the reporter.

"An um-dah player."

"A what?" asked the man again, more mystified than ever.

"Why, an um-dah player, of course. Didn't you ever hear one of those fiends who sits down at the piano and plays 'Um-dah, um-dah, um-dah-dah-dah, um-diddy-ah-dah, um-dah-dah-dah!' from morning until night and then from night until morning again?"

The reporter sadly acknowledged that he had had an experience of that sort.

"But I'll tell you what's a fact," Mr. Flatte rattled on, "the playing of the young woman up stairs would make an ice machine green with envy. For downright chilliness it beats anything which I have ever heard. A refrigerator must be an unnecessary article in that house. She ought to save money for the family some way, anyhow, because her musical education has cost a small fortune, I suppose. It is a genuine circus to see her play, though, and I suppose she takes enough physical exercise at the piano to obviate the necessity of horseback riding, or tennis playing, or anything of that sort. She has one of these long benches in front of the piano, and when she begins to play her favorite piece, opus something or other, she begins way down by the bass keys.

"Bangity, bang! bang!" she begins, and then there is a pause. After what seems to be an interminable time she takes a running slide up to the other end of the bench, and lifting her hand gracefully she touches one of the keys lightly.

"Bing!"

"Then she goes in her trance again, only to come out after awhile and repeat the same thing. I was scared when I first heard this, and I had begun to think that she had become suddenly galvanized, or hypnotized, or paralyzed, or something of that sort. I started to run for some water when my wife caught me by the coat tails and told me in a stage whisper to sit down. The player came back to the world again, and the way she pounded those keys was a caution. The man who makes the thunder on the stage wasn't in it with her. This part was short if it wasn't sweet, and then, seeing that there was going to be another of those painful pauses, I slipped around the corner. She awoke just as I returned. Away she went again from one end of the bench to the other and then back again. I'll give you a pointer on the fact that they were runs. No walking about them. Why, if she had been a boy her mother would have had a fit for fear he would have worn out his trousers.

"I suppose I'm ignorant," he said sadly as he finished his luncheon, "but there is no use of talking, I couldn't stand it, so I told the landlord that I should find a new flat next month."—New York Tribune.

Mr. Spurgeon's Method.

It was Spurgeon's custom to defer ostensible preparation until Saturday evening. Frequently when visiting him on that, his usual day for seeing friends, I have inquired what his subject was to be next morning, and he has replied that he knew no more than myself, and has asked me to suggest a text. I asked how he would set about it and he said in substance:

"After 6 o'clock family worship I bid my friends good night and take a turn in the garden or my study, revolving several texts. Presently one strikes me, and I write on a page of note paper a brief outline of thought. Then I read whatever my library can supply. The language comes when preaching. This for the morning. I do the same on Sunday afternoon for the evening. People say I am original. No; I use all the good things of others I can lay hold of. Some of my brethren spend two or three days writing their sermons. I have this advantage, that I can be reading and getting material all that time."

It would be absurd to infer that he was not original because he made use of the researches and suggestions of other minds. This is done by all speakers on all subjects. But he never slavishly borrowed or imitated. All that he read and observed, held in solution, crystallized around his own thought and shaped itself to him, not he to it. All he uttered had become Spurgeonic.—Good Words.

A Wonderful Piece of Furniture.

An inventor has contrived a new combination in furniture. When it stands upright in the drawing room it looks like an easel holding a portfolio that one might easily fancy filled with choice prints. But there is a curious little knob on the top which, being pressed, lets down the front of the portfolio. Instantly a pair of slender steel legs let themselves down from somewhere to support the front of the portfolio, which proves to be the shelf of the desk.

At back of that are numerous pigeonholes, boxes and all kinds of conveniences for holding things, together with inkstands, pencils, rulers, calendar and all the other equipments of a reliable desk. In the top of the easel frame also is set a tiny clock, like the watches set in ladies' bracelets, only larger. Another easel of the same design lets down into a dressing table, with much pale blue upholstery, and a large beveled mirror and many brushes, boxes and all kinds of appliances develop.—Cabinetmaker.

Ancient Objects as Amulets.

Ancient objects of various kinds are utilized as amulets, some charm being imagined to belong to them. Thus the little cylinders of stone which the Babylonians of old employed for seals are often seen dangling from watch chains. For the same purpose jewelers mount in gold or silver small fossil trilobites—crustaceans found in rocks that were formed perhaps 10,000,000 years ago, the ancestors of modern lobsters and crabs.—Washington Star.

Garden Hose in Paris.

The hose used in sprinkling the plazas of Paris is a queer contrivance. It consists of lengths of iron pipe, each length mounted at the end on short axles having two small wheels, and the lengths joined together by short pieces of flexible hose.—New York Sun.

Saving Labor.

Young Housewife (in the kitchen)—Cook, what are you doing there?

Cook—I'm washing the fish.

Young Housewife—Oh, that's totally unnecessary. It has been all its life in the water.—London Tit-Bits.

PRETTY GIRLS.

Armies of Beauties May be Seen on New York's Streets Every Day.

WHERE TO VIEW THE LOVELINESS.

Every Type of Feminine Form and Feature is to be Found on the Metropolitan Sidewalk.

At no point in the city is there a prettier show to be seen than at the corner of Grand street and the Bowery at 6 o'clock every evening. At that hour the various factories along Howard, Grand, Greene and Wooster streets are being emptied of the thousands of nimble fingered young women who have been busy all day in the manufacture of garments of every description. Hundreds of salesgirls come tripping along, too, and the whole array of hearty looking toilers are beaming all over with the smiles that are woven on their faces as they tell each other of events which took place in their homes the previous night or in their shops during the day.

These Grand street girls are as much a part of the life and picturesqueness of Gotham as the wild whirlpool of humanity that surges toward the Brooklyn bridge about the same hour every evening.

There is an immense variety of expression and feature displayed by the throngs along Grand street. As the east side is peopled principally by the Hebrew and German elements, it naturally follows that these races should predominate in the beauty show. There is, however, a strong mixture of the Celtic race, and an occasional scattering of Hungarians, Italians and native Americans to be found in the moving throng. The intermarriages between these people for years and years back have resulted in creating types of female loveliness that lend a charm to the diverse beauty of Gotham's fair daughters.

One will find in the Grand street parades the large, lustrous dark eyes, the raven and wavy hair, the full, ripe lip and the suggestion of oriental complexion to be had in the Hebrew women. The flaxen hair and laughing blue eye of the Saxon maiden is there in its pristine beauty. The roguish, violet eyes, the wavy dark brown hair, the well developed and shapely figure and the fresh, clear and blooming complexion of Erin's fair daughters loom prominently in the bevy of beauties. Then there are the modifications of these styles of loveliness—the German-American girl, the Irish-American, the Hebrew-American, the German-Hebrew and the German-Irish. There is positively but very little limit to the styles and nationalities one can see on the Grand street parade.

Stand at Broadway and Fourteenth street at 6 o'clock. Note the difference in the girls that prance so cheerfully and happily along that street. They are an improvement as to dress, they are more "chic" and display more taste in general makeup than their sister working girls lower down town. But they are not one whit better looking. True, there are hosts of individual beauties among them, but there is less variety of type. On this corner one can readily pick out the better class of girls of foreign parentage, whose fathers and mothers have moved up town with the growth of the city.

It is at Broadway and Twenty-third street that the American working girl is seen in all her glory. She comes tripping along with that haughty spirit which characterizes the Yankee all over this broad land. She holds her head erect, her aggressively tilted nose is poised in air, her pouting lips are smilingly parted, and her heart destroying eyes play havoc with the youths who try to flirt with her as she passes. This same type of girl is in the daily rush at the bridge entrance. One can pick her out from among a million. She is overwhelming in her consciousness of superiority. She poses as a queen among women—and she is! Small wonder that the American girl of the day is the beauty which everybody with eyes to see concedes she is. She has in the concrete all the charms that individually characterize the women of every clime.

This is the result of the intermarriage of her ancestors. She has the small, highly arched foot of the southern European belle, the blended character and color of the eye of the Hebrew and German, the profusion of hair and perfection of complexion that is the glory of the Irish girl and a general grace of movement that is peculiar to American women. To crown all this there is a piquancy of manner and an indescribable air of roguish abandon that is evidently captured from the fair daughters of France. All these charms form the grand embodiment of personal beauty that dazzles one on Broadway and Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets every afternoon, and along Madison and Fifth avenues on the fine Sunday mornings.

Eighth avenue, from Fourteenth to Forty-second street, on Saturday evenings after dinner, is a good locality in which to find the pure Celtic type of beauty! Along the west side streets, in the neighborhood of the river, are thousands of Irish families who have but recently arrived from the old country. Their daughters are the ones who brighten up Eighth avenue on Saturday nights. They laugh with generous carelessness; they joke aloud; they retort with stinging suddenness and witty penetration to any remarks made by men who try to enter into conversation with them as they march along looking at the bargains in the windows.

Avenue A on Saturday nights is another splendid field on which to view a different type. Here will be found the generously proportioned Gretchen elbowing her way along among hosts of flaxen haired Marguerites. The ruddy faced grocery clerks pause every now and then to murmur, "Ach, mein leiber machen!"

The pure Hebraic type is found along Canal street and East Broadway every afternoon. It is there that the great lustrous eyes of the daughters of the chosen people are to be met with more plentifully than in any other city in the world. They are numerous in Ludlow, Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk streets and along Allen and Eldridge streets.

Away up in Harlem, along that splendid thoroughfare of which the up town people are so justly proud, the mixed races are found in great luxuriance. It is on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street on Saturday evening—in fact every evening, for that matter—that the daughter of the Irish mother and the American father, or the Irish father and American mother, is to be met with in all the glory of her sex. Here, too, is the German-American lassie up to date. These girls have a beauty all their own. It is combined with a hilariousness of manner and a prodigality of laughter and smiles that, in cases where pure beauty does not exist, more than atone for its absence.—New York Recorder.

A Suspicious Character.

Detective—Keep an eye on that woman while I go for help. She's a shoplifter.

Floorwalker—How do you know?

Detective—She buys.

THRILLING AND MIRACULOUS.

A Woman's Narrow Escape from a Terrible Death on a Trestlework.

Mrs. Louise Alger, Mrs. Susie Sloane and the latter's ten-year-old boy had a thrilling experience about noon on Tuesday.

They attempted to cross the trestlework of what is known as the Alice street bridge on the Alameda broad gauge railroad, and when they had traversed half the distance they were overtaken by a train and narrowly escaped death.

The women live at 365 Fourth street, Oakland, and had been on the south side of the estuary to gather green stuffs. They were accompanied by a large Newfoundland dog, and were carrying with them a sack containing the vegetables they had gathered. Soon after the train had rounded the curve and rushed on to the bridge the engineer evidently saw them, for he blew his whistle and at once applied the air brakes.

The women, realizing their peril, at once seized the wooden girders at the side of the track and swung themselves outward to avoid being struck by the train. Between the rails and the side of the bridge there is a space of perhaps two and a half feet, and the track, being a single one, there was no other hope of escape for them than by the means they adopted.

Mrs. Sloane grasped her boy frantically and held him with her right hand while her left arm encircled the upright. As the engine came steaming toward them the dog, which is owned by Mrs. Alger, jumped into the middle of the track and faced it, barking incessantly as he did so. Seeing the peril in which the animal was placed his owner leaned forward and grasped him just as the engine was about to dash him to death upon the ties. Mrs. Alger is a powerful woman, and with a sudden jerk she pulled the faithful dog from the track and sent him flying down into the water beneath.

But this effort almost cost her life. Before she could recover herself the engine struck her and literally tore her clothing to shreds. The long cloth coat she wore was torn from her back, her dress was ripped in a hundred places, as though it had been drawn through a thrashing machine, and her left boot was torn from her foot. The engine struck her on the left hip and arm, and how it happened that she was not hurled from the bridge by the force of the shock is little less than a miracle.

The train was brought to a standstill at about half its length beyond the scene of the accident, and the trainmen and a number of the passengers went back to render assistance. The injured woman was conveyed to the Oakland Receiving hospital by Conductor Alexander Buchanan, and the train was taken on to the mole by George Teeple, the regular conductor of the train.

At the hospital it was discovered that no bones were broken, but the unfortunate woman had received severe bruises and contusions on the left side of her body. She was overjoyed when told that a boatman had rescued her dog.

"I don't care about myself," she said, as she hobbled out of the hospital, "but if that dog of mine had been killed I'd never have held my head up again. I have had him a good many years and he has saved my life two or three times. I used to live out on the Mohave desert and did cooking for the railroad company. It was then that the dog did good service for me."—San Francisco Examiner.

Where Victory Perched.

A fashionably dressed lady was walking up the north side of Chestnut street toward Tenth. Behind her placidly trotted a small bulldog with a black eye. As the pair reached Tenth street a big tawny St. Bernard dog was coming down toward Chestnut street following a colored man. The dogs spotted each other immediately. The bulldog stood still and the hair could be seen to slowly rise up on his back, while the St. Bernard trotted forward. The owner of the bulldog had crossed Tenth street without missing her pet. She turned to look for him just as the St. Bernard trotted up. "Oh, oh!" she screamed, "that big, horrid dog will hurt my poor little pet. Somebody do please take him away."

The feelings of the bulldog were evidently hurt by this remark, for he unceremoniously made a spring upon the big St. Bernard's throat which was encircled by a large leather collar. The bulldog fixed his fangs in the leather and held to it like death. It is hard to tell which made the most noise, the dogs or the lady owner of the bulldog. She thought surely that her pet would be killed. In the end the collar of the St. Bernard had to be taken off and the bulldog went trotting off with it in his mouth after his mistress had paid well for it.—Philadelphia Record.

Amulets on Watch Guards.

It is upon watch guards nowadays that amulets are mostly worn. They are supposed to possess all sorts of virtues supernatural. It is astonishing how many people, even in this enlightened Nineteenth century, have faith in them. Although belief in ghosts and witches no longer prevails, yet dread of the mysterious unknown in nature retains more or less influence over every human mind. Individuals are often heard to say that they "have no superstitions," but in reality there is no one who does not cherish a few secretly.

The form in which this weakness is most commonly exhibited is an unreasoning faith that luck inheres in certain objects. You pick up a copper cent in the street and put it in your pocketbook for a "luck penny." It is an amulet pure and simple.—Washington Star.

Afraid of the Yankees.

Mr. Isaacstein, of New York, returned home very late one night and Mrs. Isaacstein asked:

"Shakey, where you got all dot tobacco stain on your shirt front?"

"Blaying draw boker mit three shentlemans from New England, Rachel."

"Vell, couldn't you turned your head to one side veh you spit?"

"Not mit dose fellers."—New York Sun.

Beecher and Spurgeon.

Beecher had said that Spurgeon owed his popularity no more to his Calvinism than a camel owed its excellence to its hump. "I replied," said Spurgeon, "that the hump was a store of fat on which the camel lived on a long journey, and that its value depended on its hump."—Good Words.

Going to Bed with a Pair of Steps.

Some years ago I was one of a party of five young girls who slept comfortably in a huge bed in one of the old country houses in Maryland during several hot nights in June, and it was so high we were obliged to use steps to climb into it.—Table Talk.

Men Who Enjoyed Fishing.

Among famous devotees of the rod and line may be noted Walton, Herbert, Paley and Dryden, the latter quite celebrated for his fishing parties.—Hygiene.

A POPULAR SPORT

History of Yachting During the Last Three Hundred Years.

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL RACE.

Changes in the Construction of Vessels.—Charles II Among the First Patrons of the Sport.

The term "yacht" is derived from the Danish word "jaght," meaning a chase; hence yachting is the chasing of one vessel after another, and accordingly yachting and yacht racing are synonymous expressions.

A yacht is and always has been essentially a pleasure craft, but in the early days no yacht of any size existed. Thus we find a writer in 1706 referring to a yacht as "a small ship built for swiftness and pleasure rather than for merchandise or warlike service." History does not tell us where, when or under what circumstances yachts were first built, but it is certain they are of ancient origin and were only owned by royal persons and great nobles. The latter fact receives corroboration from an ancient but carefully compiled dictionary of singular words, where a yacht is described as "a pleasure craft of not more than 100 tons for the king's use."

The earliest mention of a yacht in this country was as far back as the Anglo-Saxon period, when King Athelstan received from the king of Norway a present of a magnificent state barge, rigged with purple sails and decorated with wrought gold. Queen Elizabeth, we know, frequently used a state barge, and so have successive sovereigns to this day. It is curious to relate, and goes far to show the primitive nature of our early resources, that while foreigners were able to build yachts their example was not followed in this country till 1588, when the first English yacht was constructed at Cowes and launched from that port.

But while 1588 may be fixed as the commencement of yacht building in England, it cannot be said that during the next half century much progress was made with the newly acquired industry. Indeed, had it not been for Charles II, it is probable that the trade would not have been established for some time to come. King Charles, however, was very fond of sailing, and the Dutch East India company, with the view of gaining royal favor, presented him with a small sloop rigged vessel. The advent of the foreign built vessel evidently stimulated native talent, as we find Evelyn, in his diary of Oct. 1, 1661, writing, "I sailed this morning with his majesty in one of his yachts or pleasure boats, vessels not known among us till the Dutch East India company presented that curious piece to the king." But the king was not only a yachtsman; he was also a designer, and drew the lines of the Jamie, a 25 tonner, built at Lambeth, and raced her against the Bezan, a small Dutch built vessel belonging to the Duke of York.

The course was from Greenwich to Gravesend and back and the prize £100, which was won by the Bezan. As the ships were designed and constructed in different countries the race may fairly claim to have possessed an international character, while from the fact that the royal owners steered their own boats it was clearly an amateur match. Unfortunately with the death of Charles II came another lull in the history of yachting, and it was not till early in the eighteenth century that any real revival took place. During this long interval, however, yachting had gradually become a more democratic amusement, and the sport of kings had descended to the level of commoners. Cork harbor became a favorite yachting ground and during the summer months was crowded with diminutive pleasure vessels. Indeed, so popular did the sport become that in 1720 the Cork Harbor Water club was formed to encourage yacht racing. The club ultimately developed into what is now the Royal Cork Yacht club. Here, then, we have the first authentic attempt at organization in the yachting world.

A few years later the sport came into favor in the south of England, and Maitland, in his "History of London" (1739), refers to sailing as one of the amusements to be met with on the river Thames, while later still (1801) Strutt, in his well known work on "Sports and Pastimes," mentions the existence of a society consisting of certain gentlemen who gave a silver cup to be sailed for annually in the vicinity of London. Toward the close of the eighteenth century Cowes became the favorite resort of yacht racing, but still the contending vessels were of small size, none being over 35 tons. It was not until the foundation of the yacht club, afterward the Royal Yacht club and now the world renowned Royal Yacht squadron, that yachting in this country may fairly be said to have established itself as a national sport, and even then (1812) the number of yachts afloat only reached 50, all told. But from this time the popularity of yachting rapidly grew, and club after club followed in quick succession.—London Times.

Paid the Farmer For His Trouble.

A farmer in China, Me., recently heard smothered squawking in his henhouse, and 'twas midnight. When he went out, he found the henhouse door ajar, and sounds indicated that the intruder was still within. Therefore the farmer slammed the door, bolted it and posted himself outside the henhouse until morning did appear. Then he looked in the window and discerned a neighbor, who came contritely forth and paid the farmer $28 for time, loss of sleep, etc. Still people say there is no money in farming.—Lewiston Journal.

Just the Time.

Jack—How would it do for me to speak to your father tonight?

Jess—Best time in the world. He got the bill for my new bonnet just before we started for our drive.—Exchange.

His Method.

The broad sombrero and the long hair of the stranger indicated that he was from the wilds of the wildest west. He was telling the boys in a Clark street resort about some of his experiences in the late Sioux war. After a half hour of reminiscences a meek and lowly lounger who had been quiet arose from a table in the corner of the room and interrupted the exercises by remarking quietly, "My friend, I have been keeping tab on your stories for the last few minutes and I find that you have accredited yourself with the deaths of 2,760 bucks, to say nothing of squaws and papooses, within two months."

The silence for a moment was oppressive. Then the stranger slowly said: "Is that all? By jingo, I must have left out a week's work somewhere."

The ready calculator finally ventured to ask a question: "If you have been so successful in exterminating the red men, why wouldn't it be a good plan for General Miles to keep his regulars at home and let you do all the fighting for the United States government?"

"It would be a great financial saving, beyond doubt," replied the visitor, "but the fact is my health would not permit me to continue in the business. My eyes had been so strained by continually sighting along my gun barrel that during the last two weeks I was totally blind."

"And you actually continued to slaughter Indians in such a condition?" queried a bystander.

"Certainly."

"But how could you shoot under such circumstances?"

"Who said anything about shooting? Of course I couldn't shoot when I was blind. I used to listen, and whenever I could hear an Indian I would run him down, trample him into the mud and stamp him to death."

At this point the meeting adjourned sine die.—Chicago Mail.

Wanton Waste of Coal.

There are just a certain number of tons of coal lying in the earth, and when these are gone there can be no more forthcoming. There is no manufacture of coal in progress at the present time. The useful mineral was the product of a very singular period in the earth's history, the like of which has not again occurred in any noteworthy degree in the geological ages which have since run their course. Our steam engines are methods of spending this hoard, and what we often hear lauded as some triumph in human progress is merely the development of some fresh departure in a frightful extravagance.

We would justly regard a man as guilty of expending his substance wastefully if he could not perform a journey without a coach and six and half a dozen outriders, and yet we insist that the great steamers which take us across the Atlantic shall be run at a speed which requires engines, let us say, of 12,000 horse power. If the number of passengers on such a vessel be set down as 500, we have for each passenger the united force of twenty-four horses, day and night, throughout the voyage.

I expect our descendants will think that our coal cellars have been emptied in a very wasteful manner, particularly when they reflect that if we had been content with a speed somewhat less than that at present demanded, the necessary consumption of coal would have been reduced in a far greater proportion than the mere alteration of speed would imply.—Sir Robert Ball in Fortnightly Review.

Her Whole Life.

"The forewoman in our sewing room," said a manufacturer of men's neckwear recently, "is likely to be at the head of an establishment of her own some day. She came to us as an apprentice and is an excellent illustration of what a woman or man either may accomplish who gives her mind entirely to her work. She did not even sew very well at first, but improved from the first day. She advanced rapidly and became an expert in the sewing room, doing the finest work. Then she began to have ideas about scarfs and ties which we were only too glad to develop. She is forewoman now, but we often send her out to select stuffs, and her choice is always artistic and original. When I complimented her the other day on a specially important suggestion, I said to her:

"'How do you think of all these things?'

"'Why,' she replied, 'I eat, drink and sleep neckties. They are never out of my mind a moment. If I see a woman with a pretty dress I wonder how the combination can be applied to a tie. I never pass a man without studying and criticising his tie. My mother says I find a suggestion in the very food on the table, and I don't know but she is right.' That's the spirit of success in neckties as in everything else, and I believe the young woman will come into the firm yet or start out for herself."—Her Point of View in New York Times.

"Bubbles."

At the opening of the new wing of the Glenalmond school, in Scotland, by Mr. Gladstone, one of the choir of boys called forth great admiration from the ladies present. The boy, with his aureole of fair hair and blue eyes lighting up the sweetest of child faces, realized the popular conception of a cherub. Still greater interest was evinced in him when he was discovered to be the grandson of Sir John Millais, the original of the famous "Bubbles" boy, familiar to us all by his portrait in the soap advertisements. The burden of his greatness lies somewhat heavily on the little fellow, as he is called "Bubbles" by all who know him, or know of him. By that name he will probably go down to posterity, just as Master Buttall, painted by Gainsborough, will always be known as "the Blue Boy," from his handsome costume, being all of the shade known as royal blue, and the melancholy Master Lampton, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, will always be "the Boy in Red."—Art Amateur.

An Original Disguise.

Talking of the carnival season, we may draw the attention of our readers to an easy and very amusing mode of disguise, invented by a celebrated French painter. You put on your coat the wrong way and button it, not in front, but down the back, the collar front and white tie to be arranged in the same way, to face backward, and, if you like, the pants in like manner. Then you affix a mask to the back of your head and step into the ballroom, walking backward. We guarantee that your appearance will create no end of fun, especially when, on suddenly turning around, you exhibit your true face to the company.—Secolo.

Chance for Athletes.

Farmer—Yes, I want a man. Are you a good jumper?

Applicant—Jumper? Well, yes.

"You could jump a barbed wire fence without much trouble, I s'pose?

"Um—I s'pose so."

"Well, that's all right then; you'll do. You see some of our bulls is a leetle wild."—New York Weekly.

A QUEER HOBBY.

The Effeminate Notions of an Old Soldier Citizen of Maine.

VISIONS OF LACE AND RUFFLES.

He Wears Petticoats and Has a More Costly Feminine Wardrobe Than any Woman in Town.

Commander James Robbins of the local post G. A. R., Cooper's Mills, Lincoln county, in this state, is one of the prominent men of his community, a citizen generally esteemed as a man of integrity and intelligence. Mr. Robbins has a brilliant war record as a member of the Thirtieth Maine. He has lived in the village since 1883 and is a jeweler. His house is a neat cottage house on the brow of the hill as one drives into the Mills. In the narrow front hallway is Mr. Robbins' bench, lathe and tools, and here you will find him placidly working away at the tiny wheels and springs.

If you are on sufficiently intimate terms with Mr. Robbins you will find him indulging in his hobby. He has one, like the most of us. In his case the hobby is startlingly picturesque, and it may be safely said that he is the most original man in the state of Maine, so far as his curious fancy is concerned. He wears petticoats. Not when he goes down street for the mail and to do his marketing. At these times he slips on the masculine pantaloons. Yet he does not wear his trousers, even, like ordinary masculinity. No suspenders for him. He wears a sort of dress waist, and his trousers are buttoned tightly about his hips. He always wears a woman's number six shoe, with high heels and graceful, slender shape. Mr. Robbins weighs something like 180 pounds, and the effect produced by those shoes peeping coyly out from beneath manly trouser legs is startling, to say the least. Mr. Robbins doesn't mince or toddle, and his shoes seem to fit him pretty well.

He reserves his petticoats for the sanctity of the home circle, for the partial retirement of his orchard and for calls upon neighbors with whom his acquaintance is close. Mr. Robbins isn't squeamish about showing himself in petticoats. He enjoys wearing them, he has worn them when opportunity has presented all his life long, and he wears them scientifically too. In the first place, there's no half way business about it. Every detail of feminine attire is there, and Mr. Robbins is rightly fussy about the details.

There is no woman in Cooper's Mills who owns so many dresses of such excellent material as does the commander of the Cooper's Mills post. He takes pride in having only the best. His lingerie is elaborately tucked and ruffled, edged with lace and fashioned according to the most approved models of any lady's wardrobe. The material is of the finest quality, and when Mr. Robbins lifts his skirts the eye gets a vision of ruffles, lace and "all such like" of dazzing whiteness and immaculate smoothness.

He is very particular about his ironing. Everything must be starched "up to the handle," whatever that is, and sometimes Mrs. Robbins finds her hands full and her clotheshorse loaded down like a pack donkey. Amazed neighbors, who were not fully aware of the extent of Mr. Robbins' hobby, have been obliged to ask for more details, when Mrs. Robbins has laconically informed them that "it is Jim's ironing." Mr. Robbins' hosiery is of the long sort, and it is currently rumored that the stockings are hitched up at the sides. His corsets he has made especially for his girth, and these he wears continually. His shape is fairly good, especially when he dresses up for afternoons.

In the morning he wears print gowns, for he assists in the housework. Almost every morning Mr. Robbins in his print gown is seen sweeping off the piazza and whisking about the kitchen. He wears petticoats at home almost exclusively, putting on his garb as soon as he enters the house. For afternoon wear his gowns are elaborate. Some of them are made by Mr. Robbins, and some are fashioned by local dressmakers. One cashmere dress is quite a favorite, and this is frequently worn by Mr. Robbins when he promenades in the orchard. He has lots of these good clothes, all of fashionable cut, puffed sleeves, and with all the fixings that go to lend grace and dignity. Usually he wears an apron and especially so when at his bench. The apron is white ordinarily and has a bib with ruffled straps and pockets. Therefore does Mr. Robbins present a somewhat unique appearance as he works away of afternoons or sits and converses with his wife.

Look at the gown and you see a stylishly attired woman, but the face is very mannish indeed. Mr. Robbins would be marked in any crowd. His face is full, and he wears a jet black mustache that possibly owes its color to art. His hair is long, black and curly, his voice is deep and full, and there's nothing effeminate about him except his attire.—Lewiston Journal.

First Glass Windows.

The first glass window in England was one put in the Teltrom abbey in the year 680 A. D. Glass windows did not come into general use for many hundred years after that date. As late as 1577 the glass casements of Amsworth castle were regularly taken down and packed away whenever the owner and his family went visiting.—St. Louis Republic.

In cases of illness where the burning thirst of the patient cannot be assuaged by water or cracked ice it is said that a teaspoonful of glycerin will afford prompt and comparatively long relief.

No more youthful marriages in Mysore, India. The maharajah of that place has forbidden the marriage of girls under 8 and boys under 14.

INHABITED BY CATS.

An Island Off the California Coast Is Overrun with Pussies.

Santa Barbara island, off the coast of Ventura county, is a rocky peak which rises many feet above the sea, without verdure and watered only by such lakelets as gather in recesses of the cliffs during rainstorms. It is uninhabitable and undesirable in every way, since it affords no shelter to vessels nor anything that might be of value to their crews. Fishermen touch in passing, but they are the only men who ever bring news from the bleak sentinel rock. The island is about three-eighths of a square mile in area and stands a frowning menace to navigators. Its position, seventy-five miles from the coast line, would make it suitable as a summering place if any attractions were there, but its only inhabitants are cats. Where the cats came from or why they have thrived upon the desolate rock are unanswerable queries. They are there in numbers and increasing.

No one believes that evolution has produced them from starfish or that they were generated spontaneously. The only tenable theory, and that one which finds general acceptance, is that the tom and tabby cats from some fishing smack which touched at Santa Barbara island must have gone ashore and been left when the smack sailed away. Common sailors and fishermen the world over have, in fancy, peopled unknown shores with all sorts of strange monsters and distorted men, and Santa Barbara island, in common with other rarely visited spots, has been wreathed about with garlands of seadog fancy until the superstitious have come to look upon it as an uncanny place. Sailors tell of horrible phantoms that sail through the air from pinnacle to pinnacle of the rocks, singing as they fly, and of others that gather near the water's edge and entice the mariner by lascivious genuflexions and soft murmurings like those of the sirens who wait everywhere for Jack ashore. But it is all cats.

The cats do the singing, and if there is any murmuring the cats purr that into the eagerly receptive sailor ears. Fish are in plenty about the island, but some of the fishermen have fancied that certain whitish objects near the beach on the southern side are human skulls, and other objects are thought to be the bones of human castaways who may perchance have, after death, been gnawed by the cats.

When all the foolishness of the fishermen is put aside there yet remains the curious fact that the island is thickly infested by cats of all colors. They manage to live by eating such fish as may be washed upon the beaches or among the rocks and find the young and eggs of sea birds at certain seasons. An occasional feast of flesh is carried to them in the carcass of a porpoise killed from some passing vessel, or in the carrion refuse from adjacent whaling stations drifted to the island by tidal currents. A precarious existence it is at best, and the wonder is small that the cats are gaunt and eager. They troop about their island, and sometimes indulge in general engagements, after which the survivors devour the killed and wounded.

Six years ago two fishermen of Ventura were lost at sea. A year later another fisherman, Fazzio by name, was carried by adverse winds near Santa Barbara island, and when he at last escaped being wrecked and returned to his home he told a ghastly tale of snowy skulls on the island beach and wreckage from a fishing sloop among the rocks. He fancied the skulls must be those of his missing friends. He told of angry, screeching cats that gathered on the rocks and apparently waited for his body to be cast ashore, and his story soon became a legend of the island.

Shooting parties have gone to the island and wasted ammunition in practice upon the yowling beasts, but without diminishing the number materially.

The lonely island is still in possession of the pussies, and passing sailors piously cross themselves as they hear awful voices coming up, out of the depths apparently.—San Francisco Examiner.

Three Signs.

When I was a young man I was employed in an Ohio town of some 1,800 inhabitants. One day the town was billed from roof to foundation in flaming letters, "They're coming!" One couldn't go amiss of the big letters. They followed him everywhere, and half the town would awaken in the middle of the night with those huge letters staring them in the face, while they wondered what it all meant.

A week or more passed, and one morning every one of those signs was covered with another equally flaming "They Have Come, at Town Hall Tonight!" and you may be sure the town turned out in force. There wasn't standing room, although a liberal admittance fee was charged. Inside a big curtain excluded the stage, and to this all eyes were turned as the appointed hour drew near. There was a little delay, and it was about half past 8 when the curtain slowly arose, dislosing to view another of the big lettered signs, only the wording was different this time.

The sign read, "They Have Gone!" and you can bet your last dollar it wasn't long before the townspeople had gone. Some clever fellows had worked the game successfully and got away with a snug little sum, leaving only a couple of townspeople to pull up the curtain.—Interview in Hartford Courant.

The English Leads Them All.

The English far exceeds any other modern language in the number of words it contains. The words in the English language have during the latter half of the present century increased with great rapidity, and the latest dictionaries, such as the Oxford, contain no less than 250,000 words. The four modern languages having the next largest number of words are the German with 80,000 words, the Italian with 45,000, the French with 30,000, and the Spanish with 20,000 words. Of eastern tongues Arabic is far the richest in its vocabulary. Chinese has 10,362 characters, which are combined into 49,030 compound words; Tamil, spoken in southern India, 67,452; Turkish, 22,530; that of Hawaii, one of the South Sea islands, 15,500; the Zulu-Kaffirs, Colenso found, had 8,000 words, and the natives of New South Wales possessed only 2,200.—London Tit-Bits.

Thwarting a Hoodoo.

All actors are secretly unhappy if they meet a cross eyed man or woman on the way to the theater, and the only method of throwing off the "hoodoo" is to cross the two forefingers and make the motion of "spitting" over them. This is a very dreadful thing to see accomplished by a fair soubrette, or "ingenue," but she will usually be guilty of pursing up her pretty mouth and simulating the offensive act in case the necessity arise.—Chicago Post.

Conscience.

Sunday School Teacher—What is the conscience?

Bright Boy—It's wot makes you sorry w'en you get found out.—Good News.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30 1894

Gen. Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and one of the first political economists of the country, delivered an address in New Haven recently by invitation of President Dwight and a large number of professors of Yale university, to an audience of 3,000 people, in which he gave utterance to some very plain truths—truths which it behooves eastern audiences to take very seriously to heart. Among other things he said: "The repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman Act settled nothing. It only opened the way for a proper solution of the monetary problem. The attempt to to hush up this discussion was futile. It came from those who, more than all others, were responsible for the unfortunate situation existing, namely, the gold monometallists, who, after forcing on the demonetization of silver, had not ceased to deride, insult and misrepresent those who stood by the traditional American policy, which had come down from Washington and Hamilton, of basing the circulation upon both the precious metals."

As to the practicability of bimetalism General Walker dwelt at length upon the experience of France and showed that that country single-handed maintained substantial parity between gold and silver at a ratio of 1 to 15½ from 1803 to 1873, and that notwithstanding the tremendous fluctuations in production and use of the two metals the bimetallic system, supported by one country only during most of that period, prevented any extensive change of values, the total prodigious discoveries of California and Australia simultaneously being to alter the gold price of silver considerably less than 2 per cent. Whereas within the last twenty years, or since the practical abandonment of bimetalism by Europe and the United States the gold price of silver has fluctuated between $1.33 and 60 cents, or less, per fine ounce; or, the silver price of a pennyweight of gold has varied in the world's market from less than $1 to $2.20! In view of the fact that the wealth and the labor of mankind are gauged or measured by these two great money metals—each of which is a standard for vast groups of the human race—such fluctuations in their values is simply apalling, not to say revolutionary. For certainly a fall in the price of staple commodities of one-half inside of twenty years is revolutionary in every sense of the word.—Herald.

And now comes along the pestiferous Cruelty to Animals society of San Francisco and stands in the way of a most interesting and instructive trial of strength and ferocity between two animals that are no account on earth. The first is the murderous lion, Parnell, who has killed a number of his keepers, his last murderous escapade dating only a few weeks back, when he killed poor Thieman. The second is a big grizzly bear, equally noted for his ferocity. It was proposed to get up a fight between these beasts in the arena where the shows take place daily, and one would think that it would be at least a question of "fight husband, fight bear." But along comes the pesky society aforesaid and puts a veto on what could not have failed to be one of the prettiest shindies in the world while it lasted.

The death of Louis Kossuth removes from off the sphere of life one of the purest patriots and greatest humanitarians of the age. Kossuth's plan for the independence of his native Hungary failed because of the peculiar position of that kingdom between two powerful nations like Austria and Russia, which enabled them to march troops into the country with ease. Had Hungary been geographically situated so that nature would have assisted the Hungarian patriots, Kossuth would have been a Washington. As it was, he dies beloved and respected by all friends of liberty.

Sensations are the order of the day. The thug who shot cashier Herrick in San Francisco turns out to be Fredericks, the man who killed Sheriff Pascoe and who was a confederate of Chris Evans. Take it all in all, these piping times of peace are not without sensations.

The news from the East is very sad. A respite has been granted to Prendergast and Waite is still at large.

[Official.]

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 5, 1894, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1894 and ending May 9, 1895. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Fifth day of April, 1894, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

ROBT. LOVE,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894. m3-4w

[Official.]

Proposals For Printing Great Register.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made January 5 1894, proposals will be received by said Board for the printing of, at a stated price per name, four hundred (400) copies of the Great Register of voters of said County, to contain about one thousand (1,000) names. Copy to be prepared by the County Clerk, the final sheets thereof to be delivered on Tuesday, October 30, 1894 and the work must be completed on or within five days thereafter. The form and style to comply with the Political Code and Section 1096 as amended March 31, 1891.

All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Printing Great Register," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and no bids will be received later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, April 5, 1894.

Said bids will be opened by said Board of Supervisors on Thursday, the Fifth day of April, 1894, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

ROBT LOVE,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894.

[Official.]

Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 5, 1894, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning May 10, 1894, and ending May 9, 1895.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contract.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Fifth day of April, 1894, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

ROBT. LOVE,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894. m3-4w

[Official.]

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books, 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books, 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.

All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white Ledger paper, substantially bound and ruled as usual.

3,000 Assessment lists for 1894.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4 000 printed Letter Headings, in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them, and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies" addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Fifth day of April 1894, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on the said 5th day of April, 1894.

ROBT LOVE, Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894.

[Official.]

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 4, 1894, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1893-94. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems nonpareil for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and opened by said Board on Thursday, April 5 1894, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. of said day, the right to reject any bid being reserved.

ROBT. LOVE,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894. m3-4w

[Official.]

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 5, 1894, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1894, and ending May 9, 1895.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills, duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Fifth day of April, 1894, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

ROBERT LOVE,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. Hession Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1894. m3-4w

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal, near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 27th day of Feb, 1894 an assessment (No. 5) of Twenty-five (25) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1894, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on Saturday, March 31, 1894 to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.
Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JEDEDIAH S. COLLINS, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

A. O. COLLINS,
Administrator of the estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.
Dated March 9, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Administrator of the estate of Frank Silva, deceased.
Dated March 1st, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator. mar3 5t

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1893, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first instalment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax-Collector.

$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Inexperienced you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. All in any part of America, you can get employment at home, giving all your time or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY ACQUIRED. Important PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

OSITO, 19,726.

By McKinney, 2:11¼

OSITO, 19,726.

McKINNEY, 8818
4-year-old record 2:12¼
5-year-old race record 2:14
6-year-old race record 2:11¼
Sire of Sir Credo (3) 2:28¼
M Zeus (2) 2:29¼
McKinney, at 6-years-old is the sire of two colts in the 2:30 list. Last year he won the great free-for-all race at Stockton, trotting the fastest heat in 2:11¼, beating Klamath, Ottinger, Steve Whipple and others. He was bred in Kentucky and brought to California when a yearling.

ALCYONE, 732
Record, 2:27
Sire of ten with records from 2:08 to 2:19¾ and thirty with records from 2:08 to 2:30. His sons have produced nineteen with records under 2:30

GEORGE WILKES, 519
Record, 2:22
Sire of fourteen with records from 2:13¼ to 2:19¼, seventy-five with records from 2:13¼ to 2:30 and the dams of sixty-one with records from 2:09¾ to 2:30. His sons have produced 802 with records from 2:07¾ to 2:30

ROSA SPRAGUE
Dam of McKinney, 2:11¼. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

GOV. SPRAGUE, 444
Record, 2:20¼
Sire of five with records from 2:15¼ to 2:19¼, and of thirty-three with records from 2:15¼ to 2:30

ROSE KENNEY
Dam of Messenger Chief, 1825, sire of seventeen with records from 2:16¼ to 2:30

HAMBLETONIAN 10 (Rysdyck's)
Sire of
Electioneer, sire of Arion, 2:07¼
Harold, sire of Maud S. ... 2:08¾
Dictator, sire of JayEyeSee 2:10
Volunteer, sire of St Julien 2:11¼
Egbert, sire of Egthorne ... 2:12¼
Etc., etc., etc.

DOLLY SPANKER
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

MAMBRINO PATCHEN, 58
Sire of twenty-one with records from 2:20¼ to 2:30, and of dams of 83 in the 2:30 list.

ESTELLA (Thoroughbred)
By Imported Australian, sire of Joe Daniels and many other fast race horses.

RHODE ISLAND, 267
BELL BRANDON, 2:20}
By Hambletonian 10

MAMBRINO MESSENGER
J. S. KINNEY MARE
By Mountrino Chief, 11, sire of six with records from 2:18¼ to 2:30 and of the dams of 23 in the 2:30 list.

OTHELLO, 16,057
2-year-old record 2:28
2-year-old trial 2:23
2-year-old trial, ¾ mile 1:08

SULTAN, 1,513
Record, 2:24
Sire of Stamboul 2:07¼
Saladin 2:05¾
Lucy R 2:18¾
Ruby 2:19¾
Bay Rose 2:20¼
and twenty-five in 2:30
and of the dams of
Regal Wilkes 2:17½
Glendine 2:20

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of Sultan 2:24
Tommy Gates 2:24
Del Sur 2:24¼
and four others in 2:30

SULTANA
By Delmonico, 110, double grandson of Hambletonian, 10

ATALANTA
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.
Dam of Othello (2) 2:28
Atalanta Wilkes (2) 2:29½
and full sister to
Beautiful Bells 2:29¼
Dam of six in the 2:30 list, including Belleflower (2) 2:21¾ and Bell Bird, yearling .. 2:26¼

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of the dams of
Sable Wilkes (2) 2:18
Bell Bird (1) 2:26¼
Bay Rose 2:20¼
and many others.

MINNEHAHA
Dam of Alcazar 2:20¼
and four others in the 2:30 list.

ECHO, 462
Sire of Belle Echo 2:20
Senator 2:21½
Victor 2:22
Gibraltar 2:22
Sire of Homestake 2:14¼
and of sixteen in 2:30
Sire of dam of Direct 2:06
and many others.

TRETIS
Dam of Col. Hawkins .. 2:29½
Registered in the Great Brood Mare table.

TWILIGHT
Dam of Osito, 19,726. Osito is a dark bay, with white hind feet, a small star in the forehead. He was foaled March 15, 1892. When matured he will be 15¼ hands high and will weigh about 1050 pounds. He has splendid trotting action, and at Los Angeles in October last, when one-year-old, he trotted a mile in 2:51 the last quarter being trotted in 39 seconds, a 2:36 gait.

OSITO will make the season of 1894 at Independence, Cal., limited to Eight mares of approved breeding.

TERMS, $50 For the Season

Irv. H. Mulholland,
Owner.

Independence, Cal.

LITTLE SKIP
Dam of Jarvis, 16,239

ODD FELLOW, 15,265
Sire of Riceta 2:21¾
Oliver J 2:22
Roxey 2:22
Danger 2:26¼
Odd 2:28

ODD FELLOW, 15,265
Full brother Col. Hawkins 2:29½

SKIPPER

KITTY CLYDE
By Geo. M. Patchen, 31, 2:27
Sire of Wells Fargo 2:18¾
and ten others in 2:30
And of dams of Suisun .. 2:18½
Maggie E 2:19¼
and six others in 2:30

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

F. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
I. H. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MCQUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.
FRANK FITZGERALD.
Sept. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and locked.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
30-4f Independence,

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind.
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

TO ADVERTISERS
A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce St., cor. Nassau, New York

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

WE WANT YOU
to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made Two Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.
GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 438, Portland, Me.

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9 1894

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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MARCH 30 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

FRIDAY, March 23, 1894.

E. H. Edwards vs. A. C. Stevens et als.—Filed complaint. Issued Summons.

Owens River Canal Co. vs. J. W. Clausson et a's.—Filed answer of defendants.

MONDAY, March 26, 1894.

Lorin A. Anger vs. Emelie Thiebaut—Filed writ of possession.

TUESDAY, March 27, 1894.

Scovil vs. Scovil—Filed memorandum of costs. Filed decree of divorce.

WEDNESDAY March 28, 1894.

Estate of Thomas Williams, deceased—Filed final account. Filed petition for distribution of estate.

Bar silver, 59½.

H. P. Cartier started for San Francisco last Saturday.

Pear and apple trees are following the apricots into blossom.

R. P. Hession of Big Pine spent a few days in town this week.

The close season on trout closes on Sunday. L. Wood has a fine supply of fishing tackle.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Smith were down from Big Pine last Saturday on land business.

Charley Collins received two car-loads of hay from Big Pine last Monday for use at his ditch camp.

Clark Young passed through town early in the week on his way home to Bishop from Los Angeles.

The Independence school will not close until April 20th, a week later than stated in our last issue.

G. W. Brady is getting the Courthouse grounds in good shape and keeps the premises neat and clean.

G. Sanger expects to return to Bakersfield to reside, having leased his ranch at Alvord to F. W. Holbert.

A. W. Eibeshutz has been appointed Receiver of the Land Office at Independence, vice Bertrand Raine, resigned.

Robert O'Neal arrived at Bishop last Monday from San Francisco. He visited Independence during the week.

The Board of Supervisors meets in regular session on Monday. Several contracts will be let by the Board next week.

The weather, though quite warm has been cloudy for the past week and that long expected rain storm cannot be far away.

James Herod came down from Big Pine last Tuesday with a number of teams and will go to work immediately on the big canal.

Arthur Robinson, son of E. Robinson of Independence, has been very ill for the past two weeks. He is to-day reported to be some better.

Wm. McDonald and J. Shoemaker were down from Big Pine early in the week. Mr. McDonald had charge of removing the remains of J. W. Smith.

Bert. Rhine expects to start for Los Angeles next week. From there he will go to San Francisco and visit at the Mid-winter Fair a couple of weeks.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of Agricultural District No. 18 will be held at Independence next Monday to make arrangements for the coming fair.

Wm. Borgwardt went south yesterday on his way to Bakersfield with eighty head of horses recently purchased from G. Sanger of Alvord. Ed. Smith is with him.

Miss Etta Naylor will arrive from San Francisco on to-day's train. She has been enjoying a well merited vacation at the Mid-winter Fair and other places of interest.

Mairs & Holbert started their beef cattle for Los Angeles yesterday from the Sanger ranch. They will drive out about four hundred head. Over $20,000 worth of Owens Valley beef will be marketed at Los Angeles this year, which will be quite an addition income of the county.

Dr. S. G. George and his nephew, Morton George, passed through town to-day on their way from Porterville to Bishop. Dr. George is one of the very early pioneers of Inyo county, having made the first mining location here 35 years ago. Morton says that his brother, Fred George, is at Fresno where he has a good position.

The Bland Seignirage Bill.

The Bland bill for coining the silver seignirage and other bullion, which now awaits President Cleveland's signature, provides as follows:

SEC. 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately cause to be coined as fast as possible the silver bullion held in the Treasury purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issuing of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," to the amount of the gain or seignorage of such bullion, to wit: The sum of $55,156,681, and such coin or the silver certificates issued thereon shall be used in the payment of public expenditures, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, if the needs of the Treasury demand it, issue silver certificates in excess of such coinage; provided, that said excess shall not exceed the amount of the seignorage as herein authorized to be coined.

SEC. 2. After the coinage provided for in the first section of this act, the remainder of the silver bullion purchased of said act of July 14, 1890, shall be coined into legal tender standard silver dollars as fast as possible, and the coin shall be held in the Treasury for the redemption of the Treasury notes issued in the purchase of said bullion; that as fast as the bullion shall be coined for the redemption of said notes the notes shall not be reissued, but shall be cancelled and destroyed in amounts equal to the coin held at any time in the Treasury derived from the coinage herein provided for, and silver certificates shall be issued on such in the manner now provided by law; provided, that this act shall not be construed to change existing laws relating to the legal tender character or mode of redemption of the Treasury notes issued under said act of July 14, 1890. That a sufficient sum of money is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

To The Public.

Inyo's representative at the Midwinter Fair, Mr. G. P. Rixford, has informed the Executive Committee that the space is now ready for the reception of exhibits. Parties having anything to exhibit will kindly leave the same with the representative in their vicinity for shipment. Bring on all you have. Small exhibits from all will make up a large general display. The following are authorized to receive exhibits: John Bourland, Bishop; R. W. Thomas, Big Pine; A. W. Eibeshutz, Independence; E. H. Edwards, Lone Pine.

P. H. MACK, Chairman.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

Remains Removed.

On Sunday last the remains of J. W. Smith were reinterred in the Masonic cemetery at Independence. Mr. Smith died at Bishop on January 21, 1887, and was buried there by Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., of which he was a member. The same lodge caused his remains to be removed to their cemetery at Independence. In 1880 he was elected Sheriff of Inyo county, succeeding J. J. Moore, and was in turn succeeded by S. G. Gregg in 1882. He was a deservedly popular man whose old time friends hold his memory in high esteem.

CAUTION.

My wife, Maud B. Day, having left my bed and board without any cause whatever, and against my consent, I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract from and after this date.

CHARLES E. DAY.

Dated March 23, 1894.

FOR SALE!

Or will trade for cattle, 500 head No. 1 Stock and Range Horses, Mares, Stallions, and four highly bred Kentucky Jacks.

For particulars, address

DEAN ESTATE.

Beowawe, Nevada.

There has been an imputation made by parties who do not know the facts of the case that Tom Taylor "threw" his friends in his race with Ed. Ober from the fact that he beat Walter Ober in 10 seconds and was beaten seven feet by Ed. Ober in the same time. In the last race the men ran thirteen feet farther than in the first, so that Taylor actually ran six feet faster in the last race than the first.

W. E. Hill, foreman of the Holmes Company mill, shot himself through the brain at Candelaria last Sunday afternoon with a 22-calibre rifle, causing instant death. It is believed that his mind was deranged. Billy Hill was well known on the Comstock having been a resident of Gold Hill for a number of years. He was at one time a member of the Nevada legislature.

Now that the breeding season is at hand horse owners should not neglect the opportunity to secure the services of Albanton, 4023. This horse has proved his worth as a sire, his colts being speedy and of good size and style. It costs no more to raise a good horse than a scrub and there is more satisfaction in it.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
AND BATHS.

☞ Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon. ☜

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands o pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

WAR IS IMMINENT.

The Growing European Crisis Greatly Aggravated by Italy's Condition.

It is the Italian situation which most directly threatens in this growing European crisis. France has shown surprising and most creditable restraint during the past two weeks. Her ambitious purpose has not been misjudged by those who have seen the sinister designs behind her protestations of peace, but she is wise enough to know that the hour for the execution of her plans has not quite come. But if Italy assumes an aggressive part she will play into French hands. France is ready, and with her new ally at her back will rejoice if one of her adversaries will assume the responsibility of making the attack.

The situation in Italy does not improve. It has become intolerable, and some violent result of the crisis seems inevitable. There is some truth in the statement that the trouble is caused more by moral than material decadence. Patriotism has waned. The country is bankrupt—not because it cannot pay its taxes, but because it will not pay. The reply of the Marquis di Rudinì to Premier Giolitti is justified when he says it is useless to impose additional taxes, because they will yield no more than the old ones. The people best able to pay will, the marquis asserts, evade payment with more ingenuity and perseverance.

Giolitti's government recognizes the truth of this observation, and it is this fact which gives color to the reports that the present ministry has been considering a war with France as a desperate remedy for the solution of its dilemma. The people would willingly supply the sinews of war, but they refuse longer to be victims of the thieves in high places, whose guilt is notorious, but who are protected by all the resources of the government and crown. If winter were just ending instead of approaching, it would be a question of days only, in the opinion of many people, when Italy would fire the first gun in the greatest of European wars.

Meantime the crisis is a most embarrassing one for the present rulers of the peninsula. It is difficult to see how the winter can be passed without a crash of some sort. Already the popular discontent is at the point of revolution in some parts of the kingdom. The government continues to pour troops into Sicily, and its newspaper organs virtually admit that the aim is the suppression of sedition rather than the extirpation of brigandage, although the latter laudable work is proceeding incidentally. It has been ascertained that the Fasci or associations of revolutionary socialists have a membership of 300,000, embracing all classes in Sicily. Even some regiments are tainted, and severe disciplinary measures have had to be taken against a regiment of artillery at present in the garrison at Palermo. The Sun correspondent says that serious disturbances may occur at any moment.—New York Sun's London Letter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder o the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Gash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

Ship

Your Fruit and Produce

TO

HENRY EATON & CO.

513 and 515 Front Street,
San Francisco.

AND RECEIVE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

They Either Buy Outright or Handle On Commission.

CAR LOAD LOTS A SPECIALTY.

COMMSSION FOR HANDLING

CAR LOTS, 2°|. SMALL LOTS, 4°|.

Send for Their Price List.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

O

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

MONEY Beginners earn from $25 to $50 per week, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you employment, and will teach you free. You work in your own locality, wherever you live. Both sexes, all ages. We start you. Noriek. Can work in spare time, or all the time. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

The Newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies'
Wears etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

SIGN, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED "DRESDEN" WARE.

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

☞ Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

BIS HOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.;

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator, insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons. j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

dependence, Cal A. N. BELL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER.
General Freight and Passenger Agent,

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrive— p m.
Mound House	10:50 a. m	5 55 p m.
Dayton	11:30 a. m.	5:20 p. m.
Wabuska	1 35 p m	3:16 a m.
Hawthorne	4 50 p. m.	12:00 m.
Luning	6:35 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
Soda Springs	7:15 p m	9:35 a. m.
Belleville	8:25 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9.10 p. m	Lv. 6:45 a. m.
	No. 3.	No.
	Leave—	Arrive— a m.
Belleville	8 35 a. m	5:35 p m.
Benton	12:05 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
Bisnop Creek	2:15p. m.	11:11 a m.
Alvord	3.00 p. m	10:10 a m.
Independence	4 25 p. m.	8 40 a m.
Lone Pine	5:20p. m.	7:45 a m
Keeler	Ar. 6.15 p. m,	Lv. 7:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains o Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (38 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Adda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management o the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

WINES,
LIQUORS,
& CGARS

☞ The most careful attention given to the the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE!

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 td

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE GRASS.

The grass so little has to do—
A sphere of simple green,
With only butterflies to brood,
And bees to entertain,

And stir all day to pretty tunes
The breezes fetch along,
And hold the sunshine in its lap,
And bow to everything;

And thread the dews all night, like pearls,
And make itself so fine—
A duchess were too common
For such a noticing.

And even when it dies, to pass
In odors so divine,
As lowly spices gone to sleep,
Or amulets of pine.

And then to dwell in sov'reign barns,
And dream the days away—
The grass so little has to do,
I wish I were the hay!

—Emily Dickison.

CAPTURING A THIEF.

Twenty-five years ago certain parts of western Wisconsin were infested with horse thieves. Their operations were so systematic and covered so large a region that detection was extremely difficult.

For a few years indeed they had things much their own way, but at last the farmers, goaded to action by the failure of the authorities to cope with the thieves, organized themselves into vigilance committees.

The committees were not lawless bodies of lynchers, but were societies incorporated under the laws of the state to protect their members against larceny and to recover stolen property.

The active work of these vigilance committees was done by "the riders," usually five in number, one of whom was captain. When more help was needed, the riders might call to their assistance as many members as the case seemed to demand.

Among the scores of hardened men who at that time alternately worked and loafed along the Mississippi river was one named Jim Corsen. Though nothing criminal had been proved against him, his practices and associations gave color to the suspicion that he would not hesitate to steal whatever property he could safely make off with. In his habits he was reckless, dissolute and defiant.

In one particular he differed from most of his lawless associates. Instead of constantly loafing about the river, whether there was work to be had or not, he would occasionally go back a few miles into the country, hire out to some farmer and work for a week or two.

One of the men for whom he had worked several times was William Dexter, a good natured, easy going old farmer who lived ten miles from the river. Corsen had worked so well for Dexter that the old farmer had begun to feel confidence in him.

"Corsen ain't so big a rascal as some folks would like to make out," he said to one of his neighbors, who had suggested that it was not wise to have such a fellow about.

Like most of his neighbors at that time, Dexter allowed his cattle to roam at will during the day, and at night shut them in a yard near the house.

On going out to milk his cows one morning, he found the bars down and all the cattle gone.

"What! what!" he exclaimed, rubbing his eyes. "I must 'a' left them bars down last night!"

He went to look for his cattle and found the herd at midday, but a yoke of fat oxen which he had been intending to drive to market in a few days was missing.

Corsen was not at the time at work for Dexter, and no suspicion fell upon him.

Dexter was a member of the vigilance committee. He notified at once the proper officers of the society, and Blackman, their captain, was sent for. He was a keen, courageous young farmer, tall and smooth faced.

At dark the riders reported to him for duty. Dexter joined them.

"The thief," said Blackman, "has either taken the oxen to the city and sold them or he has hidden them on the island. It is more likely that he went to town with them; nowadays they want the money as soon as they can get it."

A night ride of twenty-five miles brought them to the city. There were in the place at that time a dozen or more cattle dealers, including butchers. Each of them was visited and closely questioned, but without any practical result. Not one of them reported having seen the stolen oxen.

"We will look 'em up," said Blackman.

He knew that nearly every butcher had a pasture of some sort, as near to the city as possible, where he kept the beef cattle he had on hand. He knew that some of the dealers were dishonest and occasionally received stolen property.

As quietly as possible the riders began the search, going from one pasture to another. Just at nightfall, in a pasture which belonged to a German butcher, they found the missing oxen. Dexter identified them, took his property and started them into the city.

So much was accomplished, but it was now necessary to find the thief.

When the German butcher was confronted with the oxen, he rolled his eyes in evident distress. However, he was not disposed to give up the cattle.

"I haf bought dose oxens ten days pefore," he declared doggedly.

"See here, my friend," said Blackman, "it will do you no good to lie about this business. These oxen were stolen night before last. They are fully identified. You bought them yesterday morning. Now, sir, you answer our questions—tell us the truth, remember—or we'll have you in jail in less than half an hour."

"Py Shorge!" whined the man. "Ven I haf known dot dose oxens vas stoled, I puys dem not."

"We understand that. But tell us what sort of man it was you bought them of."

Thoroughly terrified and convinced that Blackman could find out whatever he desired, the butcher told the whole story.

"I dells you true," he said. "Dot man vas a young fellar, short und t'ick, mit black hair und eyes und a grooked nose."

"Corsen!" the men exclaimed.

Further questioning served to strengthen the impression that the thief was Corsen. To find and arrest him was the next thing to be done.

It was found that he generally staid with a young man of his acquaintance at a cabin thirty miles down the river from the city. An old woman, an aunt of Corsen's crony, kept house for them.

The cabin stood at the foot of one of the high, rock crested Mississippi bluffs and within a stone's throw of the river bank.

Anticipating trouble in making the arrest, Blackman called out a few more men on his way down the river. There was another all night ride, wearying alike to men and horses. At the end of it Blackman's party, increased to a dozen men, dismounted and tied their horses a short distance from the cabin.

It was morning, but the sun had not yet risen. A gray mist hung over the valley, shutting out distant objects. The cabin itself was seen indistinctly, and showed no signs of any stir within.

The men surrounded it and Blackman advanced to the door and knocked. There was no response, but sounds of moving about were heard within.

"Open the door!" Blackman demanded.

Still there was no reply. Just as Blackman called for an ax that stood near, thinking to break in the door, it was opened by the old woman.

Blackman asked first for Corsen's crony.

"He's gone down the river. He went away a week ago," said the old woman.

"Where is Jim Corsen?"

"He's gone too."

Blackman entered the cabin. The woman, frightened, went out. Blackman noticed this movement.

It seemed absurd to think that any man would try to hide in so small a room. Two beds occupied nearly all of the space.

Blackman stepped into the center of the room, motioning to his followers to keep outside. In the ceiling of boards above his head, so low as to be within easy reach, was a square hole. But this aperture was closed, and the cover, when Blackman tried to push it aside, resisted his best efforts.

Again he called for the ax, and again he found its use unnecessary, for the board was shoved swiftly to one side, and Blackman suddenly found himself looking into the muzzle of a cocked revolver held within two feet of his face.

It was Corsen who held the revolver. He glared down at Blackman.

"Move a hand and you're a dead man!" he cried.

"Very well, sir; I'm here," said Blackman. He gazed unflinchingly at the revolver and into the eyes of the desperate man behind it.

"What are you here for?" said Corsen.

"To arrest you."

"For what?"

"For stealing Dexter's cattle."

Corsen uttered an oath. "I ain't a thief, and I won't be arrested!" he said.

"You are one against a dozen," said Blackman.

"What of that? I'll shoot the first man that makes a move."

"All right. Shoot me, and you'll still be taken in the end."

"Never! There ain't men enough in this county to take me alive."

"You might as well understand," said Blackman, speaking slowly, "that you will be taken—if not alive, then dead. You need not expect my men to come in here one at a time for you to shoot down at your leisure. Instead of that they will set fire to the house, and you will be roasted out only to be shot down like a dog."

"But what about you?" cried Corsen, with a triumphant gleam in his eyes. "I'll shoot you dead if they undertake that!"

"You will do as you please about that," replied Blackman. To see him one would have thought it was a matter of small consequence. "But the men will capture you just the same, and in that case they might not treat you well. I can't say what they would do."

Corsen could easily guess what would be done. In imagination he saw himself dangling from a limb of the nearest tree. The vision caused him to waver.

"What will you do with me if I surrender?" he asked.

"Deliver you up to the officers of the law."

"Will you swear it?"

"No. My word is good enough. I assure you that there will be neither hanging nor shooting done if you surrender."

"But you've got to swear it."

"I shall not swear it."

"I'll shoot if you don't!"

"Fire away!"

Corsen hesitated. Blackman, looking him steadily in the eye, saw that the time had come to take advantage of his hesitation.

"Turn that revolver the other end to, and give it to me!" he said. At the same time he held out his hand to receive it.

For two minutes the men glared at each other and neither spoke a word. Then Corsen slowly turned the revolver and gave it up.

"Now, come down!" said Blackman, instantly covering him with the weapon.

The fellow obeyed with alacrity. Thirty seconds later he was wearing a pair of handcuffs, and after that gave his captors no more trouble.

He was immediately taken to the county seat and lodged in jail. At his trial he was clearly identified by the German butcher. He was convicted and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment at hard labor at Waupun.—Charles L. Wood

Sunset

Collection of SWEET PEAS

DIRECT FROM THE CALIFORNIA GROWERS

A large packet each of 25 New and Distinct Varieties mailed for 75c.

Sunset Seed & Plant Co.

(Sherwood Hall Nursery Co.)

SAN FRANCISCO

A GREAT SIGHT.

A Part of Missouri Where a "Strange Man-n" Is Very Rarely Seen.

A gentleman who was traveling across Possum ridge lost his way, and after wandering about the woods for some time finally struck a log trail which led him to an old log cabin which stood at the foot of a hill buried away among the bushes. The outside of the cabin was decorated with coonskins, and as the traveler approached a dozen long, lean dogs announced his presence. In a moment a man came around the corner of the cabin, and the traveler accosted him.

"I have lost my way," he said, "and I must trouble you for directions. I want to reach Beckett's Mill."

"Ah, hah," the man drawled, never for an instant removing his eyes from the stranger's face.

A moment passed.

"Well," said the traveler, "will you please direct me?"

"Ah, hah-h," the native drawled absently, and again relapsed into silence while he continued to stare.

"Well," resumed the stranger, "if you are going to direct me, I wish you would do so at once, as I am in a hurry."

"Ah, hah-h," and another long pause.

"Why don't you speak out?" the stranger asked a little testily. "Don't you understand what I want?"

"Ah, hah-h."

"The suffering Moses! Can't you say anything except 'Ah, hah'?"

"Ah, hah."

The stranger began to think he had found a lunatic or an idiot, and turned to ride away. Before he had gone a dozen steps, however, he heard the man call at the top of his voice, saying:

"Jake; oh, Jake!"

"Whut you want, pap-p?" a voice answered.

"Run here quick, Jake. Here's a man-n."

"A man-n!" Jake replied. "Whar is heem?"

"Heem jes' went down the road thar. Heem war a stranger, Jake!"

"Heem war?"

"Yas-s."

"An I didn't git to see heem, pap-p. Why'nt you uns call me sooner?"

"I war so tuck back by the sight 'o heem, Jake, thet I clean plumb lost my senses. I clear forgot 'bout you uns. Mebby ef you uns war to run atter heem you uns mout ketch up with heem. Mebby ef you uns called heem 'ud wait."

Jake climbed over the fence and started down the trail at full speed, at every jump calling:

"Oh, man! Mister man! Wait fer me, won't ye? Oh-h, man-n, I didn't git to see you uns. Wait fer me, won't ye?"

"What in the name of gracious do you mean?" the traveler cried, reining up his horse as Jake approached.

"I want to see you uns," Jake replied.

"What do you want to see me for?"

"'Ca'se you uns is strange."

"Well, I am only an ordinary man. Did you never see a man?"

"I hain't seed no strange man as I ken recollect."

"What's the difference between a strange man and any other?"

"Thar's a heap o' difference, I reckon."

"Well, take a good look at me now."

Jake, a great strapping big gawk, at least eighteen years old, clad in white tow trousers and a homespun linsey shirt, walked slowly around the stranger critically examining him from head to foot.

"Well, you have seen me pretty well now, haven't you?" the man asked.

"Ah, hah," Jake replied.

"Are you satisfied?"

"Ah, hah."

"Then I guess I may go on, eh?"

"Ah, hah."

"Very well. Say, why don't you come down to the county seat some day? You would see plenty of strangers there."

"Too fer."

"It's only fifteen miles."

"Too fer. I reckon I'd be shore to git lost."

"Well, goodby."

The stranger turned away and had gone about twenty yards when again he heard Jake calling:

"Oh, man-n," he said, "wait a minute, won't ye? Here comes mam. She hain't got to see you uns yit. An here's the young uns too. Wait till they all see you uns."

The stranger looked back and saw a bareheaded, barefooted woman and a dozen children coming toward him; then he turned and fled.—Missouri Cor. New York Tribune.

Learning A Language.

A woman who has been living in Paris tells of one of her bouts with the French language. "I used to be on the lookout constantly," she says, "for additions to my vocabulary, and I would make a mental note of every new word as so much extra capital. The landlord of our apartment died in the course of our residence under his roof, and I was interested to learn that the hired mourners were called croquemorts. Unfortunately, the same day I also learned that crachoir meant cuspidor, and got the two associated in my mind.

"Several weeks after, my husband having broken the cuspidor in our rooms, I undertook to replace it. They are not in common use in Paris, but I remembered to have seen some in an out of the way corner of a certain shop. Fancy the polite Frenchman's consternation when I asked in my best French for a 'small, graceful, prettily decorated hired mourner—one that I could take to America with me!'"—New York Times.

Civil Proceedings.

Patrick (just over)—Faix, an this beez a quare coontry to be sure.

Hownow—Why, what's the matter now?

Patrick—Well, I heard some min tahlking as loud as they could tahlk, an I wint into the place and there ware two min a-callin each other liars and blackguards, an all sich loike; an sez Oi, "Wat kind of a place is this?" An they sez, "It's a coort of law." "An shure," sez Oi, "an wat koind of a coort of law is it ware they talks loike that?" An they sez, "It's a civil coort."—Boston Courier.

Didn't Desire Any.

Book Agent (opening his pack)—I am introducing into this neighborhood, madam, a little book on——

Housewife (slamming the door in his face)—I don't want anything!

Book Agent (loud enough for all the neighbors to hear)—A little book on good manners, madam, but you don't seem to desire any. Good afternoon!—London Tit-Bits.

Wrote "a Bad Hand."

During the war a paper from General Meigs passed through the hands of General Sherman, and is today preserved with this indorsement upon it in General Sherman's well known hand:

"I heartily concur in the recommendation of the quartermaster general, but I don't know what he says."—Youth's Companion.

Checks Dated on Sunday.

A check dated on Sunday is not necessarily void, but is open to suspicion. It is doubtful if any bank would cash such a check if attention was directed to the date, and few men of ordinary common sense would so date a check.—New York Herald.

Of Course.

Mrs. Wickwire—Let me have half of the paper, Henry, please.

Mr. Wickwire—Which half do you want?

Mrs. Wickwire—The better half, dear.

And he handed her the "woman" half of course.—Indianapolis Journal.

He Was Absentminded.

He is one of those youths who seem brighter than they really are. He had never clerked in a dry goods and furnishing store, but his favorable appearance and indorsements concerning his honesty secured him a position. He was to act as assistant to the gentleman in charge of the ladies' hosiery department. The second day after he began work the clerk in charge of the counter was ill, and failed to put in an appearance. The new man felt that he was fully competent to run the business.

A very beautiful young lady approached him and remarked:

"I bought some stockings of the gentleman in charge of this department yesterday and, if you please, I should like to change them."

There was something about the young lady's beauty that fascinated and bewildered him as he hastily responded:

"Er—yes'm, but I presume you had better not attempt it here. The ladies' toilet and waiting rooms are on the next floor above."

Of course his incivility was reported and he was discharged, and all because he was impressible and absentminded.—Chicago Times.

The Lion of St. Mark.

The symbol of the Venetian republic—the famous Lion of St. Mark—which, after being restored, has been replaced on its column in the Piazzetta at Venice, is made of bronze. There is a tradition among the Venetian people that its eyes are diamonds; they are really white agates, faceted. Its mane is most elaborately wrought, and its retracted, gaping mouth and its fierce mustaches give it an oriental aspect.

The creature as it now stands belongs to many different epochs, varying from some date previous to our era down to this century. It is conjectured that it may have originally formed a part of the decoration of some Assyrian palace. St. Mark's lion it certainly was not originally, for it was made to stand level upon the ground, and had to be raised up in front to allow the evangel to be slipped under its forepaws.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Corded Trunks in Theatrical Companies.

Trunks corded instead of strapped are thought by some managers to be fatal to the interests of their companies. "I can't have any hangman's ropes among my people," exclaimed one well known farce-comedy manager on noticing cords upon one of the trunks belonging to a lady he had just brought at large expense from east to west. And such a horror had he of the "hoodoo" effect upon his company, were a woman addicted to such methods to remain a member of it, that he quietly paid the astonished newcomer two weeks' salary, adding her fare back to New York by way of compensation for discharging her.—Chicago Post.

A Poor Performance.

Young Hopeful—Mamma, did you tell papa I'd got to have a bicycle?

Mamma—Yes, but he said he couldn't afford it.

"Course he'd say that; but what did you do?"

"I argued in favor of it, but he refused."

"Argued! Huh! If it ud been anything you wanted for your own self you'd a cried a little, an then you'd got it."—Good News.

What Government Is.

Governing does not consist in allowing disorder to happen and then punishing it. It consists in seeing every smallest wandering of attention at its very beginning and so preventing disorder. To do this the teacher must be conscious of every pupil at every second. Nothing is easier than this when one can do it.—Harper's.

The Way of the World.

"There go the Spicer Wilcoxes, mamma! I'm told they're dying to know us. Hadn't we better call?"

"Certainly not, dear! If they're dying to know us, they're not worth knowing. The only people worth our knowing are the people who don't want to know us."—London Tit-Bits.

A Yankee in Paris.

A Yankee was puzzling over a placard in the Rue St. Honore, the last line of which was: Special pour la coiffure des dames. To another Yankee, who happened along, he said it was something about coffer dams, but he'd be blest if he knew what.—New York Sun.

Cheesemaking in Canada has enormously improved within recent years as a result of the method of instruction which has been promoted by the government in sending competent instructors among the cheesemakers.

All parts of the body should be kept equally warm. To heap clothing on any one part only makes that part more delicate and susceptible to cold.

The color of meerschaum has nothing to do with the quality, and ranges from pure white to a light yellow or a bluish white.

Only one couple in 11,500, according to the most reliable statistics, live to celebrate their diamond wedding.

EXPOSURE TO CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE.

Public men are constantly liable to danger arising from sudden changes of temperature; sometimes from heat to cold, sometimes the reverse.

Henry Thorne, Traveling Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., writes from Exeter Hall, Strand, London, February 2, 1888:

"I desire to bear my testimony to the value of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. I have used them for pains in the back and side arising from rheumatic and other causes never without deriving benefit from the application. They are easily applied and very comforting. Those engaged as I am in public work which involves exposure to sudden changes of temperature, will do well to keep a supply of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in their portmanteaus."

FRANDRETH'S PILLS act upon the whole system.

The Lord never intended that a father should hold the baby, or He would have given him a lap.

$100 REWARD $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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"What kind of an insect is the Presidential bee that sometimes buzzes in a stateman's bonnet?" "It's a hum-bug."

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

ACROSS THE ISTHMUS IN '52.

By Mrs. Sarah Merriam Brooks is one of the most interesting and graphic tales of a journey from New York to California in the early days that has been written. It will be very entertaining reading to anyone, but is of unusual interest to Californians. For sale by Payot, Upham & Co., San Francisco. Price 50 cts.

"This is a high-handed outrage," as the boy remarked when he found that his mother had put the cookies on the upper shelf.

MUSCLE AND VIGOR—A DIFFERENCE.

Many muscular men succumb to fatigues borne with ease by persons far their inferiors in physical strength. Muscle does not imply vigor. In fact, it is not difficult of proof that athletes do not live as long nor enjoy as good health as the average individual who is vigorous—that is to say, whose digestion and sleep are unimpaired, whose nerves are tranquil, and who has no organic tendency to disease. These requisites of vigor are conferred upon those inherently weak, no less than upon those debilitated through wasting disease, by a thorough, persistent course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the leading national tonic, indorsed and recommended by physicians of eminence. It will not endow you with a muscle of a Corbett, but it will infuse energy into your system, and renew the active and healthful performance of its functions. It averts and cures malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, and overcomes dyspepsia, constipation, liver trouble and nervousness.

Strange but True—"The most quiet marriage" makes the most noise when it gets out.

SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMA CURE

Instantly relieves the most violent attack, facilitates free expectoration and insures rest to those otherwise unable to sleep except in a chair, as a single trial will prove. Send for a free trial package to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., but ask your druggist first.

Woman may be the weaker vessel, but it's always the husband who's broke.

"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, and Throat Diseases.

Young Mr. Gatling has gone on the stage. He might be appropriately billed as a son of a gun.

We Have High Opinion

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla at our house and with good reason. For eight years I was troubled with rheumatism and all remedies failed to help me except Hood's Sarsaparilla. Like many others I have not taken it steadily; only when the pains came on, but it has always given me relief. For years past I was troubled with quinsy. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have not had a single attack. When any of my family are taken sick they resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I might write several

Mr. T. W. Haus

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

pages in praise of this excellent medicine." T. W. HAUS, 708 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

"August Flower"

Miss C. G. McCLAVE, Schoolteacher, 753 Park Place, Elmira, N. Y. "This Spring while away from home teaching my first term in a country school I was perfectly wretched with that human agony called dyspepsia. After dieting for two weeks and getting no better, a friend wrote me, suggesting that I take August Flower. The very next day I purchased a bottle. I am delighted to say that August Flower helped me so that I have quite recovered from my indisposition."

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from Weak Lungs to Consumption, from Depleted Blood to Anæmia, from Diseased Blood to Scrofula, from Loss of Flesh to Illness.

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the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, prevents this step from being taken and restores Health. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

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FOR renovating the entire system, eliminating all Poisons from the Blood, whether of scrofulous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal.

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"For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles."

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SPRAINS.

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SAPOLIO

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Who has water to pump, machinery to run, hoisting to do, etc., can afford to be without a Hercules Gas or Gasolene Engine. For simplicity it is the best.

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Or electric spark to care for. Just light the burner, turn the wheel, and it runs all day. Expense does not start until you commence to run the engine, and stops when through.

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PLANT FERRY'S SEEDS this year, and make up for lost time. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1894 will give you many valuable hints about what to raise and how to raise it. It contains information to be had from no other source. Free to all. D. M. Ferry & Co. Detroit, Mich.

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ONE PILL FOR A DOSE.

A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. These pills supply what the system lacks to make it regular. They cure Headache, brighten the Eyes and clear the Complexion better than cosmetics. They act mildly, neither gripe nor sicken as other pills do. To convince you of their merits we will mail samples free, or a full box for 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Bosanko Med. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. CONSUMPTION.

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Pardee's Remedy,

THE GREAT CURE —FOR— INDIGESTION

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A Regulator of the Liver and Kidneys

A SPECIFIC FOR Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Neuralgia, And all other Blood and Skin Diseases.

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Send for pamphlet of testimonials from those who have been cured by its use. Druggists sell it at $1.00 per bottle. Try it and be convinced. For sale by MACK & CO., 9 and 11 Front St., San Francisco.

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HUNT'S REMEDY ACTS AT ONCE on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action, and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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Kinetoscope and Kinetograph.

The terms kinetoscope and kinetograph are readily confused by the uninitiated. The former term applies only to the animated but soundless image. The kinetograph, on the other hand, is an instrument intended to reproduce motion and sound simultaneously, being a combination of a specially constructed camera and phonograph. The camera used by Edison with this instrument will take 46 pictures a second, corresponding to 2,760 pictures a minute, or 165,600 in an hour.

The rapid photographing of these pictures upon a long band of extremely light, sensitive film creates the illusory spectacle of real motion of the figures, and when, to this visual impression, the phonograph is called to join its voice we have a combination of effects upon both auditory and optic nerves. This specially constructed camera is attached electrically to a phonograph, and their combined movements are simultaneously registered, and thus we have the duplex sensation of vision and sound. It will be seen that the above principles are based upon the familiar toy known as the zoetrope, or wheel of life.—Cassier's Magazine.

Was Prepared.

"Do you die contented?" was asked by a minister of a citizen whose earthly accounts were being balanced.

"Oh, happily!"

"You believe that you will receive a crown above?"

"Don't know."

"Do you believe in the resurrection?"

"Don't know, parson," and he smiled.

"But why are you happy?"

"Because I have taken advantage of the three days of grace."

"His mind is wandering," said the minister aside.

"No, I'll be blamed if it is. You see, I have a note in bank. It is due. By the time the three days' grace expire I will be dead. Oh, let me laugh!"

"But can't they go on your security?"

"He's dead. Oh, let me laugh again!"—Texas Siftings.

A Pert Young Princess.

The English royal children when young were attended in illness by old Dr. Brown of Windsor. Probably on account of the unpalatable doses he gave them the doctor was not popular with the little princes and princesses. They accordingly took great delight in calling him "Brown," to the utter ignoring of his title and also the great indignation of their royal mamma. The queen took them apart on one of these occasions and said that the next one who offended in that way should be dispatched to bed. Dr. Brown came soon again. The little princess royal knew he was coming. She also knew that her mother had meant what she said. It had no deterring effect. She walked into the room and promptly remarked:

"Good morning, Brown. Good evening, Brown. I am going to bed." And to bed she went before any one had a chance to send her.—New York Sun.

Noses and Mouths to Order.

A "doctor" in this city, who beautifies the feminine face by making dimples to order, on being questioned by a reporter, explained that nose straightening went with dimple making, just as hair cutting went with shaving, and the business also included mouth ensmalling. He remarked that any one coming into the world blessed with a turned up nose or a large mouth was not in this age of progress excusable for letting it remain in its deformed state. He could reduce the mouth from a large size to the merest rosebud or straighten a turned up nose until it looked severely classical.—San Francisco Examiner.

Had Slain His Thousand.

At Bald Rock, 60 miles from Fresno, John Rose killed a grizzly bear which had been roaming about that region for nearly 15 years and was called "Bigfoot" by miners in that vicinity. It is estimated that he has killed 1,000 sheep in his time and has had many fights with Chinese sheep herders. He carried scars to show it, for when he was cut open seven bullets were found in his carcass. They had been fired into him in past years. He was killed in a canyon and could not be got out, but those who saw him estimated his weight at 2,000 pounds. His hide was a good load for two men to carry out.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Sun Surgery.

Some years ago a London surgeon, by using the sun's rays, succeeded in removing a wine mark from the face of a lady and also succeeded in destroying a malignant growth with the same remedy. The wound healed readily, and up to the time the article was published there had been no symptoms of the disease returning.—Jenness Miller Monthly.

Nothing to Flee From.

Mother—So your little playmate is sick. What is the matter with her?

Little Dot—I don't know, but it's something with an awful long name, so I guess it's a real respectable sort of disease. May I go to see her?—Good News.

THICKLY SETTLED.

A Section of New York City That is Very Densely Populated.

350,000 PEOPLE PACKED TOGETHER.

No Other Place on Earth has so Many Inhabitants in One Square Mile.—Crowded Tenements.

One square mile of New York city's area, inclusive of streets and public squares, has a population of more than 350,000. It is possible to plot on the map an irregular district covering a territory of a square mile which will have a population of half a million, but to do that one would have to zigzag over the map, picking out thickly populated blocks. It is not possible to plot an area with a population of more than 400,000 living in a compact and contiguous territory. That population of more than 350,000 to a square mile is not exceeded anywhere else. It is the most thickly populated spot on the earth.

The large population is possible because the builders and real estate owners of New York are more modern and more inventive than those in European cities. The densely populated tenements in New York are not usually the property of estates, handed down from generation to generation, like the property of the Astors and the Duke of Westminister, the largest real estate owner in London. No man can manage a large block of tenement property so well as several small owners can. He will not get much revenue from it, and he will not see that it is filled with tenants; neither will he improve it so promptly.

The most thickly populated quarter of New York is owned by hundreds of men and many comparatively small estates. The owners, or agents, give their whole time to the management of property, and whenever they can get a rate of income 1 or 2 per cent. higher they will tear down an old building and put up the modern tenement in its stead. They cannot afford to let their land lie idle and pay their taxes and assessments on it for its prospective profits, as do the large landowners of Manhattan island. Many of the owners have bought tenements with their savings in the same neighborhood where they made their money. The tax rolls show that a large share of the tenement property is owned by men of foreign names and birth who came to New York as poor immigrants and now own the property where more recent immigrants live, and where the owners store as many of them as they can and charge as much rent as they can get.

No known form of habitation will hold more people than the lower class lodging houses and cheap tenements on the east side and the west side between Ninth and Twelfth avenues. Neither Chinatown, in San Francisco, the lowest quarters of an Asiatic city, nor the slums of London or Paris will hold so many people to the acre, because three and four story buildings are comparatively rare in either place, while a five story tenement is seldom known. In the poorer quarters of London the owners spend little money on improvements when they are not compelled to by the health authorities, because any expenditure for improvements would have to come out of their income at first, and they do not want their incomes curtailed.

The most densely populated square mile in New York does not include Five Points and Chinatown. It might be made to zigzag over to the Tombs, taking in Pell and Dover streets, the Mulberry bend and Baxter bay, but Paradise park, the Tombs, the new criminal court house, and the numerous intersecting streets in that neighborhood take up so much of the space that the section is not so thickly populated as that near Stanton and Rivington streets, where Avenue C begins, and down Pitt, Ridge, Essex, Ludlow and the other east side streets which stop at Houston street. Close by Houston street and Avenue C is the most thickly settled block, with a rate of population of more than a million to the mile.

The most thickly populated square mile includes the whole of the Eighth assembly district, all of the Twelfth except the three election districts along the water front, all of the Sixth west of Lewis street, all of the Fourth except the five districts along the East river, and all of the Tenth and Fourteenth except the ten election districts between Second avenue and the Bowery and Third avenue. It includes Tompkins square, which is as large as three avenue blocks and has no population, the small squares at the intersections of Canal street and the large manufactories. The exact boundaries are Fourteenth street, Second avenue, Houston street, the Bowery, Catharine street, Cherry street, Jackson street, Grand street for a block, Sixth street for a short block, and Avenue D back to Fourteenth street.

In that district, not counting the squares and places at the intersections or diagonal streets, are 226 blocks, most of them small blocks, the whole averaging less than 500 feet one way by 200 feet the other way; 21 in the Fourteenth district, 34 in the Twelfth, 30 in the Tenth, 56 in the Eighth, 43 in the Sixth, 42 in the Fourth. The population of that area is: Fourth district, 60,868; Sixth, 64,327; Eighth, 89,262; Tenth, 44,493; Twelfth, 54,148; Fourteenth, 38,006, making a total of more than 350,000.

The Twelfth and Eighth districts average 1,600 people to the block, while the highest average population to the block is in the Fourteenth district, around Tompkins square. The larger number of people around Tompkins square is accounted for by the larger size of the blocks, as they are all avenue blocks from 650 to 700 feet in length, while further down town the blocks are not two-thirds that size. The most densely populated neighborhood is at the upper part of the Sixth district and the lower part of the Tenth district, around Rivington, Stanton and Houston streets.

His Apt Reply.

Countess ——, who is an American by birth and a delegate to the Columbian exposition from a foreign country, applied for a complimentary card of admission not long ago. The official to whom she spoke of the matter explained to her that it would be impossible for him to issue a card, because if it were lost he had no way of tracing it.

"A photographic pass is much better," he said, "as it can be readily traced. Such passes," he added, "are used by all members of the board of lady managers."

The countess objected to having her picture taken for a photographic pass on the ground that she was a titled personage, and it would not be in conformity with etiquette.

"Well," replied the official, by way of persuasion, "my mother is a member of the board of lady managers, and when she comes to Chicago next week she will have her picture taken just like the other members."

"But you see," said the lady, "I am a countess."

"Yes, I know," retorted the official, "and my mother is a queen."

The countess stamped her foot and without another word turned and left the office.—Youth's Companion.

President Arthur's Amiability.

Julian Ralph relates the following as an instance of the late President Arthur's amiability. The incident occurred at the Thousand Islands:

"On that occasion I had sent off my dispatch and returned to the hotel at 2 o'clock in the morning, to find all the doors locked and all the lights, except those in the president's suit of rooms, gone out like the Israelites from Egypt. Captain R. F. Coffin, now part of a treasured memory, and Mr. Macdona were with me, and we battered at a side door to wake the servants.

"In time the door was opened by the president of the United States. Knowing him only as a journalist must know all men, without too much awe of place or power, we yet were chagrined at having disturbed and brought to the door a president, and particularly one of so charming a personality as his, and we begged his pardon.

"'Why, that's all right,' he said. 'You wouldn't have got in till morning if I had not come. No one is up in the house but me. I could have sent my colored boy, but he had fallen asleep, and I hated to wake him.'"

An Embarrassing Incident.

A bride tells of a difficult moment of her recent wedding trip. A few days of it were spent with an uncle of hers, very deaf and very pious.

When they sat down to dinner on the night of their arrival, with a considerable company of relatives assembled to do them honor, the uncle exploded a bombshell by asking the groom to say grace.

Much embarrassed, as he was unaccustomed to officiating in this way, he leaned forward, murmuring a request to be excused, whereupon the uncle, watching him, only waited until his lips stopped moving to utter a sonorous "Amen!" in response.

It is hardly necessary to add that not only did the blessing for that meal go unsaid, but also that the effort of everybody, except the uncle, to keep from laughing quite took away the appetites for the first course.—New York Times.

Whistling Fireworks.

The people of London are very much interested in the whistling fireworks, which have long ceased to be regarded over here as a pyrotechnic marvel. The popular notion among the Britons is that gas generated by the combustion of the fiery composition actually blows a whistle, but this supposition is erroneous. So far as can be determined by the pyrotechnists themselves, the screaming noise is due to the violent combustion of the picrate of potash with which the little tubes of the fireworks are stuffed. Experiments have been made with other materials, but picrate of potash is the only combustible substance discoverable that will give anything more than a faint imitation of a whistle.—New York World.

Modest Boston.

A well known professor of English at Harvard, who had just returned from a two weeks' trip to Chicago, was asked what he thought of the place as compared with the big eastern cities.

"In Chicago," was the answer, "the men you meet are not gentlemen, and they don't pretend to be. In New York you meet the same sort of people, with the single difference that they do pretend to be gentlemen. In Boston you meet gentlemen."—Boston Herald.

It Made His Mouth Water.

Pedestrianating Pat (reading novel)—I wisht I had th' eyes of this gal wot I'm readin about.

Perambulating Pete—Why so?

Pedestrianating Pat—About every other page it says sumthin about her eyes bein liquid.—Truth.

He Looked That Way.

Jinks—By Jove, Hinks, I've been wanting to see you like the deuce.

Hinks (slightly under)—Wellsh, you camesh just zeri timesh. Don'tsh I loo' like the deush?—Syracuse Journal.

FEEDING INDIANS.

How Uncle Sam's Wards are Given Supplies on the Reservations.

SIGHTS ON "BEEF ISSUE" DAY.

Shrunken Cattle Distributed to Hungry Savages.—Awful Torture of Inoffensive Creatures.

There were not over 300 Indians there, although they represented several thousand others, who remained in the different camps scattered over the reservation, wherever water and timber and bluffs to shield them best from the wind were to be found in common. Each steer is calculated to supply twenty-five Indians with beef for two weeks, or from 1½ to 2 pounds of beef a day; this is on the supposition that the steers average 1,000 to 1,200 pounds. The steers I saw issued weighed about 500 pounds, and when they tried to run, stumbled with the weakness of starvation. They were nothing but hide and ribs and two horns. They were driven four at a time through a long chute, and halted at the gate at the end of it until their owners' names were marked off the list.

The Indians were gathered in front of the gate in long rows, or in groups of ten or twelve, sitting easily in their saddles, and riding off leisurely in bunches of four as their names were called out, and as their cattle were started off with a parting kick into the open prairie. The Apaches, Comanches, Delawares and Towacomies drove their share off toward their camps; the Caddoes and the Kiowas, who live near the agency, and who were served last, killed theirs, if they chose to do so, as soon as they left the pen. A man in charge of the issue held a long paper in his hand and called out, "Eckhoos-cho, Pe-an-voon-it, Hoos-cho and Cho-noo-chy," which meant that Red Bird, Large Looking Glass, The Bird and Deer Head were to have the next four steers. His assistant, an Indian policeman, with "God helps them who help themselves" engraved on his brass buttons, with the figure of an Indian toiling at a plow in the center, repeated these names aloud and designated which steer was to go to which Indian. A beef issue is not a pretty thing to watch.

Why the government does not serve its meat with the throats cut, as any reputable butcher would do it, is not possible to determine. It seems to prefer, on the contrary, that the Indian should exhibit his disregard for the suffering of animals and his bad marksmanship at the same time. When the representatives of the more distant tribes had ridden off, chasing their beef before them, the Caddoes and Kiowas gathered close around the gate of the pen, with the boys in front. They were handsome, mischievous boys, with leather leggings, colored green and blue, and with silver buttons down the side, and beaded buckskin shirts. They sat two on each pony, and each held his bow and arrows, and as the steers came stumbling blindly out into the open, they let the arrows drive from a distance of ten feet into the animals' flanks and necks, where they stuck quivering.

Then the Indian boys would yell and their fathers, who had hunted buffaloes with arrows, smiled approvingly. The arrows were not big enough to kill, they merely hurt, and the steer would rush off into a clumsy gallop for fifty yards, when its owner would raise his Winchester and make the dust spurt up around it, until one bullet would reach a leg and the steer would stop for an instant, with a desperate toss of its head, and stagger forward again on three.

The dogs, to the number of twenty or more, were around it by this time in a snarling, leaping pack, and the owner would try again, and wound it perhaps in the flank and it would lurch over heavily like a drunken man, shaking its head from side to side and tossing its horns at the dogs, who bit at the place where the blood ran and snapped at its legs. Sometimes it would lie there for an hour, until it bled to death, or again it would scramble to its feet and the dogs would start off in a panic of fear after a more helpless victim.

It was the most unsportsmanlike and wantonly cruel exhibition I have ever seen. A bull in a ring has a fighting chance and takes it, but these animals, who were too weak to stand and too frightened to run, staggered about until the Indians had finished torturing them, and then, with blood spurting from their mouths, would pitch forward and die, and they had to be quick about it before the squaws began cutting off the hide while the flanks were still heaving.

The government either purchases steers for the Indians a few weeks before an issue or three or four months previous to it, feeding them meanwhile on the government reservation. The latter practice is much more satisfactory to the contractor, as it saves him the cost and care of these cattle during the winter, and the inevitable loss which must ensue in that time through illness and starvation. Those I saw had been purchased in October, and had been weighed and branded at that time with the government brand. They were then allowed to roam over the government reservation until the spring, when they had fallen off in weight from one-third to one-half.

They were then issued at their original weight. That is, a steer which in October was found to weigh 1,100 pounds, and which would supply twenty or more people with meat, was supposed to have kept this weight throughout the entire winter, and was issued at 1,100, although it had not 300 pounds of flesh on its bones. The agent is not to blame for this. This is the fault of the government, and it is quite fair to suppose that some one besides the contractor benefits by the arrangement. When the beef is issued two weeks after the contract has been made, it can and frequently is rejected by the army officer in charge of the issue if he thinks it is unfit.

But the officers present at the issue I saw were as helpless as they were indignant, for the beef had weighed the weight credited to it once when it was paid for, and the contractor had saved the expense of keeping it, and the Indian received just one-fourth of the meat due him, and for which he paid in land.—Richard H. Davis in Harper's Weekly.

Some London Signs.

Some store window placards noticed in London:

"Oysters, recommended for fortifying the system against influenza."

"Old artificial teeth bought for cash."

"Cigarettes sold by weight."

"Cosmetique for the feet."—New York Sun.

The Thumb as a Signature.

In olden times it was the pressure of the thumb upon the wax of a document's seal that made the deed a valid and binding instrument, and in verbal contracts the thumb ratified the bargain.—Irish Times.

AND IMPUDENT JOURNALIST.

How He Tantalizingly Turned the Tables on an Irate Judge.

Even the imperturbable American "newspaper man" could not surpass the sang froid displayed recently by a well known London journalist. This gentleman was cited to appear as a witness in a case and waited until his patience was exhausted, when he called out to a friend, who was also in the antechamber, that if he were not summoned within five minutes he should go away. This was overheard by the judge of the court, who happened to be passing during a temporary adjournment. Addressing the journalist in a passion of offended dignity, he said:

"You will stay here as long as I see fit to keep you. You appear to be ignorant of the power of the law. Are you aware that if I were to summon Prince George to appear before me tomorrow and he refused I could have him arrested?"

With the most innocent air in the world the journalist replied, "If I were you, sir, I would not arrest such an important personage, who, in addition to being heir presumptive to the throne of England, is also the Duke of York and occupies a high position in the navy."

"You don't understand me," said the judge impatiently. "I said if I chose I"——

"Of course you will do as you please in the matter," said the other phlegmatically, "but to arrest Prince George is a serious matter."

"I never had the least intention"——

"And besides," continued the journalist, "there will be trouble when his royal highness the Prince of Wales learns that you intend to arrest his eldest son."

"Oh, stupid!" cried the judge.

"However, that is your own affair," went on this diabolical journalist. "I am much obliged to you for telling me of your intentions. As soon as I am free I shall hurry to the office with the exclusive news that Prince George is to be arrested tomorrow. It is tomorrow you intend arresting him, is it not?"

But the judge had heard enough. In despair he turned on his heel, and calling out, "Idiot! Imbecile!" fled, leaving the journalist standing, with a sardonic smile on his lips.—Cleveland Moffett in New York Recorder.

Boyle O'Reilly's Swordsmanship.

Boyle O'Reilly was a skilled swordsman. He told me that when he first came a fugitive to this country he thought he would maintain himself by giving lessons in broadsword, single stick and foils, and it used to give him great pleasure to put a foil in my hands and say to me—for I profess to know nothing of it—"Ned, on guard! Now, run me through. Thrust me anywhere you can. Kill me if you can." And then, with a smile upon his face, he would ward off my lunges, until suiting his purpose, he would send my sword flying across the room. Often on our excursions he would say to me, "Ned, take that stick and cut me down." He wanted no play about it. He wanted an earnest fight, and complying with his wishes I would often rush at him with a stout stick in my hand only to have him laughingly repel my attack, and these affairs generally wound up by his giving me a whack over the shoulders that nearly broke me in two.—Donahoe's Magazine.

The T Girders Used by the Romans.

In discussing the use of iron on a large scale by the Romans, Mr. Gardner writes: "From Pompeii we might infer the total absence of constructive ironwork in Roman architecture, yet Professor Aitchison claims that in the baths of Caracalla a large ceiling was supported on iron girders." This fact might be stated less doubtfully than these words would imply, since some tons of broken iron T girders were found a few years ago during the excavation of the great cella solaris of the Therma of Caracalla. These girders had been cased in bronze, and they were arranged so as to form square panels, which were filled in with concrete decorated with mosaic and delicate stucco reliefs, all colored and gilt, thus forming a strong and richly decorated flat ceiling, with a span of enormous width.—Saturday Review.

Boarding Plants.

"What do you want for that palm?" asked a man of a florist, pointing at the same time to a tall and healthy kentia. "That isn't for sale," replied the florist; "it's a boarder." "A what?" "A boarder—sent here to be taken care of while the folks are away. Yes, we have quite a number of such things. A couple of months under glass does them good, and they get watered and looked after. A $50 palm would be ruined by leaving it in the back yard while its owners were on their vacation."—New York Sun.

Girls In Guatemala.

None of the maidens in that country are allowed to go abroad from their homes without the company of a chaperon, and a lover is only allowed to come and court his sweetheart through the heavily barred windows of her father's home. After they are married, they pass along the streets in Indian file, the women marching ahead, so that the husband can be in a position to prevent any flirtations.—Seattle Post.

VISITING EUROPE.

Words of Advice Addressed to Neophytes in European Travel.

BEWARE OF MEN WITH TITLES.

Letters of Introduction to People on the Other Side are Useless.—Old World Hospitality.

Inasmuch as a very large proportion of the American tourists consists of persons who have never visited the Old World before, hints not contained in the ordinary guidebooks may prove both of use and interest. I wish, however, to emphasize the fact that they are addressed not to old and experienced travelers, but to people who are making the trip to Europe for the first time.

Nearly all of these neophytes, if I may be permitted to describe them as such, have taken the precaution to provide themselves with letters of introduction, upon which they invariably base more or less extravagant hopes of hospitable reception and social successes. This is unfortunate. For unless the letters in question happen to be addressed to Americans resident abroad, their bearers will in nine cases out of ten often be exposed to bitter disappointment and mortification. Society in England, France, Germany, Italy and Spain is thoroughly selfish, and the majority of its members resent the arrival of a letter of introduction on account of the obligations involved thereby.

Their one object is to dispose of the latter as speedily as possible, with the least possible expenditure of money, time and trouble. Of course I am speaking here of letters of introduction written by people who are on terms of intimate acquaintance and friendship with those to whom the missives are addressed. For there is quite a large class of individuals who make a practice of giving to their friends letters of introduction addressed to persons with whom they possess only the very slightest possible acquaintance, or else whom they do not even know at all.

Nor should the American tourist visiting Europe for the first time look for very much in the shape of a return for the generous hospitality with which he has received European tourists in the United States. Hospitality in the Old World, save in Russia and in Scandanavia, is of a far more stunted, narrow and grudging character than in the New, and whereas here on this side of the Atlantic it is regarded as a pleasure, across the sea it is looked upon as an obligation. In America a foreign visitor, if well recommended, can travel by easy stages from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian border to the Mexican gulf without ever being permitted to set his foot in a hotel.

He will be passed on from one house to another, and be made to feel everywhere that by his presence he is conferring a pleasure upon his entertainers. Let the latter visit Europe, and they will find the guest who made his home at their house for days, weeks and even months will consider that he has made an adequate return for all their lavish hospitality if he invites them perfunctorily to a dinner party or sends them tickets for the opera on an off night. Fortunate, indeed, if he does not endeavor to avoid making any return whatsoever.

Of course there are some exceptions—some cases where people on the other side honor to their full extent letters of introduction, or endeavor to make ample returns for hospitality received. But they are the exception, and it will be found that the Americans whom they entertain are mostly either enormously rich or else possessed of altogether extraordinary brilliancy of intellect.

The greatest care should be exercised by those who visit the Old World for the first time in making acquaintances and in forming friendships. In the eyes of the ordinary European the very fact of being an American implies the possession of vast wealth. Tourists hailing from this side of the Atlantic are credited with a practically illimitable supply of dollars. This the American discovers, to his cost, at the hotels and shops which he favors with his patronage. It likewise, however, serves to render him a center of attract on to all that great class of ne'er-do-wells who live upon their own wits and upon the credulity of the persons with whom they happen to become acquainted.

Many of them bear high sounding titles that are perfectly authentic, and it is against these people in particular that I would wish to warn those of my readers going abroad for the first time. Don't for one moment imagine that the mere possession of a title is sufficient to endow its bearer with social eminence and prestige. There are hordes of Russian princes, Italian marquises, Spanish dukes, Portuguese viscounts, German and French counts and barons, and even a goodly number of English people with handles to their names, who are absolutely without any social consideration or standing whatsoever, and whose presence would not be tolerated in any respectable drawing room or club in Europe.

It is just these individuals who are forever on the lookout for the inexperienced American tourist, whom they hope to dazzle by their titles sufficiently to convert him at any rate temporarily into their banker. Independently of the pecuniary expense which association with titled rooks of this character involves, there is likewise another social side of the question to be considered. For the mere fact of being seen in the company of men or women of this class is often sufficient to destroy all chances of social success in the Old World, and to close against the American visitor doors that would otherwise have been opened to their utmost width.—New York Tribune.

Ocean Depths.

A newspaper item announcing the arrival of the United States fishery steamer Albatross at Victoria, B. C., says that vessel claims to have made the deepest sea soundings ever known off the coast of Alaska.

The depth reached was 4,500 fathoms. There is a mistake somewhere. Either the Albatross is reported wrongly or those giving the information are a bit "off" as far as past records are concerned.

A depth of 4,500 fathoms is less by 61 fathoms than at one place north of Porto Rico and 155 fathoms short of another lying off the northeast coast of Japan.—Rehoboth Herald.

Telegraph Poles in England.

The English telegraph lineman doesn't mount high into the air, bug fashion, on the poles in order to get at the wires. He doesn't have to. The wires are strung on short poles that stand perpendicular, and wires and poles do not present that cyclone wrecked appearance which characterizes many of the American lines.—New York Sun.

PERFECT STREET PAVING.

Its Incalculable Influence on Health, Sanitation and Property Values.

It is only in American cities having a population of more than 10,000 that less than one-third of the total length of streets has been paved in any manner. If the construction of new pavements on the remaining 24,838 miles of streets in such cities proceeds as rapidly as now seems probable, the expenditures for this work in the next 10 years will aggregate upward of $1,000,000,000. It is doubtful if more than 60 per cent of the streets of these cities would then be well paved.

From a well paved street abutting real estate derives on increased value hardly ever less and often many times more than the cost apportioned to it. It is therefore right that abutting property should, as it does in most American cities, bear the cost of the construction of a pavement, which becomes at once a substantial improvement, having a salable value on which the property owner alone can realize. The benefits are shared to some extent by adjacent property which may not abut on the street, but it is doubtful if a fair and practicable apportionment of the cost could be carried beyond the border line, though the justice of this restriction is almost intolerably strained when one paved street is compelled to bear the travel that would pass over others if put in equally good condition.

All calculations of the economies and profits of paved streets fail to encompass the sum of gain from them, because there is much involved that is intangible in character. The benefits of better sanitary conditions, with the consequent productiveness resulting from good health, the saving of expenses for medicines and the professional services of physicians; the prolonging in some cases of lives that might succumb to the deleterious influences inherent in bad streets—all are incalculable, nor can be estimated the farreaching effects of the retarded development of a city due to failure to provide good streets.

The common mistake of regarding the cost of a street pavement as a merely luxurious expense, rather than as a profitable improvement, has, more than anything else, deterred the work of putting the roadways of our American cities and towns in proper condition, and it should be added has hindered progress and prosperity immeasurably. It has also had a mischievous influence when coupled with false ideas of economy in causing mere cheapness in cost to become with a deplorably large number of people the main desideratum when they find that paving cannot longer be deferred. A record of the failures that it has inevitably led to since the beginning of experiments in roadmaking would tell about all of the history of paving that is worth knowing.—Century.

The Infancy of Electricity.

With all the progress that has been made sanguine men are of opinion that the world is yet on the threshold of electrical experiment, and that with the aid of this magic power of nature results will be produced surpassing what is now deemed impossible. Every patent that is issued represents a new idea, a new application of electricity or a new method for its production. For every patent that is granted a dozen are rejected, and each application is the result of numerors experiments. Thousands are busied wresting the innermost secrets of that power and in finding new ways of turning them to the uses of mankind. The age of steam propulsion which was ushered in 100 years ago has been followed by the age of electricity, which in less than 20 years has already accomplished marvels. Achievement is so rapid and so continuous in this domain of human effort that imagination can scarcely keep pace with it.—New York Telegram.

Connecticut's Negro Governor.

The negroes of Connecticut were formerly accustomed to elect a governor for themselves. "Negro election," as it was called, generally took place on the Saturday following the election day of the whites. Just what the negro governor's duties and privileges were does not appear. At all events, he was respected as "gubernor" by the negroes throughout the state. The custom was established before the Revolutionary war and was continued as late as 1820.—Youth's Companion.

Wasted Politeness.

A very careful man is Old Guzzler, who has traveled through Italy and been pestered out of his life by beggars. He reaches Pisa and goes to see the leaning tower. He is loaded with wine to the roots of his hair. After gazing at the tower for a moment, he exclaims:

"Yes, you're very polite and you can bow to me as much as you want to, but you won't get one blessed halfpenny."—London Tit-Bits.

Her Triumph.

A well brought up child was seen secretly to purloin and pocket an orange from the laid out dinner table, but was afterward seen to enter the empty room and secretly again return it to the dish and triumphantly exclaim, "Sold again, satan!"—Almanac.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6 1894

When George Washington died in 1799 he was reputed to be the richest man in the United States. Yet his wealth was estimated at but $600,000. That was less than 100 years ago, a very short time in the history of a nation. How are matters to-day? Why we have in the United States hundreds of persons with fortunes ten times that of Washington's. John D. Rockefeller, the notorious Standard oil monopolist, is said to have an annual income of $12,000,000, a sum twenty times greater than the entire Washington estate. Can any sane person deny the fact that class legislation has not been the prominent cause of these enormous aggregations of wealth? Can any one fail to see that the more millionaires, the greater danger menaces our Democratic institutions? Whenever it is proposed to reduce the protective tariff it is significant that the first to raise a howl of dismay is the millionaire manufacturer. That howl doesn't come from the poor farmer or laborer. The millionaires grow fat by class legislation. Take that away and he loses his rotundity. The United States has all the millionaires it needs. We should turn our attention to some other industry, to the making of a more contented, prosperous yeomanry. Low tariffs, postal saving banks, a stable currency, and a uniform taxation of land alone will aid in reaching some more desirable condition than we are at present enjoying.

Colonel Breckenridge used to be a frequent talker in church and his eloquential piety pointed the way of salvation to many, while he seems himself to have ambled along unconcernedly in the broad and dusty path to the bad place. It is now stated that no Presbyterian church in Kentucky admits that he is or ever was a member of it, notwithstanding he used to worship quite regularly and talk beautifully about the rewards of a virtuous and correct life. It is hoped that during the tribulations which now beset the eloquent Kentuckian he will not forget that "while the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return" and make a personal application of the information.

When Republican journals gloat over the exhausted condition of the United States Treasury and "point with pride" to it as the result of Democratic administration of affairs, let every one remember that up to the first of March, 1894, nineteen million dollars had been paid out of that Treasury to men who had made sugar in the United States, and that this money was taken out of the pockets of the great mass of laboring people, not to pay for sugar for their own use, but paid in the purchase of other necessaries of life which were taxed higher so that the revenue tax on sugar could be removed and the manufacturing monopolists thus have their unfair advantage over their customers increased accordingly. This bounty business exposes the fraud of the whole protective theory.

Constant agitation is needed to bring this country and the world to the right attitude on financial matters. The greatest enemy of silver, Gladstone, has practically retired from public life and his party to all appearances will shortly follow him. Should the Conservatives return to power the Right Honorable A. J. Balfour will be their leader in the House of Commons. He is an avowed and exceedingly able bimetallist. Herr Buenz, in an interview with a Chicago newspapar man, said that Germany will shortly make a movement in the interest of the white metal. Take it all in all, we may be assured that the good fight goes bravely on, and that ultimate victory is only a matter of time.

Representative Maguirre of San Francisco, author of the single tax bill before Congress, says: "I do not attach any importance to the Coxey movement itself. It will amount to nothing, but it is a symptom of growing conditions which is fraught with infinite danger to the popular government and to the institutions of liberty. It represents the growing discontent of the masses and the gradual loss of faith in republican governments. This movement is the natural outgrowth of existing conditions. It is the natural outgrowth of the monopoly of the resources of this country by the few, and the consequent wretchedness and helplessness of the masses."

RAILROAD SCRAP IRON.

It Is Carefully Saved, Assorted and Then Sold by the Companies.

Nothing goes to waste on a big railroad, and every scrap of iron and much secondhand material is valued at a fixed price and carried on the books as so much stock on hand. The system followed by the storekeeper's department of one railroad is a sample of many. The secondhand metals are gathered and placed in piles, regularly assorted.

Then they are classified by the foreman and taken into stock by the storekeeper or assistant. There are regular schedules—one of material which can be used again, which is denominated secondhand, and another of material which has to be melted before it can be used, which is known as scrap.

The classes are arranged something after the following order: Steel scrap, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, at prices ranging from $28 a ton down; wrought iron, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; cast iron, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Even borings are taken into account, brass borings being credited at eight cents per pound and brass scrap and copper at twelve.

This material is shipped to division headquarters when a carload has accumulated. Here it is disposed of by the storekeeper on order of his chief, being shipped in carloads to big dealers in old metals in large cities. Much of it goes to Pittsburg, Cincinnati and such points. Orders for as high as 500,000 pounds of one kind of material are occasionally received from single firms. Most of the secondhand material is used over again in the shops, but it is previously taken on the books at a fixed price by the storekeeper and is charged up to the account of the articles for which it is used. All usable No. 1 wrought iron is received and charged up at 1¼ cents a pound, and cast iron at one cent.—Philadelphia Call.

Cannibalism In Saghalien.

The Vladivostock, a newspaper published in eastern Siberia, reveals a terrible state of affairs among the convicts on the island of Saghalien. It would appear that the convicts there have been treated by some of the subordinate prison authorities so harshly that the governor of the island has been obliged to interfere for their protection.

A warder named Khanoff and some of his assistants, who at one time were convicts themselves and had been raised to the rank of jailers, have been removed from their posts. Khanoff's treatment of the prisoners was so abominable that a number of them crippled themselves, cutting off fingers and toes, in order to be treated as invalids and to be freed from his terrible cruelties. Others fled to the impenetrable forest, where they suffered all the horrors of hunger.

In a satchel belonging to a fugitive convict who had been hunted down were found some pieces of human flesh. Investigation revealed that this man had been one of a party of four, and that only one of them now remained. The others had been killed and devoured by their comrades. Similar cases of cannibalism are, according to the Siberian journal, not infrequent.

Their Belief.

Bloomfield—There are very few infidels in Arizona, New Mexico and the other territories.

Bellefield—Is that so?

Bloomfield—Yes; every man there believes in a future state.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Propagation License.

NOTICE TO BREEDERS

THE ATTENTION OF STOCKRAISERS and Breeders in Inyo county is called to the following provision of Ordinance No. 44, Section 12.

"Every person who keeps a Stallion, Jack or Bull, and permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation, for hire, must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector."

Parties failing to procure such propagation license are guilty of a misdemeanor. Licenses are now due.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax-Collector.

Independence, April 6, 1894.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Propr.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
AND BATHS.

Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 20th
" ..... February 17th
" ..... March 17th
" ..... April 14th
" ..... May 19th
" ..... June 16th
" ..... July 14th
" ..... August 11th
" ..... September 8th
" ..... October 13th
" ..... November 10th
" ..... December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands o pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Preprietor.
feb12t

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JEDEDIAH S. COLLINS, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

A. O. COLLINS,
Administrator of the estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

Dated March 9, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Administrator of the estate of Frank Silva, deceased.

Dated March 1st, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.
mar3 5t

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1833, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first instalment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax Collector.

OSITO, 19,726.

By McKinney, 2:11¼

OSITO, 19,726.

McKINNEY, 8818
4 year-old record 2:12¼
5 year-old race record 2:14
6 year-old race record 2:11¼
Sire of Sir Credit (3) 2:28¼
Mizens (2) 2:29¼
McKinney, at 6-years-old is the sire of two colts in the 2:30 list. Last year he won the great free-for all race at Stockton, trotting the fastest heat in 2:11¼, beating Klamath, Ottinger, Steve Whipple and others. He was bred in Kentucky and brought to California when a yearling.

ALTONE 732
Record, 2:27
Sire of ten with records from 2:08 to 2:19¾ and thirty with records from 2:03 to 2:30. His sons have produced nineteen with records under 2:30

ROSA SPRAGUE
Dam of McKinney, 2:11¼. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

GEORGE WILKES, 519
Record, 2:22
Sire of fourteen with records from 2:13¾ to 2:19¾, seventy-five with records from 2:13¾ to 2:30 and the dams of six-y-one with records from 2:09¾ to 2:30. His sons have produced 802 with records from 2:07¾ to 2:30

ALMA MATER
Dam of six with records from 2:22¾ to 2:30. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

GOV SPRAGUE, 444
Record, 2:2[illegible]¼
Sire of five with records from 2:15¼ to 2:19¾ and of thirty-three with records from 2:15¼ to 2:30

ROSE KENNEY
Dam of Messenger Chief, 1825, sire of seventeen with records from 2:16¼ to 2:30

HAMBLETONIAN 10 (Rysdyck's)
Sire of
Electioneer, sire of Arion, 2:07¾
Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:08¾
Dictator, sire of JayEyeSee 2:10
Volunteer, sire of St Julien 2:11¼
Egbert, sire of Egthorne, 2:12½
Ella, etc., etc.

DOLLY SPANKER
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

MAMBRINO PATCHEN, 58
Sire of twenty-one with records from 2:20¼ to 2:30, and of dams of 83 in the 2:30 list

ESTELLA (Thoroughbred)
By Imported Australian, sire of Joe Daniels and many other fast race horses.

RHODE ISLAND, 267.

BELL BRANDON, 2:20½
By Hambletonian 10

MAMBRINO MESSENGER

J. S. KINNEY MARE
By Mountrino Chief, 11, sire of six with records from 2:18¼ to 2:30 and of the dams of 23 in the 2:30 list.

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of Sultan 2:24
Tommy Gates 2:24
Del Sur 2:24¼
and four others in 2:30

SULTANA
By Delmonico, 110, double grandson of Hambletonian, 10

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of the dams of
Sable Wilkes (2) 2:18
Bell Bird (1) 2:26¼
Bay Rose 2:20¼
and many others.

MINNEHAHA
Dam of Alcazar 2:20¼
and four others in the 2:30 list.

ECHO, 462
Sire of Belle Echo 2:20
Senator 2:21¼
Victor 2:22
Gibraltar 2:22
Sire of Homestake 2:14¼
and of sixteen in 2:30
Sire of dam of Direct, ... 2:06
and many others.

THETIS
Dam of Col. Hawkins, 2:29¼
Registered in the Great Brood Mare table.

ODD FELLOW, 15,265
Full brother Col. Hawkins 2:29¼

KITTY CLYDE
By Geo. M. Patchen, 31, 2:27
Sire of Wells Fargo 2:18¾
and ten others in 2:30
And of dams of Suisun 2:18½
Maggie E 2:19¼
and six others in 2:30

TWILIGHT
Dam of Osito, 19,726. Osito is a dark bay, with white hind feet, a small star in the forehead. He was foaled March 15, 1892. When matured he will be 15½ hands high and will weigh about 1050 pounds. He has splendid trotting action, and at Los Angeles in October last, when one-year-old, he trotted a mile in 2:51 the last quarter being trotted in 39 seconds, a 2:36 gait.

OSITO will make the season of 1894 at Independence, Cal., limited to Eight mares of approved breeding.

TERMS, $50 For the Season

Irv. H. Mulholland,
Owner.

Independence, Cal.

OTHELLO, 16,057
2-year-old record 2:28
2 year-old trial 2:23
2 year-old trial, ½ mile 1:08

SULTAN, 1,513
Record, 2:24
Sire of Stamboul 2:07¼
Saladin 2:05¾
Lucy R 2:18¾
Ruby 2:19¾
Bay Rose 2:20¼
and twenty-five in 2:30
and of the dams of
Regal Wilkes 2:17½
Glendine 2:20

ATALANTA
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.
Dam of Othello (2) 2:28
Atalanta Wilkes (2) 2:29½
and full sister to
Beautiful Bells 2:29¼
Dam of six in the 2:30 list, including Belleflower (2) 2:21¾
and Bell Bird, yearling 2:26¼

LITTLE SKIP
Dam of Jarvis, 16,239

ODD FELLOW, 15,265
Sire of Riceta 2:21¾
Oliver J 2:22
Roxey 2:22
Danger 2:26¼
Odd 2:28

SKIPPER

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and
Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HUSSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder.
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
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INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
I. H. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.
FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT.

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THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
30-tf A. J. DAVIS, Independence.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
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First-class Turnouts of Every Kind.
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

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$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
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New Furniture,
Low Rates
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Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

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BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

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INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
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PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.

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ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 6 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SELBY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

MONDAY, April 2, 1894.

Estate of Wm. A. Greenly, deceased—Filed proof of death. Filed order appointing administrator.

THURSDAY, April 5, 1894.

Estate of John Wallace, deceased—Filed final account and petition for distribution.

FRIDAY, April 6, 1894.

Estate of G. W De La Matyr, deceased—Filed petition for order setting aside personal property for use of family.

Bar silver, 59½.

The political bee is assuming lively proportions.

Mrs. J. B. Steward of Big Pine was in town yesterday.

Clark Young passed through town yesterday on his way south.

Charley Meroney came up from Keeler yesterday, returning to-day.

W. H. Walker, the sage of Olancha, spent the week at Independence.

W. K. Miller and others have a telephone line nearly completed to Redrock.

Mrs. N. E. Conklin is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Yaney, at Bishop.

T. C. Boland has returned from his visit to San Francisco. His health is greatly improved.

Neil McLain has completed his ditch camp at Georges Creek and will break ground next week.

Mrs. M. Lewis has been awarded the Hospital contract and I. J. Woodin M. D. appointed County Physician.

Irv. H. Mulholland has been appointed Register of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, vice C. W. Craig—resigned.

The signal service station at Keeler has been dismantled, all instruments and documents being forwarded to Washington.

S. G. Sneden Esq. came down from Bishop on Wednesday on business in the Superior Court. He expects to return tomorrow.

E. Robinson shipped his cattle from Mojave last Monday. They were said to be the finest lot of beef ever shipped from there.

Several petitions for new roads in the vicinity of Big Pine have been granted by the Board. Full particulars will be given next week.

F. Batchelder of Oakland arrived at Independence yesterday. He expects to remain in the Valley some time looking for a suitable place to locate.

Hon. A. J. Gould came in from Darwin early in the week. He has been in very poor health for a long time and is here for medical treatment.

H. M. Yerington, Superintendent of the Carson and Colorado Railroad, arrived at Independence with a party of friends. They returned the same day.

Frank Williams, formerly of Bishop, arrived from Los Angeles Wednesday. He says the lack of rain in Southern California will cause great loss to farmers there.

Jewett Adams has been appointed Superintendent of the mint at Carson and Hirsh Harris refiner. Both men are strong silver partizans and the appointments give excellent satisfaction.

Several strangers, mostly Eastern men, went north on Thursday's train looking for land in Owens Valley. There will be many people coming to the Valley during the coming summer for that purpose.

The Georges Creek school, S. W. Austin, teacher, closed last Friday with appropriate exercises. Mr. Austin has given excellent satisfaction and the pupils have made good advancement under his tuition.

The lower road at Camp Independence has been drained and graded and is now in good condition for travel. Supervisor Uhlmeyer has constantly endeavored to keep the roads in his district in as good condition as the funds would allow.

CAUTION.

My wife, Maud B. Day, having left my bed and board without any cause whatever, and against my consent, I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract from and after this date.

CHARLES E. DAY.

Dated March 23, 1894.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, April 2, 1894.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, convened in regular session pursuant to law.

Present, Supervisors A. C. Freeman, Frank Fitzgerald, W. H. Uhlmeyer, John Wilson and Robert Love, Chairman.

Minutes of January 6th, 1894, being the last day's proceedings of regular session were read and approved.

Whereupon Board adjourned to meet Tuesday, April 3, 1894, at hour of 9:30 o'clock a. m.

R. LOVE, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

TUESDAY, April 3, 1894. 9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, convened at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Freeman, Fitzgerald, Uhlmeyer, Wilson and Chairman Love.

Board proceeded to examine coyote scalps and affidavits therefor on file and ordered certificates issued as follows:

NAME.	NO. SCALPS.	AM'T.
Sam Hutchinson	1	$5 00
Frank E Jim	1	5 00
Frank E Jim	3	15 00
J E Sheppard	3	15 00
Indian Bob	9	45 00
Indian Bob	5	25 00
Samuel Piper	4	20 00
Total	26	130 00

Whereupon the scalps were destroyed by fire as by law directed.

Petition of representatives of estate of Isaac Harris, deceased, praying for rebate of taxes collected upon property doubly assessed being under consideration it was ordered that the sum of $10.97 be refunded out of the Unapportioned fund and $2.60 out of the Independence School Fund.

Upon petition of George Huckaby it was ordered that the S ½ of S E ¼, N E ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Section 20, Township 6 South, Range 33 E, M. D. M., be set apart from Bishop School District and joined to Station School District.

Upon petition of citizens of portions of Irving and Bishop School Districts it was ordered that a portion of each of said Districts be set off into a new school district to be known as Riverside School District, the same being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the Southeast corner of Section 28, Township 6 South, Range 32 E, M. D. M., thence due East along the section line to the Southeast corner of Section 29, Tp 6 S, R 32 E, M. D. M.; thence due North to the North boundary line of Inyo county; thence west along said boundary line to the North-west corner of Section 4, Tp 6 S, R 32 E, M. D. M., thence along the section line to the place of beginning, save and except the lands included in the above described boundaries designated as follows: S ½ of S E ¼, N E ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Section 20, Tp 6 S, R 33 E, M. D. M., heretofore detached from Bishop and annexed to Station School District.

Upon examination claims were allowed as follows:

On General Expense fund:

	Claim.	Allowed
J Brown, cementing vault	$12 00	$12 00
Clay Hampton, Bd Educat'n	42 00	38 40
H H Howell " "	42 60	42 60
H H Howell, Coroner	12 25	11 25
F E Densmore, Bd Educat'n	30 30	30 30
A Carlisle & Co., stationery	59 40	59 40
A C McDonald, J P fees	23 50	23 50
R K Love, Constable fees	6 50	6 50
J S Gorman, sunds	8 48	8 48
D J Hession, sunds	21 90	21 90
L Wood, office supplies	22 75	22 75
A W Eibeshutz, cement etc	49 73	49 73

Board took recess until 1:30 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened, all members present as before.

Independence Water Co	13 00	13 00
G W Brady, Janitor	90 00	90 00
Mrs S C Mulholland, Bd Ed	30 30	30 30
I H Mulholland, advt etc	204 70	204 70
P A Chalfant, sunds	3 00	3 00
J W Murphy, repairing	3 00	3 00
Wm Smale, repairing jail	5 00	3 00
J E Dunlap, supplies	16 00	16 00
W A Chalfant, printing	62 75	62 75
W T Bunney, postage	5 75	5 75
Nathan Rhine, supplies	7 75	7 75
O I Mairs, boarding prisoners	58 78	58 78

On Hospital fund:

Perry McMurry, burial exp	12 00	10 00
L L Woodin, Co Physician	125 00	110 00
Henry Levy, conveying sick	5 00	3 00
John B Clarke " "	3 60	3 60
Mrs. M Lewis, Hos contrct	263 50	259 90
Nathan Rhine, Hos supplies	17 55	17 55

Board adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, April 4, 1894.

R. LOVE, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY April 4, 1894. 9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, convened pursuant to adjournment.

Present Supervisors Freeman, Fitzgerald Uhlmeyer, Wilson and Chairman Love.

Claims were examined and allowed as follows:

On General Expense fund:

P W Forbes, trav. exp. etc	$25 00	$25 00
John Keegan, hauling	1 00	1 00

Claim of J. W. Claussen in sum of $50 "for crippling mare in culvert sufficient to cause death" being under consideration, it was—

Moved by Supervisor Freeman, seconded by Uhlmeyer, that said claim be laid over until next regular meeting.

Upon amendment moved by Fitzgerald seconded by Wilson the claim was rejected by the following vote:

Ayes: Wilson, Fitzgerald, Uhlmeyer.

Nays: Freeman, Love.

Claim of John Keegan for conveying indigent sick allowed on Hospital fund for $1.50.

Petition of Wm. Arcularius relative to special school tax in sum of $4.40 erroneously levied and collected being considered it was ordered that County Auditor draw warrant upon Independence Bond fund for said amount in favor of petitioner.

Upon petition of the Independence Water Company that rates be and are fixed for the ensuing year as follows:

Each hotel, 10 rooms and under, per week	$1 00
Each hotel, 10 rooms and under 30, per week	2 50
Livery stable	1 00
Corral	50
Wash house	1 50
Brewery	2 00
Family use, for all domestic purposes	50
Irrigating garden, each lot	25
Water per 1,000 gallons, owner to pay for meter	50
For Court House and grounds, per week	1 00
For each store per week	50
For each saloon per week	50

Upon application of J. Y. Ashmore the rates of toll upon the Deep Spring and Big Pine Toll Road were and are established for the ensuing year as follows:

Each wagon and pair of horses	$1 00
Each additional pair of horses	50
Each horse and rider	25
Each pack animal	12½
Loose stock per head	10
Sheep, goats and swine per head	05

Ordered that County Auditor draw warrant monthly on Hospital fund in name of J. J. Stewart in sum of $10 for support of Mrs. Pedro Garcia, an aged indigent person.

At hour of 12 o'clock noon the Board took recess until 1:15 p. m., at which time it convened, all the members thereof being present.

Petition of electors of Citrus praying for the establishment of a new voting precinct was ordered returned for correction.

Application of J. H. Shannon for rebate of taxes rejected.

Petition of citizens praying for selection and appointment of "County Board of Horticultural Commissioners" read and moved and seconded that said petition be rejected.

Ayes: Uhlmeyer, Fitzgerald, Love.

Nay: Freeman. Absent, Wilson.

P. H. Mack appeared before the Board and submitted the following:

The Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, Cal.

Gentlemen:—At your last meeting you appropriated the sum of $300 for the purpose of making an exhibit of Inyo County products at the Mid-winter Fair, and said sum was handed to me for the above purpose. I have returned the sum to the County Treasurer for the reason that the Committee in charge of the exhibit have sufficient funds without said $300.

P. H. MACK.

April 3, 1894.

Appointment of members of the County Board of Education being in order and under consideration Mamie E. Coughlin and F. E. Densmore were duly appointed members thereof to serve for the term of two years, beginning July 1, 1894.

Claim of J. H. Shannon, County Superintendent and member Board of Education for $55.50 allowed in the sum of $52.75.

Board adjourned until 9 o'clock a. m., April 5, 1894.

R. LOVE, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

A Desert Tragedy.

A correspondent writing from Mojave says: "A man named Thomas Keefe just came in and reports finding the body of Cramer close to Indian Wells, about six miles from Granite Wells. This Mr. Cramer started from here about the 18th or 19th of March for Slate Range with a four horse team loaded with a gasoline engine and provisions. Indian Tom from Panamint, with three young bucks, left Daggett with quite a number of unloaded jacks a few days prior to this man's death, and they were seen going away from Indian Wells with their jacks well loaded. The supposition is that they killed the man. A man named Wilson came up a short time after the killing, saw the dead man and buried him. He then took the man's two mules and went on his way, leaving the wagon and two horses. Mr. Keefe, who is an old mountaineer, came in from there to-day to make this report. We have telegraphed the Associated Press and the Sheriff of San Bernardino. We know Panamint Tom to be a bad Indian, still he may not have committed this crime. Had this Mr. Wilson not been so scared he might have made an examination and obtained some clue to the guilty parties."

Meteorological Summary.

Following is the report of the Weather Bureau Observer at Keeler, Cal., for the month of March, 1894.

Mean barometer	29.96
Highest barometer	30.34
Lowest barometer	29.51
Mean temperature	51°
Highest temperature, on 25th	78°
Lowest temperature, on 20th	24°
Greatest daily range of temperature	39°
Least daily range of temperature	9°
Mean temperature of this month for eight years	52°

Prevailing direction of wind, East.
Total movement of wind, 6267 miles.
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 60 miles NW on 17th.
Total precipitation, .01 inches.

Number of days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation fell	1
Number of clear days	17
Partly cloudy days	8
Cloudy days	6

Dates of frost, 5th.

P. T. JENKINS, Observer, Weather Bureau.

To The Public.

Inyo's representative at the Midwinter Fair, Mr. G. P. Rixford, has informed the Executive Committee that the space is now ready for the reception of exhibits. Parties having anything to exhibit will kindly leave the same with the representative in their vicinity for shipment. Bring on all you have. Small exhibits from all will make up a large general display. The following are authorized to receive exhibits: John Bourland, Bishop; R. W. Thomas, Big Pine; A. W. Eibeshutz, Independence; E. H. Edwards, Lone Pine.

P. H. MACK, Chairman.

BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

Directors' Meeting.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of Agricultural District No. 18 was held at Indepence last Monday evening. T. F. A. Connelly was elected President to serve for the ensuing year. It was ordered that the next fair be held at Independence. It was decided that the Fair Directors would have nothing to do with races unless the town would raise an amount which in their estimation would justify it. All holders of outstanding warrants are requested to present the same for payment. The usual committees were appointed for the ensuing year and the Board adjourned.

Old type metal for sale.

Ship

Your Fruit and Produce

TO

HENRY EATON & CO.

513 and 515 Front Street,
San Francisco.

AND RECEIVE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

They Either Buy Outright or Handle On Commission.

CAR LOAD LOTS A SPECIALTY.

COMMISSION FOR HANDLING

CAR LOTS 2°|₀ SMALL LOTS, 4°|₀

Send for Their Price List.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

MONEY Beginners earn from $23 to $50 per week, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you employment, and will teach you free. You work in your own locality, wherever you live. Both sexes, all ages. We start you. No risk. Can work in spare time, or all the time. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

The Newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
C. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator, insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons. j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrives— p m
Mound House		10:50 a. m		5 55 p. m.
Dayton		11:30 a. m.		5:20 p. m.
Wabuska		1 35 p. m		3:15 a. m.
Hawthorne		4 50 p. m		12.00 m.
Luning		6:35 p. m.		10:15 a. m.
Sodа Springs		7:15 p. m.		9:35 a. m.
Belleville		8 25 p m.		8:15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	9.10 p. m	Lv.	6:45 a. m.
		No. 3.		No.
		Leave—		Arrives— a m.
Belleville		8 35 a. m		5:35 p m.
Benton		12:05 p. m		1 45 p m.
Bishop Creek		2:10p m.		11:11 a m.
Alvord		3.00 p. m		10:10 a m.
Independence		4 35 p. m.		8 40 a m.
Lone Pine		5:25p. m.		7:45 a. m
Keeler	Ar.	6:15 p. m.	Lv.	7:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (38 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro

feb12tf

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

WINES,
LIQUORS,
& CGARS

The most careful attention given to the the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE!

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 td

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A RITTENHOUSE CLOCK.

By JNO. GILMER SPEED.

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CHAPTER I.

The colonel, putting the money away and giving a receipt, called John Carlisle.

In a very quiet village in the hills of New Jersey Dr. William Curtis, of New York, has made a summer home for himself and his family, which is increasing in a way unhappily out of fashion now, when a man with two or three children thinks he has a quiver full and is content with that number instead of the baker's dozen of youngsters which as a rule in the olden time came to make the homes glad and left no room at the firesides for pampered poodles and snarling pugs. I found the doctor sitting on his lawn the other day, and as his children played about him in the grass he sucked contentedly upon an old German pipe and looked very little like the precise Dr. Curtis whose brougham is to be seen all winter long hurrying through Fifth and Madison avenues in the neighborhood known as Murray Hill.

When I have met Dr. Curtis in New York, on the streets or at the club his manner has always seemed to me very formal and cold, and I was most agreeably surprised at his genial cordiality when I found him in the country. He was bred in the country, and I am satisfied now that his formality in town and seeming coldness are but the manner of a very busy man, who is more or less preoccupied with the affairs which crowd his time. All this is thrown off in the country, and in manner he is as different as in appearance. The countryman, suppressed in town, reasserts himself with country surroundings, and there is not a simpler hospitality to be found at any farmhouse in the neighborhood than is dispensed by the busy and prosperous city physician in his village cottage.

"I am glad to hear that you have come to Nearbye to live. Come in," was the doctor's greeting, as he rose from his easy chair and took off his broad brimmed straw hat. Shortly after I had taken my seat I heard the very musical bell of a clock strike five times, and the exceptional clearness and mellowness of the tone moved me to remark it.

"Ah, you must see that clock," said the doctor with evident pride, "it has just been set up here. It is a Rittenhouse, and there is a most interesting story connected with it."

The old clock was in one corner of the dining room, the low ceiling of which barely gave room for the handsome mahogany case in which was housed the skillfully constructed handiwork of the great clockmaker of Philadelphia. The date on the dial was 1751, and this clock must therefore have been one of the earliest made by that master of the craft. This was certainly a splendid specimen of cabinet work, too, and the rich colors glistened with mellow luster, and the brass trimmings and eagle clawfeet shone in brilliant harmony. The full, round face at the top indicated the harvest moon, which was then making the summer evenings glorious with a flood of silver light.

That clock was made for my great-grandfather—said Dr. Curtis—and for one hundred and thirty-nine years it has been in the family doing continuous service. It was first set up in my great-grandfather's house in Germantown, near Philadelphia, and there it staid till his death, when his eldest son, my grandfather, took it to his place in northern New York. There it staid till I brought it here a few weeks ago.

The two most interesting events of its history happened—he continued—about sixty years ago, and then again while my wife and myself were spending our honeymoon at my grandfather's place about ten years since. My grandfather had a large estate, and besides being engaged in converting his vast forests into lumber he had a general store, in which was kept a very miscellaneous stock, suitable for the needs of the primitive people who dwelt thereabouts. To them he sold his goods, but much of the trade was in barter. Sugar and coffee he exchanged for furs and skins, and so on. He was also something of a banker, and in the old counting room, which occupied the back part of the store, from which it was separated by a partition, the most notable objects were this old clock and a strong box made of heavy oak and strongly bound with iron straps. This box was neither fire nor burglar proof, but it answered the purpose in the absence of anything better, and in it were kept money and valuable papers.

In 1830—continued Dr. Curtis—my grandfather had in his employ a young Scotchman, John Carlisle, who had been in America three or four years, and during all of that time in the service of Col. Curtis. Carlisle was a man of good education, having studied in the University of Edinburgh, but he was entirely without fortune. He had come to America to make his way and was studying law while earning his living as clerk and bookkeeper for my grandfather. He lived in the family of his employer and was treated with much kindness and consideration. He was a particular favorite with my grandmother, who considered him a model of sturdy manhood. His ambition at that time was to save enough money to enable him to go to one of the law schools and qualify himself for the practice of the law. In this he had her warm sympathy and she did all that she could to make his work pleasant. Late one afternoon in midwinter, when darkness settles down long before supper time, a man called on the colonel and paid to him $2,000 in gold. The money was in a canvas bag, originally made for holding shot, and the colonel, after putting the money away and giving a receipt for it, called John Carlisle and instructed him to make the proper entry in the books. He then closed up the strong box, put on his fur coat and went home, leaving Carlisle to close the store before supper.

CHAPTER II.

A day or two after this the colonel was to take a trip in a sleigh to Albany, the business center of that section, and he meant to take several thousand dollars to deposit in the bank. At the breakfast by candle light the colonel directed Carlisle to get out of the strong box the bags containing the gold he was to carry to Albany, and among the sums indicated was that in the bag he had recently received. Carlisle did not return to the house at once, as he was expected to do, and the colonel went over to the store to see what detained him. He found Carlisle on his knees before the strong box with the books and papers all removed from it, and nervously searching for something. His face was pale, and his hands trembled.

"What's the matter, John?" the colonel asked.

"What's the matter, John?" the colonel asked.

"I—I—can't find the $2,000 you got from Joshua Jones," stammered Carlisle in a scared way.

"What, what's that?" exclaimed the colonel loudly.

"I've looked everywhere," said Carlisle faintly.

"You need not look everywhere, young man, for I put it just here," said the colonel sternly, as he indicated a certain compartment with his finger.

"These," said John Carlisle, spreading his hands and pointing to the books, papers and bags of coin on the floor in front of the strong box, "are all that I found in the box when I opened it this morning, and Joshua Jones' bag is not here."

"Let's see, let's see," said the colonel; "get the cash book."

The two men went to work at the books, verifying the entries and additions. It only took half an hour to satisfy the colonel that everything was all right, with the exception of the Joshua Jones bag, which contained $2,000.

"This looks bad, John," the colonel said.

"My God, yes!" said Carlisle desperately; "it looks bad; damnably bad for me. Col. Curtis, could you not have placed the bag somewhere else?"

"Oh, no; I placed it there; there can be no doubt of that."

There was a little pause and the colonel said:

"John, I shall not go to Albany this morning. I shall go and have the horses put away. While I am gone you make another search and see if you can't find that money."

The colonel left the store. He announced to his wife that his visit to Albany was postponed for a little while, and he sat down before the generous log fire in the dining room and smoked three pipes of tobacco before returning to the store. He has told me that he could not bring himself to believe that Carlisle had stolen the money, but he could see no other way out of it. He staid away from the store a long time, so that if Carlisle had taken the money he would have a chance to replace it. He had a genuine liking for the young Scotchman, and it hurt him dreadfully to think that the young fellow was dishonest. At length he went back to the store, in which were now the other clerks behind the long counter and several countrymen about the big Dutch stove. He walked through the store into the counting room. John Carlisle, pale as a ghost, knelt before the strong box still searching in the empty compartments for the unlucky bag of gold.

"I can't find it, sir," said he, as he rose from his knees and faced his employer.

"That is unfortunate," my grandfather replied with curt severity.

"It is evident, sir," said Carlisle, straightening himself to his full six feet and for the first time looking unexcited and calm, "that you suspect me of having robbed you."

"Have your legal studies, sir, taught you that it is a wise thing for a man to be his own accuser?" asked Col. Curtis.

"I do not accuse myself, sir," said Carlisle with dignity; "the circumstances do that, and your manner betrays your suspicion."

"There is no use for us to quibble over anything at this time. I have trusted you implicitly. This money was paid to me, and I placed it in the strong box. You and I are the only persons who have access to the box. The box has not been broken open and the money is gone. These are the facts."

"And they tell against me most damnably, sir; I grant all that. But, sir, I feel that it is due to myself and to the confidence that you have always placed in me to say that I have not taken the money. For the past two hours I have been trying to live over in my mind the whole of the interval between Josh Jones' visit and now, and I think I can recall every little circumstance, but I cannot recall ever to have seen the bag at all."

"Possibly Jones did not pay me the money?" said the colonel, with stern sarcasm.

"I intimate nothing of that kind, sir: all I know is that I never stole your money, and I don't believe I ever saw the bag that held it."

"These nice questions had better be discussed by less interested persons than you and I," said the colonel sternly.

"Very good, sir," responded Carlisle.

My grandfather—continued Dr. Curtis, when he had filled and lighted his German pipe—returned to his house in much trouble. He wished to consult his wife about the missing money. He found her in the sitting room, waiting to hear why the visit to Albany had been postponed. He told her about it, and she, too, saw that he suspected that John Carlisle had stolen the money.

"William," she said very gravely, "I don't for an instant believe that John Carlisle took that money!"

"I certainly don't like to believe it myself, but I can't help it. How can I get around believing it? Why don't you believe it?"

"I don't know why, but I feel that he did not do it; I am sure that he could not do it; I know he did not do it."

"How do you know it?"

"Because he said he did not, and then no man with an eye like his could be a thief."

"Well, Maria," said the colonel, "your intuitions are usually pretty accurate, and have great weight with me; what shall I do? I can't keep John around here with such a suspicion hanging over him."

"I don't know, I am sure; I shall go and talk to John about it."

And my grandmother, who was a young woman then, threw a shawl over her head and shoulders, and went over to the store. She staid in the counting room for two hours with Carlisle, and they came out together and went to the house. John Carlisle went to his room, and she joined her husband in the sitting room.

"Well?" asked the colonel.

"John did not take that money, William."

"How do you know?"

"He has told me so."

"Oh!"

"William, your suspicions do a good man a great wrong. I am perfectly sure that he is as innocent as a babe unborn."

"Well, Maria, it may be as you say, but I don't see how I can feel the same toward John and have him about here when I have not the same faith in the inexplicable as you have."

"No, I would not have him stay here either, it would not be just to him; but he does not like to go away with such a suspicion hanging over him. I have come to ask you to ratify a proposition I have made to John for him to go to Albany and finish his law course as best he can. He will only go, however, on condition that he shall be upon parole and report regularly so that he may learn if the money ever be found, or be in reach if you should ever wish to prosecute him."

"So you wish to make such an arrangement?" asked the colonel, with a suspicion of sarcasm in his tone.

"Don't you think well of it?"

"I don't know that it is not my duty to have that young man arrested at once and prosecuted," said the colonel, "but I shall do as you suggest, for, Maria, I never knew your intuition to be at fault, just as I never knew you to be able to give the reason for the faith that is in you," and the colonel smiled on his comely young wife, and seemed glad to dismiss from his mind all responsibility for the disagreeable incidents of the morning.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

High prices are sometimes paid by Australian sheep growers for thoroughbred rams. A breeder named Russell once gave $5,000 for an animal bred in Victoria. This is because Australian bred sheep, when inbred for three or four generations, lose their wool and become hairy. A somewhat similar change is observed in rabbits. To check this tendency sheep herders import thoroughbred rams and pay almost any price.—London Truth.

Sunset

Collection of SWEET PEAS

DIRECT FROM THE CALIFORNIA GROWERS

A large packet each of 25 New and Distinct Varieties mailed for 75c.

Sunset Seed & Plant Co.

(Sherwood Hall Nursery Co.)

SAN FRANCISCO

ITALIAN BRIGANDS.

Their Relations With the People Are of a Most Friendly Character.

Ansuini, Tiburzi and Fioravanti are the names of the brigands actually in the exercise of their calling. The last remains of a famous race, their names enjoy in Latium and on the confines of Tuscany a certain renown and an undeniable popularity. A few years back they had a numerous band of associates. Death and the galley have by degrees reduced their number. Domenico Tiburzi, the most formidable of the three, was a cowherd at Cellere.

In 1872, at 25 years of age, he had his first differences with the law—a highway robbery, an extortion and a murder. Taken and condemned to penal servitude for life, in January, 1874, he escaped from the salt mines of Corneto Tarquina. From then until now he has remained at large, eluding all efforts to capture him. The forest was and is now his refuge, his kingdom. There, between Civita Vecchia and Grosseto, in the wide solitudes of the macchia, he has lived for 20 years, defying the spies and the rewards offered by the public authorities.

Tiburzi, strong in his refuge and in his terrible fame, which he takes good care every now and then to renew, lives—permit the expression—as a man of honor. He does not rob; he does not steal; he does not harm any one. He levies taxes after his own fashion. The wealthy of the neighboring districts pay him every month a fixed contribution—money, wine, bread, weapons and tobacco. In recompense he guarantees the safety both of their lives and of their property. In short, he acts as a kind of public guardian for them in the macchia.

The relations between the brigand and the people are of a most friendly description. The poor, when destitute of food, come to Tiburzi. He also gives them coin, with which he is always well provided. Do not imagine that such amicable relations exist only with the poor and uneducated country people.

It is the rich land owners who pay most willingly the tax which brings them an entire security for their rural property. But woe to the spy! Sooner or later, be it from afar or near, the terrible hand of the brigand strikes him, and an atrocious vengeance rouses the authorities and convinces the unbelievers of the existence of the legendary brigand. In this way Tiburzi lives. Seventeen different warrants hang over him, but excepting the first crimes, the others are all for acts of vengeance against supposed or dreaded spies.—Chambers' Journal.

A Boom In Whitewash.

A missionary stationed at one of the South Sea islands determined to give his residence a coat of whitewash. To obtain this, in the absence of lime, coral was reduced to powder by burning. The natives watched the process of burning with interest, believing that the coral was being cooked for them to eat. Next morning they beheld the missionary's cottage glittering in the rising sun white as snow. They danced, they sang, they screamed with joy. The whole island was in confusion. Whitewash became the rage. Happy was the coquette who could enhance her charms by a daub of the white brush. Contentions arose. One party urged their superior rank; another obtained possession of the brush, and valiantly held it against all comers; a third tried to upset the tub to obtain some of the cosmetic. To quiet the hubbub more whitewash was made, and in a week not a hut, a domestic utensil, a war club or a garment but was as white as snow; not an inhabitant but had his skin painted with grotesque figures; not a pig that was not whitened, and mothers might be seen in every direction capering joyously and yelling with delight in the contemplation of the superior beauty of their whitewashed babes.—Missionary Chronicle.

Marine Engines For Land Service.

An interesting departure in engineering is the introduction of marine engines for land service. One of the great electric illuminating companies, it appears, has adopted them in its work, and concerning their economy in respect to space and power it is reported that the land engine takes up some ten times as much space as a marine engine, and the marine quadruple expansion engine has ten times the heating surface of the land engine. Further, the new quadruplex two crank expansion engine is twice as powerful as the triple expansion three crank engine, occupies also 30 per cent less room and carries regularly 210 pounds of steam. The land engine carries only 80 or 90 pounds of steam and gets one horsepower out of from 4 to 10 pounds of anthracite coal, while the quadruple expansion marine engine develops one horsepower out of 1¼ pounds of Welsh coal—that is, according to these data, the land engine requires from two to four times as much coal as the marine engine to produce the same power.—Age of Steel.

Tennyson's Memory.

Tennyson, when a young man, had a strong liking for Gray, and classed him and Burns as the two greatest lyric poets of any age or country. He much loved some of Burns' poetry. But before all Tennyson placed his Bible. He had also a great liking for Dante's "Inferno," and knew it line for line. He would boast in his pleasant way that if any one read one line he could give the next from memory. And he invariably did it.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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S. F. N. U. No. 611. New Series No. 10

The Admiral Cigarettes are superior to all others.

The cause of woman can't advance as it should until the kitchen is made perfect and the American stomach made sound.

THE BEST TEACHER.

The Arabs say that the best Teacher is Time. That is true, especially when year after year enforces the same lesson. For more than thirty years ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS have been in use in every part of the world, and the testimony is universal as to their value as an external remedy for pains of every kind in the back, chest and side. Some people have learned the lesson so well that they try to imitate them, and the result is a host of counterfeits, all pretending to be just as good as ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, and unconscious that by this very statement they acknowledge that ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS hold the first place. Be sure and get the genuine.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS always act uniformly.

You must climb by your own strength and will power. The whole world will help when you are going down.

AN UNSEEN ENEMY

Is more to be dreaded than an open and visible one. That subtile and lurking foe, which under the generic name of malaria manifests itself, when it clutches us in its tenacious grasp, in the various forms of chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague or ague cake, can only be effectually guarded against by fortifying the system against its insidious attacks with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a thorough antidote to the poison of miasma in the system, and a safeguard against it thoroughly to be relied upon. In the event of a malarious attack, avoid poisoning your system with quinine, and use instead this wholesome remedy, unobjectionable in taste and far more efficacious than any drug. Use the Bitters for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, kidney complaints and rheumatism.

Willie—Aunty, what do they call the man who hunts up the taxes? Aunt Sarah—Taxidermist, my course; because he skins everybody.

$100 REWARD $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The most delicate, the most sensible of all pleasures, consist in promoting the pleasures of others.

For Throat Diseases and Coughs, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," like all other *really good* things, are imitated, and purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine article prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS.

The sad consequences of defection in principle is corruption in practice.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

Try Germes for Breakfast.

Babies

ought to be fat. They are sickly when thin and thin when their food does not nourish them.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites, makes babies fat and well, strengthens growing children and nourishes mothers. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

Miss E. Irena Harris
Irving, Oregon.

Fought for Life

Long Siege of Dangerous Illness

Given Health and Strength by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have been through a terrible siege of illness, and owe my present health to Hood's Sarsaparilla. First, I was taken sick with measles, and on the eighth day the doctor said I had bronchitis following that complaint. In a short time lung fever developed, and I was in a serious condition for quite a while. When I began to get a little better, my friends thought that if I ever got up I would have Consumption. I had such a terrible cough and threw off twice my weight. After an attack of the grip I was very weak and did not gain health at all until I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had no appetite for anything, and was sick at my stomach continually. Before I had taken one bottle there was A Change for the Better. The second bottle did for me what no medicine had ever done. It gave me strength and brought my general health up to where it was two weeks before I was taken with the measles. I have now finished my third bottle, and feel strong and well. I shall always thank to Hood's Sarsaparilla." E. IRENA HARRIS, Irving, Oregon.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

"German Syrup"

Regis Leblanc is a French Canadian store keeper at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Quebec, Can., who was cured of a severe attack of Congestion of the Lungs by Boschee's German Syrup. He has sold many a bottle of German Syrup on his personal recommendation. If you drop him a line he'll give you the full facts of the case direct, as he did us, and that Boschee's German Syrup brought him through nicely. It always will. It is a good medicine and thorough in its work.

Dr. Evory's California Catarrh Remedy. Trade Mark. The Great Cure for Catarrh, Deafness, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Headache, Fetid, Sickening Breath; Restores the Voice, Sense of Smell etc. Price 50c, all druggists or mail. A. F. EVORY & CO., Props., 362 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LARGEST STOCK, LARGEST STORE, LOWEST PRICES, CARPETS, BEDDING, FURNITURE, Counters, Show-Cases, BARS. New and Second-hand. J. NOONAN, 1017 to 1023 Mission St., Open Evenings. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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IT RELAXES, SOOTHES, HEALS, CURES.

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SAPOLIO

'TIS CHEAPER IN THE END.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING For sale by all Druggists. 25 Cents a bottle.

YOU Want the Best. Send for our Catalogue of INCUBATORS. Best Makes, Low Prices, *Easy Payments*. Address W. C. BEACH, Ripon, California.

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50c. and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Prop'rs., Cleveland, Ohio.

YOU CAN GET IT —if it's anything for the garden—from the SUNSET SEED AND PLANT CO. (Sherwood Hall Nursery Co.) 427-9 SANSOME ST. SAN FRANCISCO. *Seed Farm and Nurseries: - - - Menlo Park.* You have the Earth We have the Seed

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Gas or Gasoline Engine.

Your Wife can run it. It Cannot Explode. No Batteries or Electric Spark.

PALMER & REY, San Francisco, Cal. and Portland, Or.

Smoke the Admiral Cigarettes and be happy.

FERRY'S SEEDS

Are just what every sower needs. The merits of Ferry's Seeds form the foundation upon which has been built the largest seed business in the world. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1894 contains the sum and substance of the latest farming knowledge. Free for the asking.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WE WANT YOU TO WORK FOR US thus making $12 TO $35 PER WEEK; parties preferred who can furnish a horse and trave through the country; a team, though, is not necessary; a few vacancies in towns and cities; spare hours may be used to good advantage. B. F. JOHNSON & Co., 11th and Main Street, Richmond, Va.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $5, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

A beautiful picture with each package of the Admiral Cigarettes.

CLIP, SAVE AND SEND TO US

A completeset of our 12 advertisements, of which this is No. 1, The sets worth $25, and we will allow you that amount for it in the following way. *If sent in all at one time by a regular subscriber to this paper immediately after the last one appears, together with the name and address of both subscriber and paper, and dates of papers from which they are clipped,* WE WILL ALLOW YOU $25 TOWARD THE PURCHASE OF ONE OF OUR NEW, LARGE SIZE, ALL STEEL FEED CUTTERS WORTH $40. Only one Feed Cutter to any one person.

This makes the cash payment only $15 for this Feed Cutter, which will be found as superior to any now in use as the Aermotor was to anything in existence when it first appeared, and will drive from the field all competitors and take and hold the trade in Feed Cutters as the Aermotor, the Aermotor Steel Fixed and Steel Tilting Tower have in Windmills and Towers.

The talent which the Aermotor Company has shown in revising, recuitomizing, getting and holding the windmill business of the world, can be turned to many fields in the agricultural implement line and it proposes to show what it can do by taking up a number of articles, making them of steel and putting them in their final shape at a single stroke, as was done in the case of the Windmill and Steel Tower, and it proposes to furnish them at a greatly reduced price.

This Feed Cutter, for the present, will only be furnished on the above terms. THESE TERMS GIVE TO THIS SERIES OF 12 ADVERTISEMENTS A CASH VALUE OF $25. We shall offer other articles for which we will accept these advertisements or single copies of them, in part payment. One will be a Steel Hand Truck, in which we feel a special pride in showing our skill as revisers and improvers of staple articles. The cash requirement with this will be ridiculously small.

The third advertisement in this series will show a Steel Circular Saw and Frame, for farm and sawyers use. It is a PERFECT POLE SAW WITH PERFECT SAFETY GUARDS, and runs with very much less power than ordinary band saws and has a better saw. THIS $40 SAW AND FRAME WILL BE GIVEN FOR $15 AND FIVE COPIES CLIPPED AS ABOVE OF ADVERTISEMENT No. 2.

In localities where we can we are going to make liberal offers to accept copies of these advertisements in part payment for Windmills. If you have any thought of using a windmill this year *write us at once*, stating what you think you will need, whether Pumping or Geared, and if possible we will make you a liberal offer.

The past year, though one of unparalleled financial disturbance and business depression was one of great prosperity to the Aermotor Co. The fact that the Aermotor Co. in the past six years has Lowered the Cost of Wind Power to the Consumer to One-Sixth of its former Price has rebounded greatly to its benefit and has brought to its factory an enormous volume of business. Even at the very low prices at which we sell Steel Windmills and Steel Towers, made in the most perfect manner, of the most perfect material and GALVANIZED AFTER COMPLETION, THUS PERFECTLY PROTECTING EVERY PORTION OF THE METAL, it is possible to save a few cents on each outfit, and these few cents on the enormous number of outfits are wholly satisfactory to the Aermotor Co., which has always derived more pleasure from the service it has rendered a great number of people and from the pride it takes in doing well whatever it puts its hands to, than from the money it makes from its enterprise.

This year, because it buys its material more cheaply and expects an enormous increase in its ever growing business, it offers its patrons a vast increase in the quantity and quality of material employed in the construction of its Steel Towers. The accompanying diagram, 2 1-2 x 2 1-2 shows the smallest angle that will be used by it in the corner posts of Towers even for the 8-ft. wheel. For the 16-ft. we use 4 x 4. Thousands of tons of Angles for Towers, cold-rolled and very straight and perfect are now being delivered at our works. Others who have a few tons, and therefore a year's supply of 2 x 2 angle which they are using for 8-ft., 10-ft., and even for 12-ft. wheels, will read this paragraph with surprise and sorrow, since we have not previously given them any information concerning what we will use for '94.

The Aermotor Co. proposes to distribute $500 IN CASH IN PRIZES for the best essays written by the wife, son or daughter of a farmer or user of a windmill, answering the question, "WHY SHOULD I USE AN AERMOTOR?" For conditions of competition and amounts and numbers of prizes send for particulars to the Aermotor Co., Chicago, or to its branches, at San Francisco, Kansas City, Lincoln, Neb., Sioux City, Iowa, Minneapolis, Buffalo, or 60 Park Place, New York City. Aermotors, Pumping and Geared same price, all Steel, all Galvanized After Completion, delivered free on cars at Chicago and shipped to any one, anywhere, at the following prices:

8-ft. $25. 12-ft. $50. 16-ft. $125.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, 50 per cent saved. FACTORY PRICES. Write for Catalogue or call.

Carts, - - $15 to $25
Buggies, - 75 to 100
Surries, - 125 to 160
Harness, - - 8 to 35

We ship everywhere. California Wagon & Carriage Co. 36½ Fremont Streeet, SAN FRANCISCO.

DOCTOR

Pardee's Remedy,

THE GREAT CURE —FOR— INDIGESTION

and Constipation.

A Regulator of the Liver and Kidneys

A SPECIFIC FOR

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Neuralgia,

And all other Blood and Skin Diseases.

It is a positive cure for all those Painful, Delicate Complaints and complicated troubles and Weaknesses common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

This remedy has been used in the hospitals throughout the old world for the past twenty-five years, as a specific for the above diseases, and it has and will cure when all other so-called remedies fail.

The effect is immediate and lasting. Two or three doses of DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY taken daily keeps the blood cool, the liver and kidneys active, and will entirely eradicate from the system all traces of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or any other form of blood diseases.

Send for pamphlet of testimonials from those who have been cured by its use. Druggists sell it at $1.00 per bottle. Try it and be convinced. For sale by

MACK & CO.,

9 and 11 Front St., San Francisco.

KIDNEY

Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy Gravel, and Diabetes, are cured by

HUNT'S REMEDY

THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE.

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Bright's Disease, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Female Weakness, and Excesses.

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

HUNT'S REMEDY

ACTS AT ONCE on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action, and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Admiral Cigarettes are the best.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 50c. S. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

J R Turner

INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1894.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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INYO INDEPENDENT
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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AN UNGRATEFUL LISTENER.

He Wore a Wig Himself, but He Wasn't Interested In Wigs.

A cheerful looking citizen who had a firm grip on a strap in a State street cable car the other morning leaned down to speak to a seated but restless passenger wedged in between two larger men.

"That's a pretty good wig you're wearing, mister," he said, in a confidential tone, "but anybody can see that it's a wig"——

"Sir!"

"I say it's a pretty good wig, as wigs go, and I'm a judge of wigs. I've tried at least a dozen of them"——

"Sir, when I need any of your"——

"Not on my own head, of course. I never had occasion to use anything of the kind. But my grandmother"——

"Confound your grandmother, sir!"

"That's what I always used to say. She was rather hard to get along with. Nobody could please her. She didn't seem to appreciate kindness. You'd never get any thanks from her. She took everything as a matter of course. When she was about 60 years old, she took a notion her hair was too thin and she must have a wig. I argued with her, but it didn't do any good. She must have her hair trimmed short, and I must get her a wig"——

"I'd like to know, sir, what difference all this makes"——

"What difference? Bless your soul, it made a difference to me of $265, first and last. I had to buy her ever so many wigs in trying to suit her, and when you've worn a wig awhile it's dead stock. Wigs ain't returnable, you know. Finally she took a notion she'd be more comfortable if the hair that grew on her head was cut clear off. To humor her, I lathered her head all over and shaved it as clean and slick as a billiard ball. She seemed to like the feeling of it, and I had to shave her head regularly once a week for a month or two and then twice a week. It only made the hair grow faster and thicker. I had to keep buying new wigs for her all the time, too, mind you. This went on for a year or two.

"One day I had a fall and broke my right arm. I couldn't shave her head for six weeks, and she wouldn't let anybody else do it. At the end of that time she had a crop of hair as thick and abundant as Paderewski's, only it wasn't as long, you know, and it stuck straight up as stiff as a prize fighter's. She couldn't wear any of her wigs. The bristles stuck up through them like a porcupine's quills. I only mention this to show what can be done with soap and a razor. If you would just throw that wig of yours into the back alley and get some friend with a good razor to"——

With a snort of rage the other passenger tore himself loose from his environment and rushed from the car.

"That's all the thanks a man gets for trying to do some fellow being a good turn," said the cheerful looking citizen, straightening himself up and grabbing another strap.—Chicago Tribune.

Easily Arranged.

Mohammed—I should like greatly to play checkers with you, but we have no board.
Mahdi—I think here comes just what we want.

Mohammed—Your move, Mahdi!—Truth.

Ostracized.

Her despairing glance rested upon the limitless sea that compassed her about.

"Oh, cruel fate!" she moaned.

She drew her garments more closely about her and shivered.

"Alone, what have I to live for?"

Woe was in every accent of her voice.

"No more may I know human society."

Her glances rested, as has been stated, upon the limitless sea, but her thoughts were elsewhere.

In bitterness she was wondering what on earth possessed her to be vaccinated on the arm anyway.

Remarking to herself that it made her mad enough to eat shingle nails, she wended her way homeward.—Detroit News-Tribune.

Just the Same.

First Actor (pulling the trigger of a revolver six times)—Die, you miserable villain!

Second Actor—Your pistol has missed fire, Sir Rudolph, but I am smitten with remorse for my many crimes and will die according to your wish.

Then he rolled on the stage in agony and kicked like a bay steer, while the curtain slowly descended amid the cheers and laughter of the audience.—Texas Siftings.

A Poser.

Patrick McQuinn was brought up before the justice in the morning, and when asked his occupation by the clerk said he was a sailor.

"A sailor?" retorted the judge. "I don't believe you ever were at sea in your life."

"Will," replied the disgusted Irishman, "how does yer honor think I came over from Oireland—in a wagon?"—Harper's Bazar.

A Saving Clause.

Mrs. Unsophisticus—My husband may be a gambler, but he is very kind to dumb animals.

Mrs. Rightuptodate—What makes you think so?

Mrs. Unsophisticus—I overheard him tell the doctor that he sat eight hours in the club fattening up the kitty.—Life.

Plenty of Time.

Nodd—I met your wife down town this morning. She said she was going to look into one more dry goods store before she went home.

Todd—Then I needn't be in a hurry. I was afraid she might get there tonight before I did.—Cloak Review.

Asking Too Much.

"What will you give me to fast 30 days in your show?" said a professional faster to the proprietor of a circus.

"I'll give you 30 bob a week."

"Make it 30 bob a week and board and I'm with you."—Tit-Bits.

LORE OF SKULLS.

Great Story Tellers to Those Who Can Interpret Them.

IN A MUSEUM OF HUMAN OSTEOLOGY

Ancient Customs of Deforming the Head.—A Chat With a Professor of Skull-ology.

It is not generally known that probably the most complete museum of human osteology is located in Rochester under charge of Professor Charles H. Ward, who has an international reputation as an authority on this question. "Skulls are great story tellers," said Professor Ward. "For instance, the original of this cast of the top of a skull overturned the theories of half of Europe, and probably its discovery was the most sensational thing in the realm of science of the decade. Before this piece of bone, which you can hold in your hand, was discovered, nothing had been found which tended to show that human life existed in the preglacial period, in the days of the cave bear and other anteglacial fossils. Not only does the place where it was found indicate all this, but the skull comes nearer to supplying the much laughed at 'missing link' than anything ever before discovered. There is no question whatever that it is a portion of a human skull, but the forehead is lower than that of any normally developed skull ever found, and the superciliary or superorbital arch is heavier than ever before seen on a human skull. This is one of the most marked points of distinction between the skulls of a gorilla and of a man.

"You can see what I mean from this picture," continued Professor Ward. "The arch is that of the eyebrow, just over the eye socket.

"One of the most interesting things in the ology of skulls is the fashion of deforming the head prevailing among the savage races of North and South America. It is accomplished by pressure brought to bear on the skull through infancy. The cliff dwellers flattened the back of the head. Skulls have been found on an island in the gulf of Mexico which were divided into two lobes, evidently produced by fastening a strap from the back of the neck to the forehead of the infant. If there had been more travel in those days, the fashion might have spread. The fad of flattening the front of the head evidently prevailed among the ancient inhabitants of Peru, as the mummy remains clearly indicate, and this has led to a belief that there is some race connection between the ancient Peruvians and the Flathead Indians of today.

"You can see the effect produced by the process I have described from this picture. Were this deformity produced on the head of a grown man, it would be followed by insanity and death, but the brains of the infant gradually accommodate themselves to the new conditions, I should judge, however, that it would be difficult to have a very highly developed intellect with a skull of that shape. Here, you see, is the skull of a Peruvian lady of high rank. We know that this was some Inca queen by the pomp with which she was buried. She paid the usual tribute to fashion, or her parents did, in having her skull flattened up to the latest style.

"Here," said Professor Ward, "is the skull of a maiden of 18 years, who, with a number of her companions, was knocked in the head with an ax and was eaten on an island in New Zealand several centuries ago at a great feast."

"For goodness' sake, how could you find out all that?"

"Simply enough. You can tell it all for yourself, with a little help. Of course we know from the place where it was found that it was in a land where cannibalism prevailed. Father found no less than seven skulls, all with a fracture like this horrid one, where the victim was struck with an ax or some similar implement. Then all have the hole knocked in at the base of the skull, evidently with the purpose of extracting the brain, for the human brain is considered a great delicacy by cannibal epicures. We know from the sharpness of the edges of the orbital cavity and other infallible indications that this is a woman's skull, for an expert can always tell a male from a female skull at a glance. Lastly, you can see by counting for yourself that the dentition of this girl's skull is not complete, and that therefore this is, as I have said, the skull of a New Zealand maiden of 17 or 18.

"I had a curious instance not long ago of the way in which an observer can find a story in a skull. A skeleton was sent me from a hospital in Vienna to be mounted. The skull had not been opened. The man had been taken ill on the street suddenly and had been taken to the hospital. In polishing the skull I found a fine black line which would not come out. I opened the skull and found that the line was a portion of the point of a blade which projected half an inch in the skull, and which had broken off so short that it would have been impossible to tell of what the man died unless the skull had been opened as I opened it. Here was a murder mystery which the law will never probe, for the wound was mortal."—Rochester Post-Express.

People Who Borrow Books.

Book borrowers are probably the greatest nuisance in the world, and there is no reason why they should exist at all in these days of cheap literature, of public free libraries and other establishments of a similar nature. Book borrowers are usually lazy people, who will not take the trouble to go and buy a book for themselves if they can get it from a friend for nothing.

I really do not see why a man should lend his books any more than he should his chairs or his dining room table. You might do without the second and third, but you could scarcely exist without the first.—London Graphic.

About Dusting and Sweeping.

"You would scarcely believe," said a lady to a caller who dropped in one morning, "but I haven't swept my parlors thoroughly in three months, at least what we would ordinarily call sweeping them, and I am sure you will agree that they don't look it. Of course I have points in my favor, as there are no children about the house except those of casual callers, but even then I should not be such a slave to a sweeping day as most of my friends are. To begin with, I never allow my rooms to get all littered up. To be sure, eternal vigilance is rather hard work, but all the the same I think it pays. I never see a scrap of any sort on the carpet without picking it up at the first opportunity. I take pains to keep things so far as possible in their places, and, between you and me, what I think is the strongest of all points, I have just as little in my rooms as I can get along with. For years my life was a burden with bric-a-brac and trinkets and ornaments and draperies and fancy articles of every description, which had to be put in order and dusted and looked after daily.

"Now I keep within easy reach a very large, soft square of flannel. This I wring very dry out of clean water, and once in awhile move an article of furniture and wipe the dust from the carpet under it with this cloth. I never bother myself to go over the whole room at one time, but just keep track of the places where dust is most likely to accumulate. My dusting is done with soft, rather large cloths. I wipe up the dust with the utmost care, working very slowly, and between every article I take the cloth to the open door or window and give it a thorough shaking. In this way I not only clear the dust off from the articles in the room, but keep it from the carpet and get it out of the room altogether. There is science in everything, even in dusting a room, and I contend, and with a fair array of facts to prove my statement, that if the parlor is properly cared for, one sweeping in a month will answer every purpose. Of course, sitting rooms and dining rooms need more care, but then once a week is plenty, if the dusting cloth and brush are used with discretion and thoroughness."—New York Ledger.

Gorgeous Gowns of Humble Origin.

Many are the stories we have read about how some of the world renowned dressmakers study color effects and arrangements from tropical birds and gorgeous sunsets, and how they travel here and there and search the history of all time and peoples for new models. All this we have read, and our admiration for the versatility of these dress artists has been great, and in our ignorance we have given them more merit than is really their due. "Do you know," said a buyer for one of the largest shops to me the other day, "that a great many of the costumes sold by Worth and other well known dressmakers for fabulous sums, and which have helped to establish their names as authority on dress all over the world, are very often designed by some obscure little woman living in a back street?

"These poor, hard working women have sometimes great talent as designers, and whenever a particularly brilliant idea strikes them they will spend their last franc to buy the materials necessary to make the dress, which, when finished, they will carry to the head of some one of the large establishments in the hopes of selling it. If the dress happens to please, suggestions are made about changes or improvements, and the designer is given an order which enables her to provide herself from the warehouse's storerooms with everything necessary to make the dress. When complete she again takes it to the head of the house, who pays her well for her work and she goes away happy.

"Thus are dresses which cost perhaps 300 francs sold for as many thousands, and the name of the seller gains an added renown, which is his only by right of purchase. In Paris today not a few of the rising dressmakers, by selling three or four gowns in this way, have made enough money to establish themselves in a business which their talents have enabled them to enlarge and make successful."—Philadelphia Press.

A Cure for Worn Out Faces.

No one knows the care of a house in all its departments as one who has tried it for years. No one can know the weariness of selecting, planning and knowing just what will be served (and better than any one else, too, just how it will be served) for the 1,095 meals which are needed to give one's family a year's growth, except one who has planned that number for several years.

Over and over again one hears: "She is worn out. She has kept house for fifteen years, and she is the best housekeeper I know."

All through the history of humanity a need calls forth a supply. Each condition of suffering or demand has through all ages brought forth its cure, its reply.

Sometimes we do not see the cure as quickly as we might, but it is always waiting, always ready when our need is great enough to drive us to it.

What, then, is the response here to the hundreds of drawn, tired faces; the hundreds of strained, tired voices; the hundreds of broken down women who, instead of ripening into a vigorous old age, wither and droop into different stages of incapacity and suffering?

The answer is here:

Learn bodily economy.

Spare your forces as you spare your money.

Watch your bank account of muscular and nervous strength.—Boston Herald.

Knew Her Own Mind.

A lady who was shopping visited the mantle department of a Woodward avenue store and the young woman attendant began to show her the different designs, exhibiting them on a lay figure.

"I think this would suit you," said the attendant, looking her over carefully.

"No," said the customer, regarding the long ends of the garment critically, "that is not my style."

"It will make you look slim," urged the girl.

"I have no desire to look slim," was the answer.

"But you will appear taller in it."

"And I do not wish to appear taller," said the lady quietly.

The girl looked at her a moment in surprise, then she said, with a little sigh:

"Happy woman! I wish more of my customers were as well satisfied with themselves. I always have to help them make up their minds as to what they want."

"I have a mind of my own," said the shopper tranquilly, as she selected the garment that suited her and brought her shopping and the social disquisition to an end together.—Detroit Free Press.

His Test.

McGobb—I see they do be talking av havin free letter delivery for th' farmers. What do you think av it?

McGabb—I don't know whether I am for it or agin it. Do they have it in England?—Indianapolis Journal.

A TRAVELING DOG

Owney Goes all Over the Country, but has no Expenses to Pay.

PET OF THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE

The Clerks are His Friends, and He Travels With Them the Length and Breadth of the Land.

It must have been something of a wag who said that the tale of a dog "always goes." I feel bound to agree with the wag, especially when it comes to taking hold of the tale of such an interesting character as Owney, the railway mail service dog.

Owney is the greatest interstate traveler extant. He boasts neither of good looks nor of money, and still nine-tenths of his time is spent in mail cars on various railroads and takes up a journey across the continent with less preparation than you and I would make if we were going to breakfast. When he makes up his mind his wardrobe is made up, and he's off. That's all there is to it.

Owney has more friends than he can shake his tail at if he devoted a whole month for that purpose. In fact they are a sort of stock in trade with him.

There is nothing pretty about Owney, excepting his eyes, and his long association with mail pouches has even given those a leathery expression. As for his pedigree, there is a divergence of opinion. Some of his friends believe he is a Skye terrier, while others tenaciously hold to it that he is a Scotch terrier.

Some eight years ago a little pup strolled into the Albany postoffice unbidden and unkempt. At first there was a disposition to make the dog return to that unknown place from whence it came, but that feeling a person sometimes has for another in distress exerted itself in the brute's behalf and he was given food and lodgings and subsequently the name of Owney.

There was a tameness about the Albany postoffice that Owney could not stand. Things grew monotonous to him, and one day when a lot of mail pouches were loaded up for an outgoing train Owney perched himself on top of them, only getting off to get in the railway mail car. Since then Owney has been in about all the mail cars Uncle Sam makes use of, and those he has missed Owney probably expects to ride in yet.

There is no one who dictates to the dog as to where he shall go, or, in fact, whether he shall go at all. His dogness regulates all those little matters for himself. Having made up his mind to start on a trip, Owney boards the mail car (in fact, he will ride in no other) and throws himself languidly on the mail pouches, and the engine does the rest.

His moments of wakefulness are spent in roaming about the car, and at meal time he shares the luncheon of the railway mail clerks. There are no times when he winks for bread and is given leather, or barks for water and is given mucilage.

The clerks always take good care of their brute companion while he is with them, for there is no knowing when he will travel with them again nor at what station he will quit their company. If he is satisfied with the appearance of a town or city as he gazes upon it from the open car door he jumps off.

How long he will remain in the place is a matter Owney himself determines. His headquarters he makes at the postoffice, where he will lounge about for a day, or for perhaps two or three, when he again embarks and is off to pastures new.

He followed the mail pouches out of the postoffice one day and entered a western bound car. From one station and another came tidings of Owney's presence at these various points until word was passed along the line that the great traveler was on the Pacific slope, in the hospitable city of San Francisco.

Whether it was the up hill and down dale characteristics of the city that Owney disliked he only knows, but his visit was short, and in a few days he was on his way east by the southern route.

During this trip Owney encountered a new experience. He had always worn but a plain leather collar, on which was fastened a silver plate bearing the inscription, "Owney, Albany postoffice."

But during his travels eastward somebody presented Owney with a tan leather harness, and on this, one after another, in various cities, attached tags, medals and coins and other mementos.

When the dog arrived in this city there were between twenty and thirty official postoffice marks stamped on as many brass tags. Among the postoffices those recorded were those of San Antonio, Fort Worth, New Orleans, Atlanta, Nashville, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and Philadelphia.

At each of these places had Owney paid visits to the postoffices. He had also visited several newspaper offices at various points, for tags were given him by each. There had evidently been a disposition by all whom Owney had encountered to present him with something or other, no matter how little its value, for there were lead half dollars and foreign coins that wouldn't pass anywhere else but on Owney's back in this country.

One of the funniest anecdotes told of Owney, which clearly shows the dog's wonderful familiarity with railroads and their connections, happened two years ago.

Owney was then in Albany and had made up his mind to make a trip over the Boston and Albany railroad. He boarded the mail car with his usual agility and was about settling down for a sleep when the clerks, who had discovered that Owney was being troubled with fleas, held a council of war.

The result was that it was decided to put the dog off, and at East Albany Owney was ejected. Thus for the first time, so far as history records, was Owney's dignity insulted.

He knew a better trick, however, than the clerks and lost no time in carrying it out. Owney boarded a local train for Troy, where he made a connection with a train on the Fitchburg road.

When the train arrived in Boston from which Owney had been summarily put off, the clerks were surprised to find Owney sitting on some mail pouches on the station platform. Owney had been in Boston an hour and a half.—New York Herald.

A Princess In Slavery.

"An African princess was owned before the war by a family in Scott county, Va.," said E. L. Dement. "She lived to a great age and never lost sight of the fact that she was of royal blood. She was the daughter of one of the most powerful kings in Africa and had wandered away with a retinue of servants when the party was captured by a slave trader. Her fine physique caused her to bring a high price, and she could only be trained to work by teaching the other slaves to do deference to her, which they readily did."—Chicago Tribune.

HIS OLD BROWN COAT.

Pathetic Story of the Garment That Was Good Enough For Another Year.

He was a humorous old gentleman and said many good things. But the reason why he lived so long is not generally known. He imparted the secret to me himself when he was 95. It was a winter's day. Many young fellows of that age would have been sitting by the fireside. Not so this brisk and frisky and hearty young fellow. He was walking in the January sun. He had on an old brown greatcoat, with a woolen muffler round his neck and Canadian mittens, which are quite the best things for winter wear, on his hands.

Seeing him afar off I knew him by the old brown coat which, by dint of long wear, had assumed something of its owner's shape. A shabby old coat, stained with age, discolored in patches, ragged at the cuffs. I told him this. I said that he had worn that coat as long as I remembered him at all. It was a coat, I said, that would never wear out. He laughed. "It will last me out," he said pleasantly. Then he laughed again and turned so as to face the sunshine.

"I will tell you all about this coat," he said. "It has kept me alive. Either I or the coat must prove the survivor. I am pretty old, as you know—one of the oldest men in the world—not so old as Sir Moses Montefiore when he died, which is encouraging, but old as men go. Well, sir, it seems only yesterday that I was 80—80 only yesterday," he sighed. "Time passes. Life is horribly short. Sixteen years ago I was 80. On that birthday I overheard my daughters talking. They are dear, affectionate children," he added, "but cheeseparing. They were talking about my old brown coat. It was old then, 16 years ago.

"'It's good enough for another year,' said one. 'Quite,' said the other. 'In the nature of things,' said one. 'Quite so,' said the other. 'It would be a needless expense,' said one. 'Quite needless,' said the other. That was 16 years ago, and the coat and I have come to an understanding—we are trying to outlive each other. At present I'll back myself. 'A needless expense,' Ho! ho! 'Quite in the nature of things.' Ha! ha!" So he walked away, chuckling. All that winter and the next he wore the old brown coat.

In the following summer I heard that the coat had contracted moth, was incurably affected by moth—senile moth—they called it. It was not replaced. When autumn came, the old man sat beside the fire. He had no greatcoat, and he did not ask for one. The last time I saw him he chuckled again. "I've outlasted even that old coat," he said, 'and now it would be needless expense—quite needless. Because in the nature of things"— He turned his face to the fire and lapsed into silence. Before the end of the year he was silent forever.—London Queen.

The Pallograph.

The name of "pallograph" has been given to a newly invented German apparatus founded on the principle of so hanging a weight that, in consequence of its inertia, it takes no part, in a given direction, in the tremblings and oscillations of the point to which it is suspended. In a series of experiments with this device, made on board a twin screw vessel of the German navy, it appears that the vertical vibrations always attained their maximum when the horizontal were at their smallest, and vice versa. This phenomenon was peculiar to twin screw vessels only and is explained by the difference in the number of the revolutions of the two engines and the reaction of the masses of the moving parts.

The horizontal direction was exactly the reverse, and the action of the masses of the heaviest moving parts of the engines—the connecting rods and cranks—neutralized each other because they were of equal size and acted in opposite directions. The older passenger steamers had much smaller dimensions, and the engines, as is well known, ran at much smaller speeds than those of today. The smaller the length of the ship, the greater the number per unit of time of its vibrations. With the increase of dimensions the period of the vibrations become steadily longer, while the necessarily greater engine power which was requisite compelled the increase of the number of revolutions.—New York Sun.

Human Beings With Tails.

There are at least two well authenticated instances on record of human beings provided with taillike elongations of the spinal column. One of these is reported in the Asiatic Transactions (Calcutta, June, 1869), and the other in the journal of the British Anthropological society. In the first instance the tailed human was a Moi boy of Cochin-China, the tail being about a foot in length, but without a bony connection with the terminus of the spine. The boy was supposed to be 12 years old at the time the report was published, but the noted oriental scholar who made the examination has since died, and the society has lost all track of the tailed Chinaman. The second instance mentioned was reported in the journal of the British Anthropological society for July, 1890, and concerns two tailed Papuans, male and female, who were brought to England in the spring of the year last mentioned above.—St. Louis Republic.

His Trademark.

A gentleman had one of his carriages so severely scratched while passing the summer at his country place that he was obliged to call on the local carriage painter, who did the work very well, but tripped over the family crest on the door panel.

He took it to be the little trademark of the man who had done the job before and read the motto thereon inscribed as the name of a foreigner—thought it was "some Dutchman," he afterward explained.

So he was only doing the right thing, according to his light, when he painted out the other fellow's and inserted his own cognomen. This story has at least the merit of being perfectly true.—New York Recorder.

Pennsylvania In the Ice Age.

In the ice age the thickness of the ice which covered northeastern Pennsylvania has been supposed have been great enough to rise 2,200 feet above the sea level. Until a short time ago, no signs of glacial action had been discovered at a loftier elevation than this, but John C. Bravner has explored Elk mountain, which is believed to be the highest point in northern Pennsylvania, and there he found scratches made by the ice at an altitude of about 2,700 feet. It is evident, therefore, that the ice sheet which overspread this region during the glacial epoch must have been thicker than geologists have hitherto thought.—New York Ledger.

USES OF POETRY.

Lord Coleridge, the Great English Lawyer, Tells Us What They are.

POETRY IS A FRIEND TO MEMORY.

Advances of Classic Verses When Memorized.—Comments on Some English Poets.

Speaking as an old lawyer, I may say that few things compare in usefulness with a retentive, accurate memory. It is in youth that this faculty is formed and trained, and one of the best methods of strengthening it is the habit of learning by heart passages we admire from authors, both in verse and prose. What we learn in youth we are apt to remember well. Mental impressions at that period of life do not easily fade, and although they are easily received they are indelibly retained, and if they are impressions of noble thoughts clothed in noble language we are laying up a store of intellectual pleasure at one end of life for enjoyment at the other. Many of us live to grow old. If we do, our minds, if not ourselves, grow lonely. The interests of the world fade away, and the fashion of the beauty of it vanisheth, and a time comes when we feel that

"Tis meet that we should pause awhile
Ere we put off this mortal coil,
And in the stillness of old age
Muse on our earthly pilgrimage.

At such time the recollection of great thoughts, of lovely images, of musical words, comes to us with a comfort, with an innocent pleasure which it is difficult to exaggerate. And what should you learn? Speaking generally, the safest rule to follow is to learn that which pleases you best. I assume that it is not bad. But as to what is best taste is very varied, and that which commends itself to one man perhaps repels another. My own taste you must take just for what it is worth. But leaving out for obvious reasons all Greek and Latin writers, before and above every one, including them, I should myself place Shakespeare, an inexhaustible storehouse of wisdom, instruction and exquisite diction, indispensable to any one who has anything to do with speaking or writing. Next Shakespeare I for one should put Milton. Have any of you not heard the magnificent eloquence of John Bright? He told me himself that he was built on Milton, and if you heard him—nay, even if you read him—you can see that he is steeped in the spirit of this great poet, and that, though he does not imitate Milton, he speaks after Milton. And next for use—yes, for daily use—read Wordsworth. Much of Wordsworth has passed into the language, the poet of nature and of lofty spiritual thought, whose verse makes bright things brighter and happy men happier, the man of whose song Matthew Arnold says that when he spoke

Our foreheads felt the wind and rain.
Our youth returned, for there was shed
On spirits that had long been dead,
Spirits dried up and closely furled,
The freshness of the early world.

There is one man in English literature—perhaps there are two—who wrote too little. Gray is one. Every word he wrote is precious. He has the perfection of diction and of melody. Every line contains a thought or a picture complete in itself, and you cannot change a word without marring its perfection. The other perhaps is Wolfe. Every one knows his lines on the "Burial of Sir John Moore," of which, in my judgment, no higher praise is possible than to say they are worthy of their subject. But he wrote also "Go, Forget Me," and "If I Had Known Thou Couldst Have Died," two poems now but little known, but of which, if it is too much to say they are as fine as the one on Sir John Moore, it is not too much to say that they are worthy of the poet who wrote it. The time would fail me if I were to speak at length of Shelley, of Keats, of Scott, of Ben Jonson, of Ford, of Massinger, of Dryden, Pope and Young, not to mention more recent authors. Coleridge I omit, of course. Tennyson I omit, because I know that any estimate which places him, as I should place him, in an order of men far below Shakespeare is at present the mark of a Philistine.

Browning I omit, because, though I have admired him since I was a boy at school, I have not been so fortunate as always to understand him. He once rebuked me in a way which I relate for the comfort of those small striving souls who watch his flights and try to follow his course in vain, till he disappears from them in clouds. He was so kind as to give me many of his volumes, and he knew I honestly read them. Soon after one had thus been given me he asked me how I liked it. I replied that what I could understand I heartily admired, and that parts of it, I thought, ought to be immortal, but that as to much of it I really could not tell whether I admired it or no, as I could not understand it. "Ah, well," he said, "if a reader of your caliber understands 10 per cent of what I write, I think he ought to be content."

Whether for present or future comfort I cannot too earnestly recommend your acquainting yourselves with good books. They are the best of companions. In sickness, in misfortune, in sorrow, in sleepless nights and days of pain, you will find your recollection of great and wholesome literature a constant solace and refreshment. And as a man is known by the company he keeps, still more truly is he known by the books he reads and the authors he loves. Read only the best books and never read bad ones. Good books will nerve you for the work—the serious and earnest work, which is the lot of all true and good men. For, to quote a great writer, Dr. Young, the author of the "Night Thoughts," not from that book, however, but from his "Satires," a book much less known:

This is the scene of combat, not of rest.
Man's is laborious happiness at best.
On this side death his labors never cease.
His joys are joys of conquest, not of peace.

—Lord Coleridge in Contemporary Review.

He Was "Not In It."

Rare humor is at times made manifest in the police courts of the city and country. Quite recently an Irishman in Jersey City was under examination upon a charge of assault and battery. When asked if he had anything to say in his defense, Patrick, with all the seriousness in the world, said, "Well, your honor, I saw but little of the fight, as I was under most of the time."—New York Herald.

Tea Taking the Place of Beer.

Tea, the beverage of the higher classes in Germany, though more consumed in the north, is rapidly winning favor also with the middle classes in the south. Everywhere the tea table is growing popular, and Germany will probably at no distant period become a large consumer of tea.—Philadelphia Press.

A Strong Woman.

Mrs. John Ledalla, who came recently from the Fatherland and joined her husband on his fertile little farm in the country near Ansonia, Conn., is a large, buxom woman, and in view of an episode in which she and a burly tramp were the actors a day or two ago her neighbors declare that she is the strongest woman in Connecticut. Mrs. Ledalla had barely become settled on the farm when an ugly, vicious tramp darkened her door about the middle of the day while her husband was at work in the distant field and insolently demanded food and money. Mrs. Ledalla, who was busy about her household chores, was not scared, but she stopped sweeping her kitchen long enough to tell him that he would get no money and he had better get out.

"Won't, hey?" retorted the road knight. "Well, we'll see about that."

Whereupon he strode quickly into the room and sprang upon the woman, who promptly threw away her broom and defended herself. They wrestled in side hold style, then with square hold, and finally the tramp, who was not doing so well as he had expected, attempted to seize his antagonist by the throat, but with a quick muscular movement she eluded his grasp, and then took hold of him in downright earnest. She fairly pinned his arms to his side with a steel-like grip, whirled him right about face, shot him across the floor in a trice, and flung him headlong out of doors. The man was as powerless as a child in her hands, and he dropped on his back in the back yard.

Mrs. Ledalla, without taking the precaution to shut the door against him, went into the kitchen, picked up her broom and resumed sweeping. The chap outside had had quite enough athletic exercise for one day, evidently. He picked himself off the ground in a lame way and fled across the fields to the shelter of the neighboring woods.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Lady Somerset on American Women.

"And now would you tell me a little bit about women in America?" asked a contributor of Lady Somerset the day she returned from her long visit to New York. "Ah!" said Lady Henry Somerset with a smile, "that could not be told in a 'little bit.' It is an immense subject. The position of women in the States is on the whole very much better than it is here. It was delightful to see the early morning trains coming into the cities filled with young women who were all going happily to their employments, whether as clerks, typewriters, journalists, etc. How much better was it than if they had all been clinging to their homes with nothing to do and possibly nothing to live upon! It is looked upon as a recognized duty that every woman should be able to earn her own living.

"American women may marry or they may not; but marriage is fortunately not regarded as a profession. I was also very favorably impressed with the conduct of women at meetings. They might argue vehemently and disagree with each other during the meeting, but when it was all over the disputants would leave the hall arm in arm, chatting with each other on terms of perfect amity. In England such discussions would involve a personal quarrel. American women understand public affairs, but Englishwomen have yet to be taught them—that is the difference."—London Queen.

Miss Edwards' Forte.

The late Miss Edwards was a member of the Biblical Archæological society, of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies and of the various oriental congresses which are from time to time held in various European capitals. She was also an active promoter of the objects advocated by the Egyptian Exploration fund, founded in 1883, of which she has been for some years the honorary secretary. During the winter of 1889-90 she delivered no fewer than 115 lectures on Egyptology in the United States and at the centenary celebration of Columbia college received the honorary degree of L. H. D., Professor Tyndall and the prevost of Queen's college, Oxford, being the only other British subjects selected for honors at the occasion. At the beginning of the present year Miss Edwards was accorded a pension on the civil list.—New York Evening Sun.

An Undesirable Partner at Dinner.

A woman writes to protest against being assigned to a gourmand at dinner. On him all the charm of wit and flow of spirit is wasted. He laughs, but in a perfunctory fashion. He experiences a toadlike joy at having a partner pretty and well dressed, but his immediate concern is as to the soup and what particular cuts he gets.

As he appears to listen his attention is shared by other people's plates, and in mental calculation as to his portion. His spirits rise and fall with the courses; if the champagne is not cold enough or the duck is too dry, he grows morose. Too much talking makes him nervous, lest some succulent tidbit tumble down unawares. She quotes one man who exclaimed: "Too much talking; can't tell what we're eating. I've just swallowed two pieces of green fat without knowing it."—Exchange.

Women Not Contented "At Home."

"At home" days are beginning to get out of fashion in London, and the women who held them with irritating regularity once a week are now reducing them to once a month, and a few of those who found them most irksome have, with admirable cuteness, fixed them on "fifth Mondays, Tuesdays," etc., to limit them to one day in two or three months. One lady, who had become particularly annoyed at missing all the best things of the winter, which she declares came always on "her day," for the sake of seeing a lot of people she did not want to see and receiving a shower of pasteboard from the friends she did not want to see, says that next year she is going to observe as her "at home" day "the second Sunday in the week."—London Letter.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13 1894

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith hand you my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1894. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Jan 1 1894 Cash on hand	$31 027 64	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector fees	15 00	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	45 14	
W. H. Walker, Sheep license Col	1 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	61 75	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	86 25	
Asa Fisk, Int on schl land	44 80	
Wm Roan do	42 00	
California Mineral Water Co., redemption land sold to State	49 84	
J. W. Anderson, Supt Pub Inst	5,017 00	
Marion W. Trask, Int S Schl ld	80	
T. H. Shannon, " " " "	33 60	
D. M. Geiger " " " "	24 40	
State Treasurer Commissions	9 02	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	284 00	
W. H. Walker, Sheep License Col	67 50	
	36,797 74	
Feb. J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	792 57	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector fees	18 00	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	55 90	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	38 65	
D. J. Hession, Auditor's fees	2 00	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	128 65	
Sarah C F Wrinkle, Int on Lk ld	95 05	
P. C. Grant " " " "	185 60	
	38,084 16	
Mar. J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	435 21	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector fees	26 00	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	8 40	
J. H. Shannon, Supt schl	22 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	29 20	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	61 50	
J. G. Birchim, Int Stat Swo land	15 68	
" " " " schl land	32 00	
W. H. Bridge, Int. on Sschl land	44 80	
	38,758 95	

DISBURSEMENTS—

Jan. Salary Fund	1,527 88	
Hospital Fund	497 50	
General Expense	1,777 14	
Unapportioned	84 35	
Sundry Road Districts	973 76	
Bridge Fund	352 36	
Bishop School	240 00	
Milton School	85 00	
Union School	28 55	
Warm Spring School	15 22	
Station School	160 00	
Irving School	188 00	
Round Valley School	86 10	
Big Pine School	14 78	
Round Valley Library	81 15	
Milton School Library	22 55	
Lone Pine School Building	150 00	
Fish Spring Building	120 00	
Independence Special Teacher's	260 00	
Unapportioned County School	11 00	
Independence Bond	3 70	
State General	7,578 59	
	14,257 83	
Feb. General Expense	859 50	
Salary	1,024 98	
Independence School Dist Bond	640 00	
Hospital	42 00	
Bishop School	275 71	
Fish Spring School	102 00	
Lone Pine School	321 85	
Union School	85 00	
Round Valley School	95 00	
Big Pine School	160 45	
Irving School	150 88	
Warm Spring School	120 45	
Bishop School	45 17	
Independence Special	130 00	
	18,310 56	
Mar. Fish Spring Bond Fund	244 50	
County " " "	1,600 00	
Hospital Fund	40 37	
General Expense	22 95	
Salary	1,024 98	
Bishop School	250 00	
Fish Spring School	75 00	
Warm Springs School	92 00	
Independence School Dist	162 50	
Irving School	140 00	
Milton School	170 00	
Station School	80 00	
Lone Pine School	65 00	
Big Pine School	217 25	
Union School	85 00	
Round Valley School	80 00	
Big Pine Library	194 02	
Sundry Library	8 25	
Independence Special Teacher	48 75	
	22,911 13	
Apr. 1, 1894, Cash balance on hand	15,847 82	
	38 758 95	

Treasurer's Trial Balance, Jan. 1, 1894.

To the State General Fund	$ 481 01	
Salary "	2,321 38	
General Expense "	347 69	
Hospital "	154 03	
Bond "	1,388 68	
To the various Road District Funds:		
No 1	493 58	
No 2	167 39	
No 3	349 69	
No 4	443 29	
No 5	153 60	
Unapportioned County	26 34	
Bridge Fund	533 75	
Swamp and overflowed Land	1,565 15	
Institute	71 00	
Teachers Library Fund	40 00	
Coroner's	88 25	
Rebate Fund	5 20	
Unapportioned Property Tax	339 86	
County School Fund		1,001 00
To the various School Dist Funds:		
Round Valley	$ 77 98	
Irving	231 36	
Bishop	513 19	
Station	194 00	
Warm Springs	216 38	
Big Pine	534 02	
Milton	131 89	
Independence	167 90	
Fish Spring	85 03	
Union	183 38	
Lone Pine	499 83	
To the various School Dist Library Funds:		
Milton	$ 46 20	
Round Valley	8 44	
Irving	55 97	
Bishop	81 50	
Station	150 84	
Warm Springs	12 09	
Big Pine	92 23	
Independence	82 69	
Union	43 02	
Lone Pine	102 24	
Fish Springs	83 96	
Independence Bldg Fund	3 00	
Fish Springs " "	56 40	
Lone Pine " "	35 07	
Independence Bond Fund	27 02	
Bishop (old) " "	71 02	
Bishop (new) " "	1,191 99	
Union " "	461 76	
Big Pine " "	698 94	
Fish Springs " "	40 13	
Lone Pine " "	1,647 86	
Independence Special Teacher	44 33	
Cash Balance		$15 847 82
	$16,847 82	$16 847 82

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of April, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors this 6th day of April 1894.

R. LOVE
Chairman.

(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1894

Mar 31. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Dec. 31, 1893, date of last report.		
Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn		$12 848 04
General Exp. Fund	2,659 69	
Salary Fund	3,575 84	
School Fund	4,468 37	
Hospital Fund	519 87	
Unapportioned Fund	84 35	
Lone Pine Building	150 00	
Independence Bond Fund	3 70	
Rd Dist No. 1 Fund	204 28	
" " " 2 "	321 23	
" " " 3 "	275 10	
" " " 4 "	163 26	
" " " 5 "	10 50	
Bridge Fund	352 36	
	$12 848 04	$12 848 04

Mar. 31 Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.		
Inyo County	$64,990 55	
Inyo Co Bonds 1890		64 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	$64 990 55	64 990 55

Mar. 31 Exhibit showing present financial condition		
Inyo county (total indebtedness)	$64,990 55	
Less cash in County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness		$18 847 82
Showing Indebtedness		49 142 73
	$64 990 55	$64 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved this 6 h day of April, 1894, by the Board of Supervisors.

R LOVE,
Chairman.

Propagation License.

NOTICE TO BREEDERS

THE ATTENTION OF STOCKRAISERS and Breeders in Inyo county is called to the following provision of Ordinance No. 44, Section 12.

"Every person who keeps a Stallion, Jack or Bull, and permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation, for hire, must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector."

Parties failing to procure such propagation license are guilty of a misdemeanor. Licenses are now due.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax-Collector.

Independence, April 6, 1894.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives— p m
Mound House	10 50 a m	6 55 p m
Dayton	11 20 a m	5 25 p m
Wabuska	1 35 p m	3 15 a m
Hawthorne	4 50 p m	12 00 m
Luning	6 35 p m	10 15 a m
Soda Springs	7 15 p m	9 35 a m
Belleville	8 25 p m	8 15 a m
Candelaria	Ar. 9 10 p m	Lv. 6 45 a m
	No. 3.	No.
	Leave—	Arrives— a m
Belleville	8 35 a m	5 35 p m
Benton	12 05 p m	1 45 p m
Bishop Creek	2 10 p m	11 15 a m
Alvord	3 00 p m	10 10 a m
Independence	4 35 p m	8 40 a m
Lone Pine	5 25 p m	7 45 a m
Keeler	Ar 6 15 p m	Lv. 7 00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains o Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (38 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Granteville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (7 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South east corner of the south east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder o the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and alls bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNNER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JEDEDIAH S. COLLINS, deceased, to the Creditors of an all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

A. O. COLLINS,
Administrator of the estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

Dated March 9, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Administrator of the estate of Frank Silva, deceased.

Dated March 1st, 1894.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.
mar3 5t

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1893, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first instalment as herein provided is made and payable.

J. S. GORMAN
Tax Collector.

LEVI STRAUSS & Co's COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

OSITO, 19,726.

By McKinney, 2:11¼

OSITO, 19,726.

McKINNEY, 8818
4-year-old record 2:12¼
5-year-old race record 2:14
6-year-old race record 2:11¼
Sire of Sir Credit (3) 2:28¼
McZeus (2) 2:29¼
McKinney, at 6-years-old is the sire of two colts in the 2:30 list. Last year he won the great free-for all race at Stockton, trotting the fastest heat in 2:11¼, beating Klamath, Ottinger, Steve Whipple and others. He was bred in Kentucky and brought to California when a yearling.

ALCYONE, 732
Record, 2:27
Sire of ten with records from 2:08 to 2:19¾ and thirty with records from 2:08 to 2:30. His sons have produced nineteen with records under 2:30

GEORGE WILKES, 519
Record, 2:22
Sire of fourteen with records from 2:13¼ to 2:19¼, seventy-five with records from 2:13¼ to 2:30 and the dams of sixty-one with records from 2:09¾ to 2:30. His sons have produced 802 with records from 2:07¾ to 2:30

ALMA MATER
Dam of six with records from 2:22¾ to 2:30. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

HAMBLETONIAN 10 (Rysdyck's)
Sire of
Electioneer, sire of Arion, 2:07¾
Harold, sire of Maud S... 2:08¾
Dictator, sire of JayEyeSee 2:10
Volunteer, sire of StJulien 2:11¼
Egbert, sire of Egthorne.. 2:12¼
Etc., etc., etc.

DOLLY SPANKER
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

MAMBRINO PATCHEN, 58
Sire of twenty-one with records from 2:20¼ to 2:30, and of dams of 83 in the 2:30 list.

ESTELLA (Thoroughbred)
By Imported Australian, sire of Joe Daniels and many other fast race horses.

ROSA SPRAGUE
Dam of McKinney, 2:11¼. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

GOV SPRAGUE, 444
Record, 2:20¼
Sire of five with records from 2:15¼ to 2:19¼, and of thirty-three with records from 2:15¼ to 2:30

RHODE ISLAND, 267.

BELL BRANDON, 2:20½
By Hambletonian 10

ROSE KENNEY
Dam of Messenger Chief, 1825, sire of seventeen with records from 2:18¼ to 2:30

MAMBRINO MESSENGER

J. S. KINNEY MARE
By Mountrino Chief, 11, sire of six with records from 2:18¼ to 2:30 and of the dams of 23 in the 2:30 list.

TWILIGHT
Dam of Osito, 19,726. Osito is a dark bay, with white hind feet, a small star in the forehead. He was foaled March 15, 1892. When matured he will be 15½ hands high and will weigh about 1050 pounds. He has splendid trotting action, and at Los Angeles in October last, when one-year-old, he trotted a mile in 2:51 the last quarter being trotted in 39 seconds, a 2:36 gait.

OSITO will make the season of 1894 at Independence, Cal., limited to Eight mares of approved breeding.

TERMS, $50 For the Season

Irv. H. Mulholland,
Owner.

Independence, Cal

OTHELLO, 16,057.
2-year-old record 2:28
2 year-old trial 2:23
2 year-old trial, ½ mile 1:08

SULTAN, 1,513
Record, 2:32
Sire of Stamboul 2:07¼
Saladin 2:05¾
Lucy R 2:18¾
Ruby 2:19¾
Bay Rose 2:20¼
and twenty-five in 2:30
and of the dams of
Regal Wilkes 2:17½
Glendine 2:20

YRE MOOR, 870
Sire of Sultan 2:24
Tommy Gates 2:24
Del Sur 2:24½
and four others in 2:30

SULTANA
By Delmonico, 110, double grandson of Hambletonian, 10

ATALANTA
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.
Dam of Othello (2) 2:28
Atalanta Wilkes (2) 2:29½
and full sister to
Beautiful Bells 2:29¼
Dam of six in the 2:30 list, including Belleflower (2) 2:24¾ and Bell Bird, yearling .. 2:26¼

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of the dams of
Sable Wilkes (2) 2:18
Bell Bird (1) 2:26¼
Bay Rose 2:20¼
and many others.

MINNEHAHA
Dam of Alcazar 2:20½
and four others in the 2:30 list.

LITTLE SKIP
Dam of Jarvis, 16,239

ODD FELLOW, 15,265
Sire of Ricota 2:21¾
Oliver J 2:22
Roxey 2:22
Danger 2:26¼
Odd 2:28

ECHO, 462
Sire of Belle Echo 2:20
Senator 2:21½
Victor 2:22
Gibraltar 2:22
Sire of Homestake 2:14¼
and of sixteen in 2:30
Sire of dam of Direct. ... 2:06
and many others.

THETIS
Dam of Col. Hawkins .. 2:29¼
Registered in the Great Brood Mare table.

SKIPPER

ODD FELLOW, 15,265
Full brother Col. Hawkins 2:29¼

KITTY CLYDE
By Geo. M. Patchen, 31, 2:27
Sire of Wells Fargo 2:18¾
and ten others in 2:30
And of dams of Suisun .. 2:18½
Maggie E 2:19¼
and six others in 2:30

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

F. P. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
I. H. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will presen the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.
FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and warranted, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURCKHARDT.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
Independence,
30-tf

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind.
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfec and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Li a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can b made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
55 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

TO ADVERTISERS
A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay rather better than it does at present, this work, than its various sections, may be found valuable.
Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE CAL.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence, Cal
THE PUBLIC
are cordially invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely refitted and furnished in a style second to no house on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands o pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumer should call and xamine my stock and pric before purchas g elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9 1884

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221 F. & A. M. for the year 1894 will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 13.....1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman.....P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff.....JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer.....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist.....ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist.....W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist.....JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday School, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

FRIDAY, April 16, 1894.

People vs. Henry Topp—Filed information.

Bar silver, 62½.

Sheriff Gorman again has tenants for his lodging house.

John Collins came down from Big Pine yesterday.

E. Robinson is expected back from Los Angeles to-day.

Henry Levy is expected home from San Francisco on Monday.

Mrs. F. Rhine left for San Francisco on last Saturday's train.

Regular meeting of Inyo Lodge No. 221 F. and A. M. to-morrow evening.

L. F. J. Wrinkle of Keeler spent a couple of days in town at the end of last week.

Mrs. A. Church returned to Hawthorne after a visit of nearly a year at Independence.

Supervisor Fitzgerald went to Big Pine last Saturday, returning Monday, to look after land and water interests he has there.

A. V. Davidson entered upon his new duties as Justice of the Peace yesterday, there being a sudden rush of Justice work.

Mr and Mrs. J. J. Gunn came in from the Minnietta last week and are residing at the Hannah place, recently purchased by Mr. Gunn.

Mrs. M. Moriarty came down from Carson last week and is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Malone, at Camp Independence.

Mrs. Hale of Alvord has gone to the Mid-winter Fair. Miss Etta Naylor has charge of Alvord Station during her absence.

Ed. Ober returned yesterday morning from a visit to Los Angeles and Santa Ana. It is quite likely that a match race will be made with Morris, the Santa Ana champion

Al. Stock, conductor on the Southern Division of the C. & C., was called to Sacramento last week by the sudden illness of his father, who was afflicted with a stroke of paralysis.

Sheriff Gorman is taking active measures to secure the fiend who is supplying the Indians with whisky at Laws. The extreme penalty of the law will be a mild punishment for the wretch.

A ball club was organized at Independence last evening with a membership of twenty. The boys propose to practice constantly and get up a good nine. They are now ready to accept a challenge from any nine in the county. Ben. H. Yandell is secretary.

Henry Topp was arrested Wednesday night on a charge of selling whisky to an Indian. Topp is a recent arrival from San Francisco and claims that he did not know it was a crime. He was doing a lively business, having already disposed of four bottles. He was examined before Justice Davidson this morning and held for trial in the Superior Court.

He Feels Very Sore.

The editor of the *Index* must have felt about 4½ cents worth when he wrote that article this week on the "reckless extravagance" of the Board of Supervisors. The fact is, that the present Board has effected a greater retrenchment in the finances of the County than any previous one. The *Index* knew that it was giving vent to a a piece of petty demagogery when it published that item. The bids complained of are for the County Hospital and Great Register and involves the small sum of $125, an amount saved in the single item of the reduction in the price of County printing, which he himself will admit was already at bedrock. Mrs. Lewis is thoroughly equipped for the Hospital and there is not a man in the County who will begrudge the suffering poor the additional care that the trifling higher cost will enable the contractor to give them. As to the Great Register it could not have been printed outside of Independence according to the contract and been sent to the various precincts in time for election. Of ten counties written to on the subject not one had their Register printed for less than 20 cents per name, the price fixed in this case. The *Index* is simply knocked out all around, and he feels pretty bad about it.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, April 5, 1894.
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, convened pursuant to adjournment.

Present Supervisors Freeman, Fitzgerald Uhlmeyer, Wilson and Chairman Love.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Claim of Thomas Hughes, lumber for branch jail at Bishop, $6.16, allowed on General Expense Fund for $6.16.

Report of Surveyor S. P. McKnight and Road Viewers White Smith and Fred Schabbell relative to a proposed public highway in District No. 3, beginning at a point which bears N. 57° 24' W. 43.24 chains distant from the N. W. cor. of T. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M., being under consideration, and it appearing that there are non-consenting land owners, it was

Ordered: That the Clerk of the Board cause notice to be published pursuant to law notifying all interested and non-consenting land owners named in said report to appear before this Board on Tuesday, the 3rd day of July, 1894, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and show cause, if any there be, why said road should not be established.

Report, field notes and plat by County Surveyor Seely and viewers S. G. Gregg and R. P. Hession relative to re-survey of road extending from town of Big Pine described as follows:

Beginning at ¼ corner on line between Sections No 17 and No 18 in Township 9 South, Range 34 East M D M.

Chains		Ran thence, Mag Var 15 deg 15 min E
West	00.47	Set stake for center of road offset North 20 feet; set stake 2 feet South of T Williams' Hall, S E corner offset South from center stake 20 feet set stake 1 foot North of N E corner of A K Eagley's fence.
	19.80	To North West corner of school lot of Big Pine District.
	20.60	To point 20 feet North of N E corner of W R Tibbett's fence.
	40.00	To point 20 feet South of S W corner of Cemetery lot.

Being under consideration said road was accepted, approved and declared a public highway.

Claim of Dr. L. L. Woodin, heretofore allowed in the sum of $110 was reconsidered and ordered allowed on the Hospital Fund in sum of $100.

Report, field notes and plat by Surveyor S. P. McKnight and viewers G. P. Bourland and Thomas Scott in matter of proposed road in District No. 2 being under consideration it was

Ordered: That the road described in said field notes as follows:

Beginning at the ¼ sec cor between sec 1 T 8 S R 33 E M D M, 6 T T 8 S R 34 E M D M.

West	20.02	A G Collins on both sides
	23.51	East side of C & C R R which bears N 16 deg W & S 16 E
	40.05	Murry on North side, A G Collins on South side
	60.08	Murry on both sides
	80.11	Murry on North side, South side unknown
	80.30	East bank of Owens River, which is 80 links wide
	83.10	East bank of Owens River, 100 links wide
	85.10	East bank of Owens River, 100 links wide
	93.43	West bank of a slough
	98.55	Center of Big Pine Ditch
	100.16	Jas Hoskins on both sides
	106.60	Muller's ditch, 20 links wide
	120.18	Center of sec 2, H Gerkens on North Jas Hoskins on South
	160.26	¼ sec cor between secs 2 & 3 and center of road running North and South Connelly on North side, Joe Konda on South side.
	180.31	T F A Connelly on both sides
	240.46	To ¼ sec cor between secs 3 & 4, C B Rawson on the North side, F K Andrews on the South side
	279.10	East side of Williams' Ditch, which is 40 links wide
	280.38	Center of sec 4, C B Rawson on the North side, Jessie Andrews on the South side
	302.60	To East side of Rawson & Ford ditch, which is 20 links wide
	313.61	To a point on the East side of the road running from Bishop to Big Pine Whence bears West 670 links distant the ¼ sec cor between secs 4 & 5, T 8 S R 33 E M D M.

With the following recommended changes

Course,	Bearings.	Distance.
1	S. 80¼ W.	6.40
2	N. 89¾ W.	3.60
3	N. 43¾ W.	3.26

To a point on former line as indicated in said change was accepted, approved, and declared a public highway.

Report, field notes and plat by Surveyor McKnight and G. P. Bourland and Thomas Scott being under consideration it was

Ordered: That the road described in said field notes as follows:

Beginning at the sec cor common to secs 34 & 35 T 7 S of R 33 E and secs 2 & 3, T 8 S of R 33 E M D M Cor 1 Bearings South

Distance, chs		
	39.50	To ¼ cor between secs 2 & 3, T 7 S R 33 E and junction with a public road surveyed to run East & West, T F A Connelly on both sides
	59.50	J Konda on East side, F K Andrews on West side
	79.50	To cor com to secs 10, 11, 14 & 15, J Konda on East side, Miss L Bell on West side
	99.50	H Gerkens on East side, Miss L Bell on West side
	119.50	¼ sec com to secs 10 & 11
	139.50	H Gerkens on East side, Miss Georgia Johnson on West side
	159.50	Sec cor com to secs 10, 11, 14 & 15
	199.50	Government land on East side, Miss Georgia Johnson on West side and ¼ sec cor between secs 14 and 15 Thence, Cor 2, Bearings East.
	30.90	To Big Pine Ditch, 33 links wide
	40.02	Center of sec 14, Government land on both sides
	60.00	Joseph Hart's land on both sides, to a point at Muller's fence Thence, Cor 3, Bearings South
	20.00	Kenedy on the East side, Joseph Hart on the West side
	40.00	Sec cor common to secs 13, 14, 25 & 24, Kenedy on East side, Government land on West side
	173.20	To North bank of a creek 80 links wide
	180.00	To North side of a low flat, ground very soft and unfit for a road unless turnpiked
	240.00	South side of same low flat
	369.56	To Big Pine Ditch, 30 links wide
	385.00	To junction with Big Pine and Bishop wagon road, a public road. (Government land on both sides all the way after leaving Kenedy's place) Whence bears N 14 deg E 2550 links distant ¼ sec between secs 1 & 12 T 9 S R 33 E M D M

With recommended changes as follows:

		Beginning at the center of sec 14
South	20.00	Joseph Hart on the East side, Government land on the West side
	350.00	Through the center of secs 23, 26 and 35, T 8 S R 33 E and through the western part of secs 1 & 12, T 9 S R 33 E M D M (All being land belonging to the Government of the U. S.) To a junction with the withing described public road running between the towns of Bishop and Big Pine, Inyo Co, Cal Whence bears N 62¼ deg E 2640 links distant ¼ sec between secs 1 & 2 T 9 S R 33 E M D M

As indicated in said recommded changes be accepted, approved and declared a public highway.

Ordered: That allowance on Hospital Fund at $10 per month in favor of T. J. Richards, indigent poor, be discontinued after May 1, 1894.

Board adjourned until 1:30 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened, all the members being present, Chairman Love presiding.

Ordered: That County Auditor draw warrants on Hospital Fund monthly in sum of $12 in favor of A. J. Gould until further ordered.

Claim of Percy A. Bivins in sum of $20 for making abstract of lands ordered allowed on the General Expense Fund for $10.

Pursuant to notices published therefor the sealed proposals on file for furnishing blank books, stationery and job printing were opened and examined as follows:

Bid of W. A. Chalfant.
I. H. Mulholland.
Frederike Rhine.
A. W. Eibeshutz.

Proposal of A W. Eibeshutz to furnish named supplies at the rates below stated was ordered accepted:

Journal paper, per ream	$4.50
Legal cap, 22 to 30 cts per lb	
Straw tablet, per ream	2 50
Lead pencils, per doz., 25 to 75.	
Steel pens, per gross, 75 cts to	2 25
Writing fluid, per doz quarts	12 00
Legal forms, per page, 1 ct.	

Ordered: That for the ensuing twelve months the following rates be established:

For record books, each	$11 00
Index books, each	18 00
Day book and journals, each	11 00
Same to be furnished with Miller & McGee Binding.	
Assessment lists, per M	11 00
Letter heads, per M	5 00
Tablets 100 each per M	5 00
No. 10 envelopes, white, printed M	5 00
6 " " " M	4 00

Proposal for boarding of County prisoners for ensuing term of one year, beginning May 10, 1894, and ending May 10, 1895, was submitted as follows:

Henry Levy, at rate of 80 cents per day for each prisoner. There being no other bids said proposal was ordered accepted.

Proposals for care of County indigent sick for same ensuing term of one year were opened and read as follows;

Fred Schabbell, at $840 per annum and for all excess over four patients at rate of 75 cents per day each.

Margaret Lewis, at $936 per annum and 85 cents per day for excess over four.

Said bid of Margaret Lewis was ordered accepted upon the filing of a bond to be approved by Chairman of the Board in double amount of contract price of $936.

Proposals for service of County Physician for same ensuing term were opened and read as follows:

Dr. J. D. Blair at rate of $500 per annum
Dr. L. L. Woodin at rate of 400 per annum
D. I. J. Woodin at rate of 350 per annum

Petitions of citizens in favor of appointment of J. D. Blair and L. L. Woodin were read.

Vote for appointment was taken as follows:

For I. J. Woodin, Supervisors Freeman, Uhlmeyer and Wilson.
For L. L. Woodin, Supervisor Fitzgerald
For J. D. Blair, Supervisor Love.

Upon motion of Love seconded by Wilson, the appointment of I. J. Woodin as County Physician was made unanimous and the Clerk directed to issue certificate thereof upon filing of a good and sufficient bond in double the amount of said $350.

Proposals for printing 400 copies of Inyo County Great Register for 1894 were opened and read as follows:

W. A. Chalfant at 17 cents per name.
I. H. Mulholland at 20 cents per name.

Upon vote being polled I. H. Mulholland was awarded the contract by the following:

For Mulholland, Supervisors Fitzgerald, Uhlmeyer, and Wilson
For W. A. Chalfant, Supervisors Freeman and Love.

On motion of Freeman, seconded by Wilson, said contract to Mulholland was made unanimous.

Board adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock a. m. Friday, April 6, 1894.

R. LOVE, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

FRIDAY, April 6, 1894.
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, convened at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Freeman, Fitzgerald, Uhlmeyer, Wilson and Chairman Love.

Monthly and quarterly reports of County Treasurer and quarterly report of County Auditor were examined, accepted and approved.

Resignation of I. H. Mulholland as Justice of the Peace, Third Township, received and accepted.

Upon petition of electors A. V. Davidson was appointed Justice of the Peace, Third Township, and Clerk instructed to issue certificate accordingly.

Board took recess until 1:15 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened, all members present as before.

Reports of Commissioners of Road Districts Nos, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 were examined, accepted and approved.

Petition of residents praying for appointment of a Board of Trustees to manage, conduct and keep the Camp Independence Cemetery in order and to perform such other duties as may be conferred by law relating thereto, being under consideration

Ordered: That D. J. Hession, C. A. Walter and Neel Bell be and are hereby appointed such Board of Trustees.

Ordered: That the sum of $75 be set aside out of the Bridge Fund subject to the order of Commissioner Freeman for bridge purposes in District No. 2.

Ordered: That notice be given by publication inviting sealed proposals for painting the Court House. Said work to consist of two coats inside and outside throughout and one coat of fire-proof paint on the roof. Notice to be published two weeks and proposals thereunder to be filed not later than 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, July 5, 1894, the Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

Ordered: That the sum of $75.29 be transferred from the Rebate Fund to the General Expense Fund.

Ordered: That the sum of $500 be transferred from the Salary Fund to the General Expense Fund.

Claims of Road Commissioners, with accompanying vouchers, were considered and ordered allowed as follows:

Rob't Love, Bridge Fund	$240 94
Rob't Love, Rd Dist No. 1 Fd	250 86
A C Freeman " " " 2 Fd	137 32
W H Uhlmeyer " " " 3 Fd	413 25
John Wilson " " " 4 Fd	378 42
Frank Fitzgerald " " " 5 Fd	78 10

Claims of members of the Board of Supervisors for perdiem and mileage were examined, approved ordered allowed on the Salary Fund as follows:

Robert Love	$ 86 70
A. C. Freeman	78 00
W. H. Uhlmeyer	102 00
John Wilson	61 80
Frank Fitzgerald	92 40

Whereupon the Board adjourned for the term, to meet on July 2, 1894.

Another Lothario.

Independence has been treated to a number of sensations lately. Close upon the heels of the Jenkins affair comes another a little worse. About a month ago a man and woman camped on the creek south of town and have since remained there, apparently as happy as turtle doves. On Wednesday a second man arrived who proves to be the brother of the first man and husband of the woman. A fracas immediately ensued, No. 1 going down the street bareheaded for all he was worth and the woman hiding in the sagebrush, leaving No. 2 in possession. No. 1 spent the night in the jail and the woman went back to her husband with whom she is again ready to take up the battle of life. Next day a compromise was made whereby No. 2 gets his wife back, together with the team, tent and camp fixtures, while No. 1 again starts out to face the cold world alone. The parties, whose names are De Closs, came here from Arizona.

To The Public.

Inyo's representative at the Midwinter Fair, Mr. G. P. Rixford, has informed the Executive Committee that the space is now ready for the reception of exhibits. Parties having anything to exhibit will kindly leave the same with the representative in their vicinity for shipment. Bring on all you have. Small exhibits from all will make up a large general display. The following are authorized to receive exhibits: John Bourland, Bishop; R. W. Thomas, Big Pine; A. W. Eibeshutz, Independence; E. H. Edwards, Lone Pine.

P. H. MACK, Chairman.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

CAUTION.

My wife, Maud B. Day, having left my bed and board without any cause whatever, and against my consent, I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract from and after this date.

CHARLES E. DAY.

Dated March 23, 1894.

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD. Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

WINES,
LIQUORS,
& CGARS

☞ The most careful attention given to the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE!

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 td

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

Ship——

Your Fruit and Produce

TO

HENRY EATON & CO.

513 and 515 Front Street,
San Francisco.

AND RECEIVE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

They Either Buy Outright or Handle On Commission.

CAR LOAD LOTS A SPECIALTY.

COMMSSION FOR HANDLIING

CAR LOTS, 2% SMALL LOTS, 4%

Send for Their Price List.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO. NEVADA.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
AND BATHS.

☞ Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon. ☜

The Newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

☞ Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

BIG 4OP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing.....$2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator, insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons. j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
dependence, Cal

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Mist.

She blushed in sweet confusion.

"And what, papa," she faltered shyly, "did you think of Lord Eustace?"

The old man contemplated her bowed head for a moment in silence.

"My child," he answered slowly after a time, "it seems to me that his mind is decidedly foggy."

"Papa!"

She was kneeling at his feet.

"Forgive me, my pet"——

The father had risen to his feet in alarm.

——"if I have spoken hastily."

"Papa, I am sure you are right. I had the same impression, but I feared I might be mistaken. And isn't it"——

She raised her streaming eyes to his,

——"too lovely for anything. Fogs are so awfully English, you know."

In her rapture she insisted that she did not envy a soul on earth.—Truth.

A Weighty Reason.

Mrs. Voluminous—Why are all the boys leaving the ice?

Boy—I guess they saw you coming, mum.—Hallo.

Defective Astrology.

The brown eyed blond young woman from the west had charmed a swell young man with her large and commodious fortune, and he was doing all in his power to win her.

She wasn't a fool by a great deal, and that made it 90 per cent more difficult for him and forced him to develop all his resources.

At last he struck upon a plan which he thought had the prize package in it.

"I have never told you," he said to her one evening, "that long before I ever saw you fate had directed me to you."

"Indeed?" she responded, so sincerely that his heart beat faster, and her face blushed at the compliment.

"Yes, and it came about in a remarkable way. Just for fun one day I consulted an astrologist, and she told me that I would never care for any woman until I had met one, who was then only a schoolgirl, a beautiful golden haired creature, with wonderful brown eyes, whose home was toward the setting sun. I laughed at the prophecy, but I found the words of the seer were true, for I never cared for any woman until I saw you."

Then he stopped, embarrassed and palpitating, thinking she would fall into his arms.

But she did not. On the contrary, she snickered.

"Are you sure your astrological friend spoke of a golden haired schoolgirl?" she asked.

"How could I ever forget?" he responded intensely.

"You couldn't, probably," she twittered. "Only when I was a schoolgirl I wasn't golden haired. I've only been using blondine for the last year, don't you know?" and then a heavy weight seemed to fall on him, and he staggered away.—Detroit Free Press.

No Doubt About It.

Miss Twickenham—Now, Mr. Featherstone, if you go to church with me tomorrow I hope you will keep awake during the sermon.

Featherstone—I guess there will be no trouble about that, Miss Maud. I am going to wear that necktie you gave me.—Truth.

Before and After.

"Are you thankful," inquired the traveler, "that you are not what you used to be?"

"What," demanded the erstwhile savage cautiously, "medicine do you represent, and what do you pay for testimonials?"—Detroit Tribune.

Disappointed.

Mrs. de Pyus—I saw you at our church Sunday. How do you like the voice of our new tenor?

Forte—I must admit that it is at least all that it is cracked up to be.—Kansas City Journal.

MERCURIAL

Mr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Ark., says of S.S.S. "About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and commenced using S. S. S. After taking several bottles, I was entirely cured and able to resume work.

RHEUMATISM

S.S.S. is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A RITTENHOUSE CLOCK.

By JNO. GILMER SPEED.

CHAPTER III.

He could not and would not be a candidate.

The next morning after these exciting incidents my grandfather started for Albany, and did not get back for a week. When he returned he found that John Carlisle had gone away, leaving a letter reiterating his denial of any knowledge of the bag of money and recording a promise to keep Col. Curtis informed of his whereabouts. He also said that he would return whenever he should be needed. Year by year went by, and the disappearance of the two thousand dollars would have been forgotten but that John Carlisle regularly reported by letter on the first day of every January. He could never forget the shadow which in his youth fell across his path, nor was he willing to break his parole. When he left my grandfather's John Carlisle went to Albany and then to New York. He studied law and taught school, but the once genial young Scotchman was no longer genial. There was a sadness about him which however hard he tried to conceal was always apparent. He made friends, but he was never intimate with any one. This suspicion upon his integrity had changed him in many ways, but he never seemed to give up the hope that the money would be found, or its mysterious disappearance explained before the death of his old employer. Years and years passed by, and John Carlisle steadily rose in the regard of those with whom he came in contact. He had ability beyond that of the ordinary lawyer, and managed his own affairs with such skill and tact that as time went by he grew rich, and enjoyed the esteem of financial as well as legal circles. Before he left Scotland Carlisle had a sweetheart there, and it had been his constant hope during his first few years in America that he would be able to go back to his native heath and marry the lassie to whom as a boy he had pledged his heart. When his trouble was fresh upon him he felt that he must write and tell her about it, but he could not bring himself to do this. This was his sorest trouble—to be unable to speak plainly to her from whom he should have had no secrets. But he never mentioned any mystery until he was able to say to her that he would go back to Scotland and marry her if she still wished it.

He appeared—said Dr. Curtis—to have more difficulty in telling Mary Graham about his misadventure than about doing any other act in his life, and at last he sent this letter to my grandmother.

And Dr. Curtis, having sent his son to the house for a portfolio, produced this letter, which was most faded and bore upon its back this indorsement in old Mrs. Curtis' handwriting: "John Carlisle to me. Answered at once. Also a letter sent to Mary Graham, Aberdeen, Scotland."

This is the letter:

MADAM—When I came to America I was engaged to be married to Miss Mary Graham, —— terrace, Aberdeen, Scotland. The time has now arrived when I should go home to keep this engagement. I have never said anything to the young lady of the trouble I had while in your husband's employ. I have been unable to say anything to her about it. I have tried a thousand times, but I have always been unable.

My object in addressing you is to ask you to write to her and tell her what happened when I was a resident of your house. I wish her to hear the whole truth, or what there is of truth that is known, from some one else than me. I remember your kindness with the deepest gratitude, and if you care to add to the debt I owe you, you can write to Miss Graham. I shall not go to Scotland till she has heard from you.

I have the honor to be, madam, your obedient servant, JOHN CARLISLE.

I have never seen what letter my grandmother wrote to Mary Graham—continued the doctor—but it must have been satisfactory, for the next spring John Carlisle returned to New York and resumed his work, and he now had as a helpmate a bright checked young Scotchwoman who had been Mary Graham, of Aberdeen.

This act of my grandmother did not appear to relieve him of his responsibility, for year by year he continued to report to the colonel. He was peculiarly fitted for public life and had often been offered the nomination of his party for congress; but he had always declined. He did not know what might be said of him. At one time in a crisis in the affairs of his party his friends got together and concluded they could elect him to the United States senate. When he heard of the movement he invited these friends to his house and told them in the plainest terms that he could not and would not be a candidate or permit them to urge the matter further. This was a great blow to him for he had public spirit and he felt that he could do good service in that exalted sphere. But the shadow which had fallen across his young life would not permit him to take any public employment until it had been lifted.

CHAPTER IV.

When—said Dr. Curtis, continuing his tale—he had become a man of wealth, he said in one of his annual reports to my grandfather that he could easily replace the money which had so mysteriously disappeared, but that he would not do so as he had not taken it, and he had been the chief sufferer by the occurrence anyhow. Fifty years passed in this way. Col. Curtis and Mr. Carlisle never met, but after each letter from the lawyer the colonel begged in reply that he would say nothing more about it. During this time both of the men had grown to be old, and each had grandchildren, who had become men and women. I had been away from the old place a long time, and from the time when I went off to college till I got married ten years after I had only paid two or three very short visits to the sturdy old couple, who still lived in the home of their youth, and marveled that their children and grandchildren could find content in the great and busy cities of New York and Philadelphia. When I became engaged to be married I promised to spend my honeymoon with the old couple, and there I took my young wife, who is a daughter, you know, of Gen. Harford, of the army.

My grandfather, who was then 86 years old, fell completely in love with my wife, and made a great to do over her. His favorite seat was in the old counting room, which was no longer used as such, as the old gentleman had long since given up active business. The old clock ticked away in the same corner, and the iron bound oak strong box was in its accustomed place and was still used to hold valuable papers, but the money was now kept in the bank in the little city which had grown up a few miles away. We were married a few days after Christmas, and my wife's first visit to the old counting room was on New Year's day of 1880. There she found my grandfather just as his morning's mail and newspapers had reached him. He put them aside at once to receive her and place for her a comfortable seat before the huge blazing logs which burned and cracked in the good old fireplace.

The quaint and old fashioned furniture pleased her mightily, and my grandfather was delighted that she should be so easily pleased. He told her how long he had had this piece of furniture and that, but she was more interested in the strong box and in the clock than in anything else. He opened the box for her and explained how half a century before it was used for the storage of gold and silver. He also opened the door of the old clock, and she watched the dignified brass pendulum move to and fro. She took my grandfather's stick and in a whim poked down into the clock.

"Why, colonel," she said as she poked about the bottom of the clock case, "there is something in the bottom of the clock."

"Oh, I fancy not; put your hand in, William," speaking to me, "and see what Lois has found."

I did as I was bid, and pulled out an old canvas bag marked "J. J." in faded letters. As soon as the old gentleman saw the bag his face became pale and he would have fallen had I not helped him to his chair. He told me to put the bag on his table and to go for my grandmother. My grandmother bustled over to the counting room, much worried at the sudden summons. When we reached there we found that my wife had opened the bag and taken from it 200 ten dollar gold pieces. My grandfather said to his wife when she entered:

"Maria, there is the Joshua Jones bag of gold with the two thousand dollars in it. Lois found it in the bottom of the old clock. I remember now perfectly that when old Josh Jones paid it to me I put it myself in the bottom of the clock case and meant to take it out in the morning. Until this moment I forgot all about putting it there; now I remember it perfectly."

My grandmother's usually rosy cheeks were white now as she asked:

"Have you heard from John this year, father?"

"There is a letter from him this morning. I shall write and tell him that the money is found and beg his pardon."

"No, father," the old lady answered, "you should [illegible] him if you were able, but as you [illegible], you should invite him to co[illegible]

"I'll do [illegible] write at once," he said.

"No," the old lady answered; "telegraph. This injustice has lived long enough."

My grandfather did not hesitate to obey, and wrote at once a telegram as his wife requested. All this was very mysterious to my wife and me, but neither of us liked to ask for an explanation. We felt that if there was anything which we had any business to know we should be told all in good time. We went out of the counting room and left the old couple together. After some time we saw them coming to the house together, and my grandmother was evidently now the stronger of the two. At the midday dinner the colonel was nervous and ate nothing. He had given and taken many hard knocks in his life, and I felt sure that there was some very disturbing cause for his present suffering and I was also sure that the finding of the bag of gold was the cause. Before we arose from dinner a telegram was brought to the colonel. He read it and said to his wife as he folded up the paper, "John will be here to-morrow, Maria." She smiled back at him, and he began to brighten at once. He said to my wife and me:

TO BE CONTINUED.)

Visible Evidence.

"How did you learn that old Kicker would make a good addition to our football team?"

Dodger—I asked him for his daughter's hand.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

AN ENGINEER'S STORY.

A TRUE AND INTERESTING NARRATIVE FROM CASPAR, CAL.

The Remarkable Experience of a Railroad Man.—How He Was Saved.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle.)

Away up on the California coast, 140 miles north of San Francisco, in the beautiful little seaside town of Caspar, lives a man upon whom a modern miracle has been wrought. The man is Charles L. Hubbard, well known all over the coast for his faithfulness and integrity. His word in a dozen towns along California's coast is as good as a bond, according to what leading citizens say. Mr. Hubbard has worked for the Mendocino Lumber Company for the last thirteen years. He is working for the company now as a locomotive engineer, and a more conscientious and industrious man in a more trying and exhaustive occupation could hardly be found.

Mr. Hubbard was found, after diligent questioning, in the cab of his locomotive. His hands and face were covered with engine grease and perspiration, betokening his hard labor, but his clear, blue eyes were those of a happy, honest man. The *Chronicle* man climbed into the cab and said: "Mr. Hubbard, I've come all the way from San Francisco to hear the story of your suffering and how you were cured."

"Well, I'm glad to see you," said Mr. Hubbard. "I've half been expecting to see some newspaper man from there about it, for my case has attracted widespread attention. I've had rheumatism—that's what my trouble has been—for years. I get it in this hot cab when the cold wind and fog from the ocean blow in here.

"But to begin at the beginning, I must tell you that I have been working here for this company for thirteen years. I have had rheumatism all the time, and I think I first contracted it at the Chickahominy swamp in the war of the rebellion. I suffered terribly with it, especially of late years. Why, some nights I went home all doubled over and hardly able to walk. I don't know how I kept at work but suppose it was because I had to. I suffered a great deal in my bed. Some nights I have waked up and found my arm outside of the covers. At such times I could not put it back in bed, but had to lift it with the other hand and get it under the clothes very slowly. Of course, I was trying everything. I spent money for all sorts of patent medicines, paid doctors here and in San Francisco for treatment and bought a lot of electric belts. I paid over $70 for electric belts, got the most powerful I could find, but they did no good. Well, sir, my wife's sister in St. John, New Brunswick, sent us a lot of papers from time to time, and nearly all of them had remarkable stories of cures by a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Finally my wife got at me to try some of the pills. I got some, and there was such an improvement in me after taking two or three boxes that now I wouldn't think of trying to get along without them in the house. My wife, too, has had much nervous trouble, and she began to take the pills with wonderful effect. They proved the best thing in the world for me, and my wife thinks there is nothing like them for nervous trouble. Our faith in them is so great that we recommend them to every one. People laughed at me at first and I laughed myself but they turned out to be the thing, and I wouldn't take lots of money for the good they have done me. As for the neighbors, I have purchased $15 worth of the pills for them, and they are doing them good for all sorts of ailments. I can give the pills the strongest recommendation, as I tried everything before without any good effect, and these have done wonders for me."

Mrs. Hubbard, the wife of the engineer, was found in her pretty little home which is fairly embowered in flowers. She was most cordial, and corroborated all her husband had said.

The neighbors and fellow-workman of Mr. Hubbard were most warm in their praises of the engineer, and also confirmed the story of the improvement in his health.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., or Brockville, Ontario.

Everything Adulterated.

In the following neat little fable some of the eccentricities of modern adulteration are delicately disclosed to the commonwealth of consumers by a contemporary German satirist:

There were once four flies, and as it happened they were hungry one morning. The first settled upon a sausage of singularly appetizing appearance and made a hearty meal, but he speedily died of intestinal inflammation, for the sausage was adulterated with aniline. The second fly breakfasted upon flour and forthwith succumbed to contraction of the stomach, owing to the inordinate quantity of alum with which the flour had been adulterated. The third fly was slacking his thirst with the contents of the milk jug, when violent cramps suddenly convulsed his frame and he soon gave up the ghost, a victim to chalk adulteration.

"Seeing this, the fourth fly, muttering to himself, "The sooner it's over the sooner to sleep," alighted upon a moistened sheet of paper exhibiting the counterfeit presentment of a death's head, and the inscription, "Fly poison." Fearlessly applying the tip of his proboscis to this device the fourth fly drank to his heart's content, growing more vigorous and cheerful at every mouthful, although expectant of his end. He did not die. On the contrary, he thrived and waxed fat. You see, even the fly paper was adulterated.

Sure of Himself.

City Editor—Well, what did you learn about that accident on the P., D. and Q. railroad?

New Reporter—Oh, it was nothing.

City Editor—Nothing! Why, the dispatches say it was terrible.

New Reporter—Well, I just came from the president of the road, and he ought to know.—Life.

Nothing Strange.

"My wife went down town today in all the rain to buy something that she couldn't do without, and she parted with it almost as soon as she got home."

"Wasn't that rather a strange proceeding?"

"Not at all. She bought a comb."—King's Jester.

Patsey and His Pup.

Patsey Regan lives in "Goattown" and is seven years of age.

He owns a pup—of the yaller and yeller variety. The yells, indeed, are more yaller than the pup. And that deviltry in Goattown which isn't directly traceable to Patsey is indirectly traceable to Patsey's pup.

The two walked proudly out the other morning on their customary constitutional. Patsey was in front and the pup behind. The event of the walk was the pup's pausing a moment or two to breakfast on the seat of little Dominick Mullany's trousers. But Patsey didn't see this little episode, and Dominick was too much scared to yell.

Now Dominick has a mamma who has a good deal of ginger in her character. She lay in wait for Patsey.

Having accomplished the constitutional at the end of half an hour Patsey and the pup started on the return. Dominick's mamma met them.

"Say, you Regan!" she cried, "does that dog belong to you?"

"Which 'en?" inquired Patsey, taken by surprise.

"I say, is that dog yourn?"

Patsey looked from the scrowling woman to the miserable pup, and cogitated a moment.

"What fer?" he asked at length.

"What fer? 'Cause he bit my Dominick—that's what fer! Who's he belonger?"

Patsey backed off carelessly. Then, with judicious weighing of words, he announced:

"Well, if he bit your Dominick, I don't know who he belongs ter. I never seed him afore."—New York Recorder.

Making Sure.

Associate Editor—Had we better accept this poem of Radcliffe Sweetfern Glorymorn?

Editor in Chief—Well—er—see if his name is on our subscription list first.—Boston Courier.

Meeting Him on His Own Ground.

Student—I will tell you frankly that I shall not be able to pay for the suit till next year. When will you have it ready?

Tailor—Next year.—Tit-Bits.

SAFE, QUICK AND EFFECTIVE.

The valuable curative properties of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are due to the employment of the highest medical and chemical skill. They are purely vegetable, and in ingredients and method have never been equalled; safe, quick and effective in their action, they do not burn or blister, but soothe and relieve while curing, and can be worn without causing inconvenience.

All other so-called Porous Plasters are imitations, made to sell on the reputation of ALLCOCK'S.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, the safest purgative known.

Let poets sing the old refrain
About the patter of the rain;
The common folk will ne'er forget
That rain is nasty, mean and wet.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Traveler—I see you advertise shelter for man and beast? Tavern keeper—Yes sir; I can give you either. Which do you prefer.

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Is more to be dreaded than an open and visible one. That subtle and lurking foe, which under the generic name of malaria manifests itself, when it clutches in its pernicious grasp, in the various forms of chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague or ague cake, can only be effectually guarded against by fortifying the system against its insidious attacks with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a thorough antidote to the poison of miasma in the system, and a safeguard against it thoroughly to be relied upon. In the event of a malarious attack, avoid poisoning your system with quinine, and use instead this wholesome remedy, unobjectionable in taste and far more efficacious than any drug. Use the Bitters for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, kidney complaints and rheumatism.

It is generally "all up" with a man when he commences to go down hill.

Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness immediately relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

More people have died from colds than were ever killed in battle.

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Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted. Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

The Admiral Cigarettes are the best.

Blood Poisoned

But Hood's Sarsaparilla Purified, and Restored Health.

"Three years ago a file penetrated one of my legs just above the knee. Failing to receive the necessary treatment,

Blood Poisoning

set in. I became so weak and my system so much run down that I could hardly turn in bed or help myself in any way. After seventeen months' confinement, my wife took me to Walla Walla, Wash. Here the surgeons amputated my leg half way between the knee and the hip. Following this my health improved slightly but shortly gatherings began to form on my body. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I could see a change from the first. Gradually I have improved; I am growing stronger and the painful gatherings have disappeared and I am about cured of my ills. All the credit is due to Hood's Sarsaparilla and I feel that I cannot speak too highly of it." B. L. BURNETT, Starkey, Oregon.

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Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly.

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"I am Post Master here and keep a Store. I have kept August Flower for sale for some time. I think it is a splendid medicine." E. A. Bond, P. M., Pavilion Centre, N. Y.

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Flesh

means strength to withstand chronic ailments, coughs, colds and disease. Sound flesh is essential to health.

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the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, enriches the blood, builds up flesh and fortifies the system against sickness and chronic ailments. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

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You have the Earth We have the Seed

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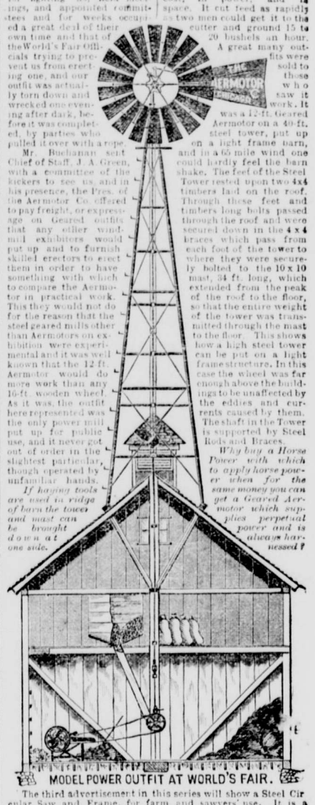
The following cut shows the outfit which caused such a bitter contest among the windmill exhibitors at the World's Fair.



MODEL POWER OUTFIT AT WORLD'S FAIR.

The third advertisement in this series will show a Steel Circular Saw and Frame, for farm and sawyers' use. It is a Perfect Pole Saw, with Perfect Safety Guards, and runs with very much less power than ordinary buzz saws and has a better saw. This $10 Saw and Frame will be given for $15 and five copies of this advertisement, which is No. 2 in the series, if sent immediately after the appearance in this paper of the Saw adv., No. 3; but only one saw will be furnished to any one person. For the extra four copies call on neighboring subscribers to this paper, or induce others to subscribe, because we will not accept these advertisements unless taken from papers mailed to regular subscribers whose names and addresses must be given, together with the date of the paper from which they are clipped. Our Irrigation Pump may be substituted for the Saw. Either Left, Chicago.

Where we can, we shall make liberal offers to accept copies of these advertisements in part payment for Windmills. If you have any thought of using a windmill this year write us at once, stating what you will need, whether Pumping or Geared, and if possible we will make you a liberal offer.

The Aermotor Co. proposes to distribute $500. CASH, IN PRIZES for the best essays written by the wife, son or daughter of a farmer or user of a windmill, answering the question, "WHY SHOULD I USE AN AERMOTOR?" For conditions of competition and amounts and numbers of prizes send for particulars to the Aermotor Co., Chicago, or to its branches, at San Francisco, Kansas City, Lincoln, Neb., Sioux City, Iowa, Minneapolis, Buffalo, or 65 Park Place, New York City. Aermotors, Pumping and Geared same price, All Steel, all Galvanized-After-Completion, delivered free on cars at Chicago and shipped to any one, anywhere, at the following prices:

8-ft. $25. 12-ft. $50. 16-ft. $125.

Dr. Evory's California Catarrh Remedy. The Great Cure for Catarrh, Deafness, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Headache, Fetid, Sickening Breath; Restores the Voice, Sense of Smell, etc. Price 50c, all druggists or mail. A. F. EVORY & CO., Proprietors, 362 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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15 Packets Choice Flower Seeds — Either Collection for 50 cents

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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CHILDREN'S SAYINGS.

Little Mary has always been devoted to her Aunt May and prays for her each night long and fervently. One day, however, during a visit at her aunt's, the child did something wrong and had to be punished. When evening came and she knelt at her aunt's knee to say her prayers, it was evident that the sore spot was there still. "Bless papa and mamma," began the childish voice, and then there was an ominous silence, after which the prayer was concluded with no reference to Aunt May. "Now," remarked Miss Four-year-old, with flashing eyes, as she rose to her feet, "what do you think of that for a prayer?"

Howard T., who has lived all his short life in a city, was taken recently to visit at a "real farm." The child was in ecstasies. Every animal on the place was a delight to him, but his affections especially centered about a Jersey calf. "I would like to buy it," he said to the owner. "But what would you give in exchange?" he was asked. "My baby sister," replied the child, with the utmost gravity. "We have a new baby nearly every year at our house, and we've never had a calf!"

Henrietta (a 5-year-old)—George Washington discovered America. Her Cousin W.—No. It was somebody else. Henrietta—Well, Columbus was the father of his country. Her Cousin W.—No. It was put the other way. Henrietta (cheerfully)—But it doesn't make any difference about the people, so long as you know the facts.

The inborn pride of Chicagoans and their neighbors in their city and all that belongs to it, especially since the fair, is well illustrated by a remark made by a youngster in Evanston, Ills., the other day. His mother overheard him talking with his little sister and discussing great questions, as children do, with all the gravity of his elders. Finally the little girl asked, "Harry, where was the world made?" And Harry, with an air of superior wisdom, answered: "Why, don't you know, Dotty? In Chicago, of course."—New York Tribune.

Desperate.

With bloodless lips the villain glared at her.

"You are in my power!" he hissed.

In terror she looked from the window upon the shifting throng of humanity outside.

"So near and yet so far," she moaned helplessly.

"Yield!" he whispered, with a ferocious frown.

"Never!"

She was transformed. She shrank not. She raised her hands. Intuitively he divined her purpose and recoiled.

"Curse her!" he cried. "She dares after all."

Yes, she dared. She removed her teeth, after which it was no trouble to yell for the police.

He fled.—Detroit Tribune.

An Early Arrival.

"Wonderfully open winter, isn't it?" remarked the man who is interested in sports.

"Yes, rather."

"Humph! That doesn't begin to express it. It's going to be the most forward spring on record."

"What makes you think so?"

"The report that Washington will have the best nine in the league has come out at least a month ahead of its usual time."—Washington Star.

A Dear Wife.

First Gent—See, there comes Lowenbaum's wife in a ball costume of the latest fashion. She wears a new dress at every ball and always looks most fascinating.

Second Ditto—Yes, and do you know what I like best about her?

First Ditto—No.

Second Ditto—That she isn't my wife.—Humoristische Blatter.

The Proper Place For Him.

The Mother—That boy of mine is always wanting something. Last month I bought him a bicycle, and now I have just had to buy a pair of skates for him. I don't know what to do with him.

The Uncle—You don't know what to do with him? If you have just bought him a pair of skates, I should say, put him on ice.—New York Press.

Only a Question of Time.

Mrs. Chugwater (perusing the obituary column)—I don't see any familiar name. There hasn't been a death in any family of my acquaintance for ever so long.

Mr. Chugwater—Give 'em time, Samantha. Give 'em time. Don't be impatient. You'll find all their names there some day.—Chicago Tribune.

In the Business.

Tommie—Eh—Mr. Snodkins, gi' me 10 cents. I saw you kiss sister.

Mr. Snodkins—Well—ah—here's a quarter, but be sure you don't tell.

Tommie—That's all right. I'm used to keeping it quiet. That's $5 I've earned this week.—Harper's Bazar.

Instinct.

The Bride (as they emerge from the tunnel)—Law's sakes, James! Yo' men hab a natural borned instinct fo' kissing.

The Groom—Instinct! Wha' yo' mean, honey?

The Bride—Why, how in de worl yo' ebber found my mouf in all de darkness ob dat tunnel is pas' my undahstandin.—Puck.

Cordiality and Caution.

"Come out to Swampville and stop a week. I'll introduce you to the best people there."

"H'm! That's what Mugson promised to do for me at Gravesend if I'd go down to the prize fight with him."—Life.

Puzzled to Know.

Old Gentleman (in horse car)—Madam, you are on my foot.

Madam (severely)—If you were gentleman enough to give a lady a seat, there would be no trouble.

Old Gentleman—But where is the lady?—Life.

AN EXCITING RACE

A Young English Tourist's Flight from a Pursuing Wildcat.

HIS ALMOST MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Skating for Dear Life.—A Persistent Animal Follows an Unarmed Man for Miles.

Mr. Caryl Clyde, the young son of a wealthy London merchant, has returned from a trip of adventure through the northern part of Ontario.

"In the northwestern part of Muskoka," said he, "I found a body of water that extended through the forest for many miles. The ice on it was very smooth and entirely free from snow. One evening I left the camp for a skate up this frozen stream. The moon was bright and full, the sky was clear, and it was bitter cold, but a few strokes over the smooth and hard surfaced ice soon set my blood to tingling, and then I was as warm as though snugly covered up and asleep in my bed at the hotel. As I skated deeper into the forest I would stop and listen, and the stillness was so profound that I could almost hear the blood coursing through my veins, and the beatings of my heart sounded to me like the marching of infantry. In my hand I carried a small stick, which I used as a sort of balance as my body swayed with each stroke I took. In thirty minutes I had gone over five miles, and I stopped to rest. Some birds fluttered over my head, and I heard the cry of a distant screech owl. Then came another cry, and one that almost made me cease breathing.

"It was a harsh, unearthly scream, and so close was it that it rang in my ears like the beating of a gong. With a sudden impulse I dashed forward. There was a rushing, scrambling sound behind and then a wicked snarl. I gave a frightened glance over my shoulder and saw an animal about the size of a Newfoundland dog, and it had eyes that gleamed like glowing coals. From descriptions I had heard and read I recognized it as a wildcat, but I did not stop to make any critical examination. My only thought was of escape, for more than the little stick I carried in my hand I had no weapon of defense. The stream itself wound in a sinuous fashion through the forest, but before it had been frozen it had evidently overflowed its banks, for the ice extended on all sides as far as I could see through the woods. The bed of the stream was clear of trees and brush, and down this sort of lane through the woods I dashed at my best speed. The wildcat gave an angry snarl of disappointed rage as it saw me glide away. Without as much as a pocketknife about me I knew that I would not be able to wage any sort of successful combat with the hungry brute behind me.

"Exert, as I did, my best speed, the cat gained on me easily. Then I tried dodging tactics, and with great success. As I glided away down the stream the animal stood glaring at me with amazement. But this was for an instant only. Realizing that its prey was fast getting beyond its reach it came after me like a shot from a gun. At every bound it took its sharp claws cut the ice, and I could tell by this how much greater was its speed than my own. When I thought that in about one more bound the animal would be upon me I gave a sharp turn to the left, and the cat went on, pawing, snarling, biting and scratching over the smooth ice. I started back at a slower rate of speed, so as to be able to regain control of my breathing. The cat was soon again in close pursuit, but with apparently renewed effort and snarling and spitting much the same as an angry housecat would do at a dog.

"Again I dodged with ease, and his catship slid up stream, while I went down as fast as I could. I could hardly help laughing at the discomfiture of the baffled wildcat as it would slide past me when I dodged, wholly unable to help itself, but the dodging business was pretty hot work, and I soon began to find myself getting winded. How long this odd chase was kept up I do not know, but it seemed to me a decade. I fancy I must have gone about two miles down the stream, but to gain this I must have skated about ten. By this time I was ready to drop from exhaustion, and had I done so I would have been an easy victim for the hungry animal, whose unsuccessful attempts to overtake me seemed only to stimulate it to greater effort.

"'Click! whiz!' one of my skates ran over a small twig, and I went sprawling. The cat was close behind me and went on over my prostrate form.

"I was on my feet again in an instant, but I had lost some valuable time. I began to feel weak. The veins stood out on my forehead and felt as though they would burst. I made another dodge successfully and started down stream again. The moon was directly in front of me and about half way in the heavens, and from it seemed to stream a silvery path that came down from the sky to the ice some distance in front of me and then to my feet. The perspiration oozed into my eyes, and this silvery ribbon of light was all I saw. I heard a confused sound behind me, and knew that the pursuing animal was gaining fast upon me, but I didn't care. 'What would it feel like when it was tearing my flesh?' flashed a thought through my heated brain.

"Then I heard a low murmur like running water. The silvery ribbon from the moon danced in wavelets before my eyes, and I gave a tremendous jump. I reached the other side in safety, but the cat was less fortunate. There was a splash and a plunge, and the water was dashed over the ice. I fell and my trousers were soaked. The cat went on down the stream, but under the ice. I soon comprehended the situation. An uprooted stump was in the center of the stream, and such speed was added to the current by its striking this obstacle that it did not become frozen. There was an open space of about five feet. I jumped without knowing why, and landed safely on the other side, but the animal went under. I thought it was a narrow escape. I got back to camp as soon as I could."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Even In Italy.

First Fair Neapolitan (bearing her laundry basket on her head)—Say, Jeannetta.

Second Fair Neapolitan—Well?

First Fair Neapolitan—Is my basket on straight?—Chicago Record.

A Poser.

Mother (reprovingly to little girl just ready to go for a walk)—Dolly, that hole was not in your glove this morning.

Dolly (promptly)—Where was it then, mother?—Tit-Bits.

Repartee.

Grocer—What are you grumbling about? D'ye want the earth?

Customer—No, not in the sugar.—Truth.

Ghosts Mounted on Ponies.

Lately Cupertino has been visited by some spooks, or ghosts, or specters, or something of that sort. At least, several reputable citizens so declare. On their first appearance your correspondent was in San Francisco, and, of course, when told of the apparition, not having convincing proof, remained silent, but on Saturday evening he saw with his own eyes the apparitions, and this is what he saw: Five figures dash by on horseback at a mad pace; two were females and three were males. One of the males, who evidently was the leader, was a giant in size and was mounted on an immense charger. He was dressed in martial array and was of commanding mien. His companions I did not notice so closely, but they were all mounted on Indian ponies, and, as near as I could tell, his male companions wore no uniforms. The females had their long hair flying wildly about their faces, but from what glimpses I did get I should say they were Indians or Mexicans. Several others saw them, and some say they gave unearthly yells or warwhoops whenever they saw any one. This is their second visit, and as yet no one is able to explain the mystery.

Joe Kelly, an old settler, who resides on Stevens creek, tells a legend about an American soldier who was lured to his death by a beautiful Indian maiden, the daughter of a chief of a tribe which once owned the country around Cupertino. Mr. Kelly claims that these apparitions were often seen around here in the forties and early fifties and says their present activity is caused by their resting place being disturbed by some of the buildings that have lately been erected. In the fight that took place when the soldier found he was betrayed before the Indians killed him, two braves, his treacherous sweetheart and another Indian maiden met their doom; hence the five specters that are now disturbing our peace.—San Jose (Cal.) Mercury.

A Freak Egg.

Farmer Corseglia, of south Jersey, has a rather neat thing in the way of freak eggs, the production of one of his Cochin hens. What the hen tried to do was to lay two eggs at once, but she only partially succeeded. Having produced one complete egg correct in size and shape, she managed, in trying instantly to duplicate it, to inclose it in a flexible sack of semiopaque skin, which also contained the complete yolk and white of another egg. The effect was therefore that of a hard egg and an egg that has been dropped out of its shell, both inclosed in a seamless bag about four inches long and two inches wide.

After accomplishing this very unusual feat Farmer Corseglia's Cochin hen raised such a disturbance in order to call attention to her achievement that she was set upon by half the feathered inhabitants of the barnyard and forced to roost on the henhouse roof to escape their jealous wrath. The row having attracted a farm hand's notice, he investigated the cause and the Cochin's prize production was carefully placed in a cigar box filled with bran and taken to Farmer Corseglia.—Philadelphia Record.

The Fatal Thirteen.

Nov. 29, 1891, F. C. Cole, an old soldier, died at the county hospital. A few veterans went to the hospital through a driving snowstorm to give him a soldier's burial. The ceremony was simple and none but the veterans were present to do honor to the dead man. As they left the cemetery a superstitious comrade found that he was one of a party of thirteen. He declared at once that some one of the number would die within the coming year. "I dont know who it will be," he said, "but the sign is certain." "I know," said Captain J. S. Jones; "it will be you, Hall," and he pointed to Lieutenant A. D. Hall. Recently twelve of those who attended Comrade Cole's funeral went to Oakwoods to lay away the body of Hall.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

No Boom at Jerusalem.

The land speculation scheme which was associated with the railroad project seems to have come to grief, and the land boom near Jaffa and Jerusalem, started a year or two ago, has collapsed. There is much fertile land near Jaffa and on the plains of Sharon, and the Jaffa oranges are in great demand, like our Florida Indian river oranges, but so many discouragements are thrown over all industrial enterprises by the Turkish government, that while Palestine continues under the control of that dog-in-the-manger power there is not much prospect of any great amount of business development in that country.—Washington Star.

Runs a Freight Train Without Rails.

A new way of railroading has been started in this section. Jacksonville is a small country town about ten miles from Homer City and has no railroad. An enterprising farmer from near that point, who owns a very good traction engine, has started a train for the purpose of hauling freight to and from that place. He leaves in the forenoon and makes the return trip in the afternoon. The chances are the traffic will be heavy over his line all summer.—Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.

To Oppose English Lawyers.

A society has been formed in London under the title of the Witnesses' Protection society. The objects of the association are to protect witnesses from insult by counsel, to put the matter of contempt of court into the hands of a jury, and to raise a fund to indemnify contumacious witnesses from pecuniary loss, provided always that the questions they refuse to answer reflect upon their honor, and are at the same time irrelevant to the issues of the case.

Look Out for a Sudden Change.

Now is the time when you should avoid sudden changes of air. Shut the window before the street organist finishes his operatic selection and commences "Annie Rooney."—Boston Bulletin.

DIED BY SCORES.

A Lake Steamboat That Became a Floating Charnel House.

PUTRID FISH CAUSED AN EPIDEMIC.

Eighty-five Immigrant Passengers Carried Off Within a Few Hours After Being Attacked.

The Alleghany was one of the best propellers of her day. She plied between Buffalo and Milwaukee. One day in midsummer, 1850, she left Buffalo harbor on her regular trip. She was in command of Captain Morrison. The passenger list included 40 cabin and 150 steerage passengers, the latter all Swedish immigrants. These were going in a body to Milwaukee, where several hundred of their countrymen had preceded them. They were being forwarded by some colonization society and were in charge of a Swede named Jansen, an agent of the society. With the exception of Jansen, not one of these people could speak a word of English. Their collective wealth amounted to $100,000 in cash, which was all in the possession of Jansen for safekeeping.

The Alleghany always stopped at Beaver island, which was held by King Strang with his colony of Mormon and free love followers. During the propeller's stop on this trip a little girl among the steerage passengers sickened and died, her sickness coming suddenly and death resulting two hours later. This little one's mother had died on the ocean voyage from Sweden and was buried at sea. The child was buried on King Strang's island.

The propeller proceeded on her way, but had got not more than an hour's sail from Little Beaver island when the father of the child died in the same manner that she had. Before the Alleghany arrived at South Manitou island 25 of the immigrants had died of the same mysterious disease, which was spreading rapidly among them. The sudden appearance of this deadly plague caused a panic on board.

The cabin passengers were placed in quarantine in their quarters, and the crew of the propeller were kept busy caring for the unfortunate Swedes. The propeller landed at Manitou and buried in one large trench the score and a half who were then lying dead on board the vessel. From Manitou there was no place where the steamer could touch before arriving at Milwaukee, and she left that island literally a floating charnel house. Scarcely an hour passed that an immigrant did not fall victim to the terrible plague, the origin of which no one at that time knew. It at last became impossible to attend to the wants of all the sufferers, although the entire crew devoted every minute, night and day, to their service. There was no mistaking those who were doomed to death among the immigrants.

The victim became hollow eyed and had a vacant, faraway look that was hard for another to meet. When that look appeared, death was but an hour or two away. Death always came with the most intense agony. One could look about among the stricken and count to a certainty those who would be dead within the next hour. The victims were weighted and cast overboard as soon as they were dead. Such a thing as shrouding or giving funeral service to a corpse was an impossibility. They were cast into the water just as they died.

Up to the day before the propeller arrived at Milwaukee none of the crew or officers had been attacked by the disease, but on that day the cook fell a victim to it, and was cast into the lake as the others had been. The clerk of the steamer, a young man named Gardiner, about this time had found among the stores a cask of New England rum. The story is that the engineer, a man named Curtis, soon after the cook's death, was attacked by the disease, and that Gardiner, without any idea of the result, had caused the doomed man to drink a glass of the rum. What the virtue of the rum was as a remedy for the disease no one ever knew, but the engineer did not die. Gardiner then dosed the immigrants with it as they fell sick, and in several cases the victims were saved. Gardiner, at the time he discovered the rum, discovered what he had reason to believe was the origin of the deadly disease. It was a barrel of putrid fish among the immigrant stores, of which poisonous food some of the poor people had eaten early in the voyage.

The propeller reached Milwaukee in the evening. There were then 12 dead Swedes aboard. The captain sent for physicians. They decided that the disease was some kind of fever usual in ships where passengers were closely quartered, but its exact nature they could not determine. The news of the terrible state of affairs on board the Alleghany was not slow in getting abroad in the town. No one, not even the officers, was allowed to remain anywhere in the city, and they were driven back to the melancholy surroundings on board. Next morning the authorities ordered the propeller to move away from the dock and out into the lake. This was done.

A new element then appeared in the unfortunate situation, and it for a time threatened serious trouble. The Swedes living in and about Milwaukee were made acquainted with the sad straits their fellow countrymen were in on board the Alleghany, and they marched to the dock in a body, 500 strong. They sent word to Captain Morrison that if he would run his vessel back to the dock they would prevent any interference with his landing. For a time a riot seemed inevitable, but a compromise was effected by the authorities making an agreement with Captain Morrison that he might land his passengers on scows and have them towed to an old storehouse that stood on the outskirts of the city. Three more deaths had occurred on the propeller pending this arrangement. The immigrants, or the 65 that remained of the 150 that left Buffalo, were quarantined in the storehouse, and the terrible disease was got in hand without any further deaths.

The wretchedness of the immigrants was made still greater by the baseness of the man Jansen, who had them in charge. Before the survivors of the plague were able to look after their interests Jansen disappeared, taking with him the $100,000 belonging to the party. He was never heard of afterward.

The young clerk, Gardiner, of the Alleghany, whose prescriptions of New England rum undoubtedly saved several of the stricken from death, among them Curtis, the engineer, is now one of the most conspicuous and wealthy of the citizens of Cleveland, of which city he has been several times mayor.—Buffalo Cor. New York Sun.

Cremation.

Cremation is now generally preferred to burial by the more intelligent portion of the community, and the day is not far distant when a crematory will be as necessary an adjunct to a cemetery as a gravedigger.—St. Paul Globe.

Against a Massachusetts Ruling.

The officers of the Illinois Humane society detailed to prosecute the participators in the tame fox hunt at Fairland are much disturbed over the methods of legal procedure in Douglas county. The action against the fox hunters was called before Justice Lamb at Tuscola. Witnesses testified before a jury that a tame fox had been chased by the defendants and their hounds and had been caught and torn to pieces by the latter. Attorney A. W. Thomas, of Chicago, cited a Massachusetts decision sustaining the position of the Humane society, which, while not denying the right of men to hunt and kill wild foxes, held that a tame fox, cared for in captivity by man from the time it was only a few days old, is a domestic animal.

C. W. Wolverton, of Tuscola, attorney for the defendants, then addressed the jury. He troubled himself but little about replying to arguments of the Chicago lawyer, but the fact that a Massachusetts decision had been cited severely wounded his local pride.

"Gentleman of the jury," he said, "we are residents of the state of Illinois in the glorious west—wild and wooly, if you will—where each man is an independent American citizen. What is Massachusetts? An alien commonwealth. It is Massachusetts. Why, gentlemen of the jury, on Boston common today witches are burned at the stake, and if a man is found outside of a church Sunday he is placed in a lockup. What has Massachusetts to do with us? We are American citizens and we want to chase foxes and we chase foxes."

After hearing which the twelve good men and true of Tuscola rendered a verdict for the defendants. The Humane society had hoped to make this a test case under the state laws, which provide that any person guilty of "torturing any animal" shall be subject to a fine of not more than $200. The Massachusetts decision was directly in point, and although the justice before whom the action was brought was manifestly impartial, the jury, which was composed largely of friends of the defendants, rendered a favorable decision on the question of law impossible.—Chicago Tribune.

Billiards Without Balls.

According to an eye witness a peculiar incident happened one evening recently in the billiard room of a hotel at Tacoma, Wash. The room was crowded and all of the billiard and pool tables were occupied but one. Two gentlemen entered the room attired in full evening dress. Engaging a billiard table the boy brought the balls, but the players, to his utter astonishment, told him they did not need them. Removing their topcoats, coats and hats, they took cues and commenced a mimic game.

They made the customary moves around the table, studied apparent plays, made the usual grimaces at misplays, and regularly counted their strings. A wondering crowd gathered about them. They thought the men were crazy. A funny part of it was that they never smiled, took the "guying" of the crowd serenely and, when the points were marked up, paid for the game and unconcernedly walked out. The solution of the mystery was that the imitation game was played on a wager.—Chicago Times.

Bloomed in an Hour.

A Belfast gentleman woke about 4:45 a. m. Sunday and glanced out the window at the clock on the Unitarian church, as was his custom of a morning, to see what time it was. Having found out he turned over for another nap. The next time he awoke he again glanced toward the steeple and was surprised to find that the budding leaves in the trees between his house and the clock had burst forth to such an extent that they shut out the clock so that he was unable to barely see the large face, let alone the hands. He was telling this circumstance to a neighbor later in the day, when the latter said he, too, noted the fact, as he also took time from the same clock.—Belfast Age.

An Electric Experience.

In Devonshire, England, one day recently, a party of young people were overtaken by a heavy shower of hailstones which lasted about ten minutes, and during that time they felt as though highly charged with electricity. The ladies of the party felt as though ants were running among their hair, which was fastened up with steel hairpins. One of the gentlemen held his hand to the head of one of the others and at once the hair stood on end. This was done several times with the same result, and for two or three days afterward their heads felt the effects of the electrical whipping.—London Letter.

Probably All in His Eye.

A freak of nature has come to light in the county jail at Fort Worth, Tex. His name is Jesse Lee, aged eighteen years. Turn the boy's face so that a strong light may shine into his eyes and a phenomenon is seen. Around the pupils of the eyes, in the iris, are the twenty-six letters of the alphabet arranged symmetrically. There are thirteen letters in each eye, those up to "M" being in the left eye and the remaining ones in the right. Lee says his father and four brothers are similarly affected.

A Ripley County Peach Tree.

W. S. Holladay, whose home is at Tucker, in Ripley county, Mo., has a curiosity in the peach tree line which he is thinking of sending to the World's fair. The tree is three years old, about an inch and a half in diameter at the butt, is thirty-seven feet high and has no limb or branch on it.—Doniphan (Mo.) Prospect News.

Blown from a Railway Train.

James Malloy was a passenger on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul train, and while running at the rate of forty miles an hour attempted to pass from the smoker into a rear coach. In doing so he was blown from the platform into a ditch.—Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

MODERN SCHOOL.

Teaching Boys to Sew and Patch and Girls to Carve Wood.

MISHAPS OF THE AMBITIOUS TOTS.

The Boys Prod Their Fingers With Needles and the Girls Draw Blood With Sharp Chisels.

Johnny sewing patchwork and Susan whittling kindling!

That is the vision of the future which the critic of manual training beholds with his prophetic eye. For confirmation he points you to the New York College for the Training of Teachers, where young Americans in trousers are pricking their fingers and learning bias from straight, and where the daughters of this new revolution are wading through gory seas to the goal of perfection in wood cutting and carving.

The boys begin their sewing lessons at an early age, one three years old being a member of the youngest class. Occasionally a spirit of rebellion crops out at the suggestion of sewing, as in the case of one little chap who professed a decided objection to an acquaintance with a needle and thimble on the score that he "didn't want to be a tailor." He is not alone in his opposition to the movement; therefore it may be as well to give the point of view of the teacher.

It is all explained under the magic phase, "manual training." It seems that there is not any particular desire to have the boys learn to sew. They do not care to manufacture tailors at the college any more than they want to make a seamstress of every girl who attends. But the children in the first classes are too young to take up such forms of manual training as wood cutting. They would simply slice themselves up like green cucumbers. Still, the little hands must be trained, and sewing is the only available method for young scholars who have completed the kindergarten course.

When there is any show of rebellion on the part of the boys who are to begin, there is one unfailing argument which is advanced. The teacher relates the skill of sailors and trained soldiers in the use of the needle, and, presto! Johnny seizes upon patchwork with an interest which will not be denied.

The other day a number of girls and boys, from six to nine years of age, were having their sewing lesson in one of the sunny rooms at the college. The girls, it must be admitted, were a little more graceful than the boys in their use of the needle, but their brothers were not to be outdone in practical results. They certainly did "screw" a good deal, from their tongues, which they rolled visibly within their cheeks, to their toes, which were painfully held on tiptoe, during the entire five minutes required by a novice to thread a needle.

"Ouch!" suddenly exclaimed a little fellow in the front seat, who, with his leg doubled under him, his fingers clutching a piece of muslin, his forehead knotted and his mouth puckered in harmony with his thread, was a picture of absorbed industry.

His "ouch" meant that he had pricked his fingers—which he promptly put in his mouth—and as the children were growing a little tired the teacher told them to put their work away and gave them a little talk on the materials and instruments used in sewing. Her talk that day was on cotton, some pods of which she had brought as an illustration, and the questions ranged over geography, climate, labor, machinery and a great number of related subjects.

It was a noticeable thing that when the order came to put away the work it was the boys who said:

"Oh, please let us sew some more!"

As they grow older and take up the other forms of manual training the boys want the sewing left out of their curriculum, so that there are few older than twelve who belong to the thread-and-needle classes. But their work is, on the average, quite as good as the girls while they continue it.

Over in the annex the drops of blood which the boys shed in their sewing are atoned for by the cut fingers which generally follow a girl's first introduction to real edged tools. The superintendent, however, said the other day that in cases where the girls enter at the same age that the boys do he can see no perceptible difference in their work. In the first course, which consists of whittling and cutting thin wood into figures, joining and polishing them, the girls do as well as the boys. In the advanced work of wood carving they are often much interested and do quite as well as the boys, provided they have had the same training. Otherwise they are not so strong and it takes some time to develop their muscles.

At the tables in the workroom stood a number of girls and boys wearing aprons of striped ticking, and cutting, sawing, drawing figures on wood, sandpapering and filing with energy and zeal enough to have convinced an observer of their interest in their work. The whirr of the machinery in the room below jarred the floor slightly, but the trained hand of a girl near the door was perfectly steady as she outlined a pattern of morning glories on a piece of hard maple. Then she picked out a gleaming chisel from the rack of tools in front of her and commenced to dig the wood out in little chips.

"My! but this is hard!" she said, as she paused to rest a moment.

Her neighbor glanced up sympathetically from her piece of work, her chisel slipped and——

"Ouch!" she exclaimed, as she stuck her finger in her mouth.

It was the echo of the little "seamster's" involuntary remark, and it really did seem as if boys who sew and say "ouch" and girls who whittle and say the same thing are pretty much of a piece.

At any rate, the teachers declare that boys and girls trained together do work which has always been considered individual to each separate class so equally well that you cannot tell a boy's stitches from a girl's or a feminine bit of whittling from that of a boy with generations of whittlers behind him.—New York World.

Etruscan Legends.

Legends about the Etruscans are numerous, but even with them and the numerous Etruscan inscriptions in the hands of scholars, the race to which they belonged, their language and history, are still an unsolved problem. Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland is about to make an important contribution to the literature of the subject in a voluminous work on Etruscan legends. For years he has passed his summers in Italy in the old Etruscan country, wandering among the peasants and collecting their stories. Their customs and superstitions date back to the old heathen times, and devil worship and the most primitive beliefs prevail among them even down to the present time.

BOSTON BABIES.

The Heirs of the Wealthy as They Appear on Commonwealth Avenue.

The Commonwealth avenue baby is a pattern of propriety, a paragon of excellence, a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Its papa does not walk the floor with it at night, and its mother does not drag it through the shopping district by day. A whole freight car of infant food and hobby horses is at the command of its pleasure, and copies of Browning are within easy reach. When it grows up, it can join the Algonquin club or marry a man able to provide a beautiful home and Parisian modes.

Attention, therefore, that the Commonwealth avenue baby may be studied both on its native heath and apart from its daily environment; that it may be compared with other babies and its status in public life definitely determined; that it may know the great interest taken in its welfare by all classes in the community; that it may learn to comport itself so as to be a model of elegance for all the world—the cosmopolitan Beau Brummel of all infants.

Commonwealth avenue from the Public garden to West Chester park is nine-tenths of a mile in length. In this stretch of ward 11's best territory the baby is pushed in its perambulator. Beyond West Chester park the avenue swings out into a lovely country, through which the baby is drawn in a carriage. This article deals only with those Commonwealth avenue babies that are pushed.

If the casual visitor to Boston reaches the avenue at 2 o'clock on a mild, sunshiny afternoon, he will find the sidewalks and the promenades in the park dotted with baby carriages. The street is 240 feet wide from house to house, or 200 feet from curb to curb. Fully one-quarter of this is available for promenade. This gives an area of 240,000 square feet available to be dotted by baby carriages. If the babies travel 10 feet apart, which is a fair estimate, the size of each dot will be 100 square feet. This will allow for the presence of 2,400 babies.

Think of it! Twenty-four hundred infants out for an afternoon's airing! Twenty-four hundred pairs of tiny feet, 2,400 pairs of bright eyes, 2,400 frocks with appropriate monograms, 2,400 little mouths lisping "Thank you" and "I beg pardon," 2,400 nursegirls at a weekly salary of $4, total $9,600. Can New York or Philadelphia or Chicago produce Commonwealth avenue's equal in this respect? No; there is nothing like it anywhere.

Figures may lie, and circumstances may alter the number and position of the dots, but the fact remains that a sunny day brings out infants on the great Back Bay avenue in a way to beat all records. The procession from West Chester park to Arlington street is wide and continuous. The investigator from other cities is appalled by the exhibit. All doubts as to the productiveness of the Back Bay family are set at rest. The future custodians of ward 11's $146,480,500 worth of property are already on the ground. The cruel slander that the modern rich American family has no children here meets an emphatic refutation.—Boston Herald.

The Engineer's Day.

Where there are no regular runs and the men run "first in first out," it is almost impossible to always have just work enough to go around. The men are as much to blame as the management for the overwork of engineers. They are paid on mountain roads $4 per day. Days are not measured by hours, but by miles. Forty-four mountain or 85 valley miles is a day on freight. On passenger service 105 valley miles is a day's work. The point between valley and mountain mileage is passed when the grade exceeds 200 feet to the mile. Men have made 60 days in a month on these mountains, and they have earned the $240, but they should not have been allowed to do it.

One young man, Hyatt by name, used to threaten to put himself into a receiver's hands when he made less than 40 days a month. Fifty days was fair business, but 60 suited him better. He kept it up for three years, collapsed and had to be hurried out of the country. I don't know that he ever wholly recovered. He was a fine fellow physically, sober and strong, or he would have collapsed sooner. I am afraid the older engineers are a little selfish. When the management proposes to employ more men or promote some firemen, there is usually a protest from the older runners.—McClure's Magazine.

Rev. Mather Byles.

The Rev. Mather Byles of Boston, who preached there in 1776, one fast day effected an exchange with a country clergyman, and each went on horseback to the appointed place. They met by the way, and Dr. Byles no sooner saw his friend approaching than he put spurs to his horse and passed him at full gallop. "What is the matter?" cried the other in astonishment. "Why so fast, Brother Byles?" Brother Byles shouted over his shoulder, without slackening speed, "It is fast day!" One day when he was busy in nailing some list upon his doors to exclude the cold a parishioner called to him, "The wind bloweth where it listeth, Dr. Byles!" "Yes, sir," replied the doctor, "and man listeth where the wind bloweth." He was once arrested as a Tory, tried, convicted and sentenced to confinement on board a guardship to be sent to England with his family in 40 days. A sentinel was placed over him. He was removed, replaced and again removed. "I have been guarded, regarded and disregarded," said the doctor. He spoke humorously of his sentinel as his "observe-a-Tory."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Cobwebs and Cuts.

The cry of modern surgery is for chemical cleanliness, and the deluded man or woman who binds a small poultice of microbes, otherwise cobwebs, over a fresh cut as a healing agency is a candidate for Bloomingdale. Pressure will stop the bleeding, if it is not arterial, and will help that. Whether an artery has been tampered with or not is shown by the way the cut bleeds. A pumping flow or a steady spouting stream indicates that it has. Press firmly while the nearest physician is summoned. For ordinary cuts, even those which bleed profusely, firm pressure right upon them will soon check the flow. Then wash them thoroughly in clear hot water, draw the edges together and put strips of court or surgeon's plaster across. Strips should be used instead of a single piece to afford vent for any pus that should gather. The washing is especially necessary when the cut is made by glass or tin, lest any bit of foreign material remain in the wound to fester.—New York Times.

The Height of Egotism.

Cora—How is it that when a man writes one famous story he very seldom writes another?

Merritt—Because he devotes the rest of his life to telling us how he came to write it.—Puck.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20..... 1894

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith hand you my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1894. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Jan. 1, 1894, Cash on hand	$31,027 64	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	15 00	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	45 14	
W. H. Walker, Sheep License Col	1 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	91 75	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	86 25	
Asa Fisk, Int on schl land	44 80	
Wm Rosa do	42 00	
California Mineral Water Co., redemption land sold to State	49 84	
J. W. Anderson, Supt Pub Inst	5,017 00	
Marion W. Trask, Int S Schl l'd	80	
J. H. Shannon, " " " "	33 60	
D. M. Geiger " " " "	22 40	
State Treasurer Commissions	9 02	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector	284 00	
W. H. Walker, Sheep License Col	67 50	
	36,797 74	
Feb. J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector	709 07	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	18 00	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	55 90	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	38 65	
D. J. Hession, Auditor's fees	2 00	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	128 65	
Sarah C F Winkle, Int on L'k ld	95 05	
P. C. Grant " " " "	185 60	
	39,084 16	
Mar. J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector	435 21	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collectr fees	26 00	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	8 40	
J. H. Shannon, Supt schl	22 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	29 20	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	61 50	
J. G. Birchim, Int Stat Swp land	15 68	
" " " schl land	32 00	
W. H. Bridge, Int. on Sschl land	44 80	
	38,753 95	

DISBURSEMENTS—

Jan. Salary Fund	1,525 88
Hospital Fund	497 50
General Expense	1,777 14
Unapportioned	84 35
Sundry Road Districts	973 76
Bridge Fund	352 36
Bishop School	240 00
Milton School	85 00
Union School	28 55
Warm Spring School	15 22
Station School	160 00
Irving School	188 00
Round Valley School	86 10
Big Pine School	14 78
Round Valley Library	83 15
Milton School Library	22 55
Lone Pine School Building	150 00
Fish Spring Building	120 00
Independence Special Teacher's	260 00
Unapportioned County School	11 00
Independence Bond	3 70
State General	7,578 59
	14,257 83
Feb. General Expense	859 50
Salary	1,024 98
Independence School Dist Bond	640 00
Hospital	42 00
Bishop School	275 71
Fish Spring School	102 00
Lone Pine School	321 85
Union School	85 00
Round Valley School	95 00
Big Pine School	160 45
Irving School	150 58
Warm Spring School	120 40
Bishop School	45 17
Independence Special	130 00
	18,310 56
Mar. Fish Spring Bond Fund	244 50
County " "	1,600 00
Hospital Fund	40 37
General Expense	22 95
Salary	1,024 98
Bishop School	250 00
Fish Spring School	75 00
Warm Springs School	92 00
Independence School Dist	162 50
Irving School	140 00
Milton School	170 00
Station School	80 00
Lone Pine School	65 00
Big Pine School	217 25
Union School	85 00
Round Valley School	80 00
Big Pine Library	194 02
Sundry Library	8 25
Independence Special Teacher	48 75
	22,911 13
Apr. 1, 1894, Cash balance on hand	15,847 82
	38,758 95

Treasurer's Trial Balance, Jan. 1, 1894.

To the State General Fund	$ 481 01	
Salary "	9,821 38	
General Expense "	347 69	
Hospital "	154 03	
Bond "	1,388 68	
To the various Road District Funds		
No 1	493 58	
No 2	167 39	
No 3	349 69	
No 4	449 29	
No 5	153 60	
Unapportioned County	26 34	
Bridge Fund	553 75	
Swamp and overflowed Land	1,556 75	
Institute	71 00	
Teachers Library Fund	40 00	
Coroner's	88 25	
Rebate Fund	75 29	
Unapportioned Property Tax	359 86	
County School Fund		1,001 00
To the various School Dist. Funds		
Round Valley	$ 77 98	
Irving	231 36	
Bishop	318 19	
Station	194 00	
Warm Springs	246 34	
Big Pine	554 02	
Milton	131 86	
Independence	167 95	
Fish Spring	85 03	
Dalton	183 88	
Lone Pine	409 83	
To the various School Dist. Library Funds		
Milton	$ 46 20	
Round Valley	8 44	
Irving	55 97	
Bishop	81 50	
Station	150 84	
Warm Springs	12 00	
Big Pine	92 23	
Independence	82 65	
Union	43 92	
Lone Pine	102 24	
Fish Springs	83 96	
Independence Bldg Fund	3 00	
Fish Springs " "	36 40	
Lone Pine " "	35 02	
Independence Bond Fund	27 02	
Bishop (old) " "	71 02	
Bishop (new) " "	1,191 90	
Union " "	461 76	
Big Pine " "	698 94	
Fish Springs " "	40 18	
Lone Pine " "	1,647 86	
Independence Special Teacher	44 33	
Cash Balance		$15,847 82
	$16,847 82	$16,847 82

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of April, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors this 6th day of April 1894.

R. LOVE,
Chairman

(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1894

Mar. 31.	Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Dec. 31, 1893, date of last report.		
	Inyo county, [illegible] total of warrants drawn		$12 848 04
	General Exp. Fund	2,659 49	
	Salary Fund	3,576 84	
	School Fund	4,468 37	
	Hospital Fund	549 87	
	Una; portioned Fund	84 35	
	Lone Pine Building	150 00	
	Independence Bond Fund	3 70	
	Rd. Dist. No 1 Fund	204 28	
	" " " 2 "	321 21	
	" " " 3 "	275 10	
	" " " 4 "	163 28	
	" " " 5 "	10 10	
	Bridge Fund	352 36	
		$12,848 04	$12 848 04
Mar. 31.	Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.		
	Inyo County	$64,990 55	
	Inyo Co. Bonds 1890		64 000 00
	Old Gene al Fund		990 55
		$64,990 55	64,990 55
Mar. 31.	Exhibit showing present financial condition		
	Inyo county (total indebtedness)	$64,990 55	
	Less cash, in County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness		$15 847 82
	Rem'n'g Indebtedness		49,142 73
		$64 990 55	$64 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved this 6th day of April, 1894, by the Board of Supervisors.

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

Propagation License.

NOTICE TO BREEDERS.

THE ATTENTION OF STOCKRAISERS and Breeders in Inyo county is called to the following provision of Ordinance No. 44, Section 12.

"Every person who keeps a Stallion, Jack or Bull, and permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation, for hire, must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector."

Parties failing to procure such propagation license are guilty of a misdemeanor. License are now due.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax-Collector.

Independence, April 6, 1894.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—	Arrive—p m
Mound House		10.50 a. m.	5.55 p. m
Gayton		11.50 a. m.	5.20 p. m
Wabuska		12.[illegible] p. m.	3.35 a. m
Hawthorne		4.35 p. m.	12.00 m
Coaling		6.35 p. m.	10.15 a. m
Soda Springs		7.15 p. m.	9.35 a. m
Belleville		8.25 p. m.	8.15 a. m
Candelaria	Ar.	9.10 p. m	Lv. 6.45 a. m
		No. 3. Leave—	No. Arrive—a. m
Belleville		8.35 a. m	5.35 p. m
Benton		12.05 p. m.	1.45 p. m
Bishop Creek		2.15 p. m.	11.10 a. m
Alvord		3.00 p. m.	10.10 a. m
Independence		4.35 p. m.	8.40 a. m.
Lone Pine		5.25 p. m.	7.45
Keeler	Ar	6.15 p. m.	Lv. 7.00

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains o Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles), Bodie (28 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montgomery Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Corro Gordo (6 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House

New Furniture.

Low Rates

☞Special attention will be given to secur the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hathhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, 10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JEDEDIAH S. COLLINS, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

A. O. COLLINS,
Administrator of the estate of Jedediah S Collins, deceased.

Dated March 9, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

JOHN ALEMANDER,
Administrator of the estate of Frank Silva, deceased.

Dated March 1st, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.
mar3 5t

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1893, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior hereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first instalment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax-Collector.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

OSITO, 19,726.

By McKinney, 2:11¼

OSITO, 19,726.

McKINNEY, *8818*
4-year-old record 2:12¼
5-year-old race record 2:14
6-year-old race record 2:11¼
Sire of Sir Credit (3) 2:28¼
McZeus (2) 2:29¼

McKinney, at 6-years-old is the sire of two colts in the 2:30 list. Last year he won the great free-for all race at Stockton, trotting the fastest heat in 2:11¼, beating Klamath, Ottinger, Steve Whipple and others. He was bred in Kentucky and brought to California when a yearling.

ALCYONE, 732
Record, 2:27
Sire of ten with records from 2:08 to 2:19¾ and thirty with records from 2:08 to 2:30. His sons have produced nineteen with records under 2:30

GEORGE WILKES, 519
Record, 2:22
Sire of fourteen with records from 2:13¼ to 2:19¼, seventy-five with records from 2:13¼ to 2:30 and the dams of sixty-one with records from 2:09¾ to 2:30. His sons have produced 802 with records from 2:07¾ to 2:30

ROSA SPRAGUE
Dam of McKinney, 2:11¼.
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

ALMA MATER
Dam of six with records from 2:22¾ to 2:30. Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

GOV SPRAGUE, 444
Record, 2:20½
Sire of five with records from 2:15¼ to 2:19¼, and of thirty-three with records from 2:15¼ to 2:30

ROSE KENNEY
Dam of Messenger Chief, 1825, sire of seventeen with records from 2:16¼ to 2:30

HAMBLETONIAN 10 (Rysdyck's)
Sire of
Electioneer, sire of Arion, 2:07¾
Harold, sire of Maud S... 2:08¾
Dictator, sire of JayEyeSee 2:10
Volunteer, sire of St Julien 2:11¼
Egbert, sire of Egthorne... 2:12½
E.c., etc., etc.

DOLLY SPANKER
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.

MAMBRINO PATCHEN, 58
Sire of twenty-one with records from 2:20¼ to 2:30, and of dams of 83 in the 2:30 list.

ESTELLA (Thoro gbred)
By Imported Australian, sire of Joe Daniels and many other fast race horses.

RHODE ISLAND, 267.

BELL BRANDON, 2:20¼
By Hambletonian 10

MAMBRINO MESSENGER

J. S. KINNEY MARE
By Mountrino Chief, 11, sire of six with records from 2:18¼ to 2:30 and of the dams of 23 in the 2:30 list.

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of Sultan 2:24
Tommy Gates 2:24
Del Sur 2:24½
and four others in 2:30

SULTANA
By Delmonico, 110, double grandson of Hambletonian, 10

THE MOOR, 870
Sire of the dams of
Sable Wilkes (2) 2:18
Bell Bird (1) 2:26¼
Bay Rose 2:20¼
and many others.

MINNEHAHA
Dam of Alcazar 2:20¼
and four others in the 2:30 list.

ECHO, 462
Sire of Belle Echo 2:20
Senator 2:21½
Victor 2:22
Gibraltar 2:22
Sire of Homestake 2:14¼
and of sixteen in 2:30
Sire of dam of Direct. ... 2:06
and many others.

THETIS
Dam of Col. Hawkins .. 2:29¼
Registered in the Great Brood Mare table.

ODD FELLOW, 15,265
Full brother Col. Hawkins 2:29¼

KITTY CLYDE
By Geo. M. Patchen, 31, 2:27
Sire of Wells Fargo 2:18¾
and ten others in 2:30
And of dams of Suisun 2:18¼
Maggie E 2:19¼
and six others in 2:30

TWILIGHT

Dam of Osito, 19,726. Osito is a dark bay, with white hind feet, a small star in the forehead. He was foaled March 15, 1892. When matured he will be 15¾ hands high and will weigh about 1050 pounds. He has splendid trotting action, and at Los Angeles in October last, when one-year-old, he trotted a mile in 2:51 the last quarter being trotted in 39 seconds, a 2:36 gait.

OSITO will make the season of 1894 at Independence, Cal., limited to Eight mares of approved breeding.

TERMS, $50 For the Season

Irv. H. Mulholland,
Owner.

Independence, Cal.

OTHELLO, 16,057
2-year-old record 2:28
3-year-old trial 2:23
3-year-old trial, ¼ mile 1:08

SULTAN, 1,513
Record, 2:24
Sire of Stamboul 2:07¼
Saladin 2:05¾
Lucy R 2:18¾
Ruby 2:19¾
Bay Rose 2:20¼
and twenty-five in 2:30
and of the dams of
Regal Wilkes 2:17¼
Glendine 2:20

ATALANTA
Registered in Great Brood Mare table.
Dam of Othello (2) 2:28
Atalanta Wilkes (2) 2:29¼
and full sister to
Beautiful Bells 2:29¼
Dam of six in the 2:30 list, including Belleflower (2) 2:21¾
and Bell Bird, yearling .. 2:26¼

LITTLE SKIP
Dam of Jarvis, 16,239

ODD FELLOW, 15,265
Sire of Riceta 2:21¾
Oliver J 2:22
Roxey 2:22
Danger 2:26¼
Odd 2:28

SKIPPER

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
☞Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.☜
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO, CALIFORNIA.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

F. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
☞Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.
FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence,

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

TO ADVERTISERS
A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce street New York

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
☞Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND EHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.....1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman	A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman	P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge	GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff	JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney	P. W. FORBES.
Assessor	P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer	W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner	H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed)	JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools	J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist	ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist	A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist	W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist	JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist	FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

MONDAY, April 16, 1894.

Baxter et al. vs. Gilbert et als.—Filed stipulation extending for thirty days the time for filing statements for new trial and appeal.

MARRIED.

RHINE—COLLINS—At Los Angeles, April 9, 1894, Mr. Bertrand Rhine and Miss Leora B. Collins, both of Independence.

Bar silver, 62½.

J. J. Crum has returned to Modock.

See the notice for proposals published this week.

Prospects are favorable for the best fruit season in years.

O. I. Mairs will return from Los Angeles early next week.

Weather cloudy to-day, with strong indications of rain.

Henry McMurry and R. J. Wittaker of Big Pine were in town to-day.

John F. Logan, State Treasurer of Nevada, died at Carson last Saturday.

Heath is to be tried the third time for the murder of McWhirter at Fresno.

The locust trees are all in bloom and the air is filled with a delightful fragrance.

Morrell, the partner of Chris. Evans, has been sentenced to State Prison for life.

J. A. McKenzie and A. C. Harvey of Lone Pine were in town early in the week.

T. C. Boland and W. M. Richards came up from Keeler last Sunday, returning next day.

Henry Levy and daughter, Miss Minnie Levy, arrived home from San Francisco last Monday.

Dr. Keables, County Physician of Mono county, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Assemblyman in this District.

There are several parties now on their way here from Los Angeles who wish to purchase land in Owens Valley and make their homes here.

P. H. Mack Esq., C. Mulholland and F. G. Brooks started for Los Angeles last Sunday via Mojave. They are expected to return early next week.

A. W. Eibeshutz went to Bishop yesterday, returning to-day. Mr. Eibeshutz has received his appointment as Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence.

A. McKillips and family arrived here from San Bernardino last Monday. They left here over a year ago but like all others they find Owens Valley a good country to stay with.

N. C. Young arrived hers on Wednesday on his way home to Bishop from Los Angeles. Howard G. Hall, an old Pinmas acquaintance, accompanied him and expects to make his home in Inyo.

The Independence school closes to-day for the term. There will be no closing exercises as Mr. Janvier has the just opinion that every moment of the term can be more profitably employed with the regular studies.

Bertrand Rhine and Miss Leora B. Collins were united in marriage at Los Angeles on the 9th and started for San Francisco next day on their honeymoon. They are expected to arrive here about a month hence, where they will make their future home. We wish the young people every possible happiness in their new estate.

His Last Race.

Fred B., the brown trotting horse owned by Irv. H. Mulholland, died on Wednesday at the ripe age of 23 years. Nearly everybody in the Valley knew "Old Fred." He trotted the fastest mile ever made in the District and never lost a heat. His last race was against Judge Kyle and Pete at Independence two years ago; and although then 21 years old he had all the nerve of a colt, winning the race in three straight heats, the last heat being the fastest. He had trotted on nearly every track in the State and made one campaign on the Eastern tracks. He was a game and resolute race horse and had a remarkably kind and gentle disposition. We had known him for 16 years and it seemed like losing an old friend.

Papa Chalfant Again Braying.

The *Register* again has a grievance. This time it is Papa Chalfant, as "Willie Boy" is at the Mid-winter Fair, where we sincerely hope he will profit by "papa's" experience and not get "buncoed." It is about the Great Register contract and he has made so many misstatements that the conclusion is inevitable that he is an unmitigated liar. He says that he had no representative before the Board: W. T. Bunney filed his bid at his request, showed the Board an inoperative law and endeavored to convince them upon the fifteen day proposition. Before letting the contract the Board asked for the opinion, and acted upon it, of Jas. E. Parker; a man who has forgotten more of the printer's craft than Papa Chalfant ever knew, and is still as expert a printer as there is in the County. Papa Chalfant lies again, and herein betrays his grossest stupidity: He says that his bid this year was 2 cents per name higher than the work cost last time. The fact is that it was exactly the same, 17 cents per name, while his bid at that time was 20 cents. Considering the pro rata of work the register will this year be printed at less cost than the last one, when there were but 300 copies required while this year there must be 400, an increase of 33⅓ per cent. in material and press work. Mr. Parker represented to the Board that copy could not be sent to Bishop on Tuesday preceding the election and the registers received for distribution to the various precincts in due time without hiring a special messenger for Panamint at least, at a cost equaling the difference in price. Furthermore, by having the work done here the proofs can be read from the original and any errors corrected. As everybody knows Mr. Parker has no interest whatever in the INDEPENDENT or its proprietor; and he, a competent printer, stated to the Board that 25 cents per name would be a fair price, that being the average price in all other counties of the State. We were willing to do the work at the lowest living wages and took the contract at 20 cents per name. Printing is our business; we don't run a child's-play institution with a fat County office to back us up. We did, as Papa Chalfant says, "wrestle with the Board" on one proposition—that of having all printing done in the County that possibly could be. But Papa Chalfant is forced to admit that we were unselfish in this, as "Willie Boy" gets three-fourths of such job printing and we never kick about it either. And in what a ridiculous light he endeavors to place the business men of Bishop—his "clientage" he calls them. As though they cared one bawbee whether Papa Chalfant and his "Willie Boy" spent the $170 he might have received for the register among them or in paying the Chalfant family expenses, bunco steerers included, at the Mid-winter Fair. He betrays the whole animus of his tirade against the Board when he singles out Supervisor Uhlmeyer for special animadversion. The report has reached his asinine appendages that Mr. Uhlmeyer will be a candidate for Assessor, and "Old Moses," who with eight years steady diet at the County crib has covered his lean ribs with fat, evidently wants that stall all to himself and is determined to kick out any intruder. The records of the Board of Supervisors will show that in every instance where Mr. Uhlmeyer was given a preference he voted for the *Index*. We have never asked him for a favor and have never received one. In the matter of the Great Register he simply used his prerogative of acting for the best good of the county. The Board had an experience two years ago in the matter of the ballots that they have not forgotten. Supervisor Uhlmeyer was just as consistent in voting for the register contract as Supervisor Love in voting for Dr. Blair for County Physician, although his was the highest bid by $150. Both men had a perfect right to act according to their best judgment, and no one except the *Index* has ever accused Supervisor Love of "reckless extravagance"—He does not want to be Assessor.

Prosperous Times Ahead.

There is a strong tide of immigration setting in toward Owens Valley and the coming summer will witness the arrival of an unprecedented number of new settlers. Many of these are people with sufficient means to locate and improve new homes and create taxable property, others will purchase farms already improved. It is true that in the settling up of every new country there will be a certain number of vagabonds, and we cannot hope to escape this evil any more than have other countries. Rev. E. McEvers writes from Washington that there are now twenty families, all good, industrious people, on their way here, and that more will follow. On the East Side alone there are 30,000 acres of land under a good system of irrigating canals that for several years has been ready for settlement. Industrious people with small means have excellent opportunities here to make themselves homes. The completion of the Indian Wells Valley canal will open up another very extensive territory for settlement. An increase in the population of this county from 4,000 to to ten times that number within the next few years is not only possible but highly probable. And who is there to say that this is not for the best good of all? In the neighborhood of Bishop is a large area of the most fertile land, all covered with an excellent system of irrigating canals, that only awaits a sufficient number of settlers to bring every foot of it under cultivation. The Big Pine canal opens up another extensive body of land, and the Lone Pine Canal Co. will let a contract next month for the extension of their canal, which, when completed, will render cultivable several thousand acres more of excellent land. The great loss of crops this year on the unirrigated lands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valley will teach people the inestimable value of irrigation and cause our lands, where crops are a certainty every year, to be eagerly sought after. This fact more than anything else will hasten the settlement of this Valley. The settling up of all the land now unproductive will greatly increase the value of the lands under cultivation; and more especially will it benefit those who now have orchards in caring. It is a fact patent to all that an era of great prosperity is in store for us.

A Needed Reform.

There is a movement on foot for the organization of a gun club in the Valley for the preservation of game. Such an institution is greatly needed for the enforcement of the game laws. For several years some miscreants have been in the habit of turning the creeks and destroying the trout fishing. Last week the south fork of Oak Creek was turned in five places. The parties doing this should be punished to the full extent of the law, and the only way to catch the depredators is to hire a man to watch the streams; this can be done by a gun club, and the expense on each member be light. In the years to come many visitors will be attracted to the Valley during the summer months for fishing and hunting and we cannot afford to let the sport be utterly ruined by the wanton destruction of game caused by turning the streams and spearing female trout while spawning and by trapping quail in season and out of season. A sportsman club should be formed at once and a good, responsible man hired as game-keeper, who will perform his duties fearlessly, no matter who the offending parties may be.

To The Public.

Inyo's representative at the Midwinter Fair, Mr. G. P. Rixford, has informed the Executive Committee that the space is now ready for the reception of exhibits. Parties having anything to exhibit will kindly leave the same with the representative in their vicinity for shipment. Bring on all you have. Small exhibits from all will make up a large general display. The following are authorized to receive exhibits: John Bourland, Bishop; R. W. Thomas, Big Pine; A. W. Eibeshutz, Independence; E. H. Edwards, Lone Pine.

P. H. MACK, Chairman.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

CAUTION.

My wife, Maud B. Day, having left my bed and board without any cause whatever, and against my consent, I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract from and after this date.

CHARLES E. DAY.

Dated March 23, 1894.

Notice for Proposals.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALed proposals will be received by the Board of Directors of the Lone Pine Canal Company at the office of the Secretary, Independence, Cal., for the construction of two miles of said canal as follows, to wit: First section—Beginning at a point immediately north of the public road from Independence to Lone Pine on the line of said canal, thence south one mile, following surveyed line of said canal. Second section—Beginning at the south end of first section, thence one mile south along the surveyed line of said canal. Canal to be fifteen (15) feet wide on the bottom, eighteen (18) inch cut, slope of banks, two (2) feet horizontal to one (1) foot vertical. Bidders to specify amount for which each section will be completed. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

WINES,

LIQUORS,

& CIGARS

☞ The most careful attention given to the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 td

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

ELECTIONS IN CORSICA.

The Loss of a Life or Two Apparently Not of Much Account.

The elections for the council general were going on all over the island of Corsica. The canton of Soccia comprises several villages, among others Guagno, noted for its famous mineral springs and also for the turbulence of its people. The elections took place in each village, and on the morrow the presidents of the several bureaus were to meet at Soccia for the formal declaration of the poll. In consequence of certain disorders that had already occurred, the mayor of Soccia issued an edict to the effect that none of the inhabitants of Guagno was to enter the village that day.

The inhabitants of Guagno chose to ignore this order, and 60 of them, all armed, and all angry that their candidate had been defeated, marched upon Soccia, headed by their mayor. Two gendarmes—not armed—had been placed at the entrance of the village and warned the advancing troops that they were to come no farther. The mayor of Guagno cried "Fire!" There was a general volley from his followers, and the two gendarmes fell dead. "They both bore excellent characters. One of them had been 24 years in the service, had been proposed for the military medal and leaves a wife and three children."

Such was the first account in the daily paper of Bastia. It occupied about seven inches of one column. The next day the editor had had time to reflect (or he, too, may possibly have had a significant warning), for in an article three inches long the account was somewhat qualified, and there was this important emendation, "It seems we were not correct in stating that it was the mayor of Guagno who gave the order to fire upon the gendarmes."

The third day there were just two lines, "In consequence of the unfortunate affair at Soccia it is probable that the mayor of Guagno will send in his resignation." That was all. I took in the newspaper regularly for a week, for I was curious to see how the affair would end, but there was nothing more—apparently no inquiry, no prosecution of the offenders.—Contemporary Review.

The Tower of Silence.

The Parsees will not burn or bury their dead, because they consider a dead body impure, and they will not suffer themselves to defile any of the elements. They therefore expose their corpses to vultures. One sees nothing but the quiet, white robed procession (white is mourning among the Parsees) following the bier to the Tower of Silence. At the entrance they look their last on the dead, and the corpse bearers—a caste of such—carry it within the precincts and lay it down, to be finally disposed of by the vultures which crowd the tower.

Meanwhile, and for three days after, the priests say constant prayers for the departed, for his soul is supposed not to leave the world till the fourth day after death. On the fourth day there is the Uthanna ceremony, when large sums of money are given away in memory of the departed. The liturgy in use is a series of funeral sermons by Zoroaster.

Of superstitions the Parsees have had more than they retain. Connected with burial is the popular conception as to the efficacy of a dog's gaze after death. Dogs are sacred and supposed to guide the souls of the dead to heaven and to ward off evil spirits; hence it is customary to lead a dog into the chamber of death, that he may look at the corpse before it is carried to the tower.—Nineteenth Century.

Eccentricities In Palaces.

The King of Siam, who, according to late reports, has had a palace constructed which he can submerge in the sea at will and so live under water whenever he chooses, is not the only monarch who has indulged in eccentricities of this sort.

For instance, history has preserved the memory of the ice palace built by the Russian Empress Anne, who punished several of her dainty courtiers by compelling them to pass the night in this great chamber of state, where they were almost frozen to death.

The Czar Paul, ancestor of the present Emperor of Russia, constructed a room formed entirely of huge mirrors, where he spent hours walking to and from in full uniform—a singular taste for the ugliest man in Russia.

One of the native princes of Java cooled his palace by making a stream fall in a cascade over the gateway, and the Indian despot Tippo Sahib placed beside his dinner table a life size figure of a tiger devouring an English officer, the roar of the beast and the shrieks of the victim being imitated by hidden machinery.—Harper's Young People.

Triple Pillar Saw Frame.

Among the recent mechanical constructions of note is a triple pillar saw frame, conveniently designed to occupy a space not much wider than an ordinary vertical log frame. In carrying out this plan the cross girder, which carries the saw frame and the crank shaft bearings, is in one piece, the whole being supported on three turned pillars, on which by means of screws connected by suitable gearing they are raised and lowered together. In order to limit the distance between the pillars as much as possible, the connecting rod is attached to the saw frame that is farthest from the crank shaft. There is a bell crank and flywheel at each end of the crank shaft, which enable the machine to work steadily at high speeds without excessive vibration.—New York Sun.

One For the Turk.

One of the stories that drifted out of the plaisance is of the mosque where prayers were said daily at regular intervals for the natives. A pious woman passing accosted a young Oriental and chatted with him, finishing with a nod toward his prayer house and the remark, "I hope you go to church every Sunday, like a Christian." "No," was the quick reply, "I go every day, like a Turk"—which must score one for the heathen.—New York Times.

Under the Monroe Doctrine.

Should European vessels land their forces and interfere in the affairs of Brazil, there is no escape from the conclusion that such act would constitute a cause of offense to the United States government. Under the light of the Monroe doctrine the administration can construe such acts as nothing less than an offense. If Europe can without let or hindrance land troops in Brazil and menace the security of that republic, Europe can do likewise in every American republic.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Ship

Your Fruit and Produce

TO

HENRY EATON & CO.

513 and 515 Front Street,
San Francisco.

AND RECEIVE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

They Either Buy Outright or Handle On Commission.

CAR LOAD LOTS A SPECIALTY.

COMMSSION FOR HANDLIING

CAR LOTS 2%. SMALL LOTS, 4%.

Send for Their Price List.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
AND BATHS.

☞ Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon. ☜

The Newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED "DRESDEN" WARE.

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

☞ Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

BIG TOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

In June.

The birds come back to their last year's nest,
And the wild rose nods in the lane;
And gold in the east, and red in the west,
The sun bestirs him again.

The thief bee rifles the jasmine flower,
And the breezes softly sigh
For the Columbine in my lady's bower,
And then at her feet they die.

And all the pomp of the June is here—
The mirth and passion and song;
And young is the summer, and life is dear,
And the day is never too long.

Ah! birds come back to their last year's nest,
And the wild rose laughs in the lane;
But I turn to the east and I turn to the west—
She never will come again.
—Louise Chandler Moulton in Wide Awake.

About to Sue.

A man who lets out dress suits at two dollars per night threatens to go into court and sue for $792 for the use of a suit that couldn't have cost more than twenty dollars in the first instance.

This is how it happened. A member of an arctic expedition, encamped just now, or supposed to be, somewhere within gunshot of the north pole, was tendered a reception by some friends on the night before his departure. He secured a pair of patent leather shoes, a clean shirt and a satin necktie from somewhere or other, but the dress suit he hired from the agent referred to.

Next morning the explorer's mother packed the suit in his Saratoga trunk, not knowing that it wasn't his, and he took it up to the north pole with him. It has been used doubtless at the principal blubber feeds and walrus hunts to impress the natives.

But the dress suit loaner wants two dollars a day for every day he has been deprived of the use of the clothes, and by the time the explorer gets back the bill will be $792, thirteen months being the length of his absence. A deep legal question will doubtless arise, but the agent is firm and says that he means to get his rights.—New York Herald.

A Duel Nipped in the Bud.

A duel between two young men has been nipped in the bud at Buena Vista, Va., by Mayor White. Mr. J. G. Seay sent a challenge to fight a duel to Mr. Edmund Randolph. Young Randolph paid no attention to the challenge and a second challenge was sent by Seay.

Young Randolph referred the correspondence to his friend, Mr. R. B. Williamson, and before any details could be arranged the police arrested Seay, who was carried before the mayor and bailed to appear at the next term of the corporation court. Young Seay is about twenty years of age and was educated at the Virginia Military institute. Mr Randolph, who is about twenty-one, is teller in the First National bank.

Both young men are highly connected and respected. The difficulty was caused by a misunderstanding between the young men as to an engagement, Seay claiming that Randolph purposely avoided him and thus treated him disrespectfully. No further trouble is apprehended.—Richmond Dispatch.

Arizona's Great Irrigation Canal.

Yuma's great canal is the most gigantic irrigation enterprise as yet taken in hand in Arizona. To tunnel through a hill or mountain side so as to take the water of the Colorado without damming the stream, which is the present plan and that recommended by the English irrigation engineers, then to bring the water down on both sides of the river, with an aqueduct across the Gila, so as to irrigate the 2,000,000 acres of rich land lying adjacent to Yuma, in Arizona, California, Sonora, Lower California; in fact, to build this canal ninety miles in length, 100 feet in width at the bottom and twelve feet deep, is not the work of an hour nor the task of a child, and yet this is but the outline of this great work, all of which is going to be done, and that, too, in the near future.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Sponging a Patient.

When sponging the whole body do not expose more of the surface of the body at one time than can be quickly gone over, rapidly dried and at once recovered. If the sponging has been ordered to reduce temperature, it should be done with water at 100 degs., and containing some alcohol to aid evaporation. The sponging must be done under cover of a sheet, and the sponge must not be wet enough to dampen the covering. Do not dry, but allow the moisture to evaporate. Such a sponging at stated times is most refreshing to a burning fever patient, and never fails to bring the desired result—a reduced temperature, quiet nerves and refreshing sleep.—Arkansaw Traveler.

An Expression Seven Centuries Old.

"Hauling over the coals" dates six or seven centuries back, when feudal barons often used harsh methods of exacting gold from the rich Jews by suspending their victims above slow fires until they paid ransom or died. There is a scene of this sort in "Ivanhoe," in which the Templar endeavors to extort money from Isaac of York, father of Rebecca. —Detroit Free Press.

A RITTENHOUSE CLOCK.

By JNO. GILMER SPEED.

"That was a lucky find this morning. That bag of gold had been lost for fifty years, and during all that while one of the best men in the world has been more than half suspected by me of having stolen it." Looking at his wife, he added, "My God! how could I have forgotten that I placed it there?"

"What is it all about, sir?" I asked.

The colonel then told the story very much as I have told it to you, but he never told us what was the full name of the young Scotchman, as he always spoke of him as John. He was much moved as he told the tale, and my grandmother took off her spectacles many times to remove the moisture that dimmed the glasses. "To-morrow," he added, "you shall meet this man and help me to make amends for the dreadful wrong which my forgetfulness has done him."

The colonel's sleigh was sent to the station the next morning to meet the New York train. Returning, it was driven rapidly to the counting room, and there Col. and Mrs. Curtis met the man from whom they had parted fifty years before under such peculiarly painful circumstances. The interview seemed to be a long one to us, who were waiting, but it really had lasted only about half an hour when the bell was rung, and the man who answered it was directed to invite us to go over to the counting room. We were surprised when we opened the door to find with my grandfather and grandmother Mr. John Carlisle, the father of my wife's mother. He was as astonished to see us as we were to see him.

"This is the young lady who found the bag," my grandmother said.

"What, Lois?" Mr. Carlisle exclaimed as he came forward and put his arms about her and kissed her. Then turning to my grandfather he said with his arms still about my wife, "I did not know till now, Col. Curtis, that the young doctor my granddaughter insisted on marrying was a member of your family."

As soon as the old gentleman saw the bag his face became pale.

"Nor did I know that she was your granddaughter, John," the colonel said; "but I congratulate her on being of such good stock. And you, sir," said he turning to me, "I hope that as long as you live that you will remember the debt I owe to your wife's grandfather, and as I cannot live long enough to pay even a small part of it, you must try to make it up in some way to her and her children."

And, please God—said Dr. Curtis as he took off his hat and knocked the ashes from his pipe—I hope that I shall.

As Dr. Curtis finished his story the musical bell of the old clock struck 6.

"Every time I hear the old clock strike," the doctor added, "I renew my vow to make up as best I can to John Carlisle's grandchild and great-grandchildren for the serious wrong which my grandfather's lapse of memory did to him during that weary fifty years."

THE END.

Long Nursing.

It is exceptional in these days for a woman to properly nourish a child exclusively from the breast for twelve months. It is therefore exceedingly improbable that a breast will be adequate for sixteen months, unless food is given in addition. Of course there may be a rare exception, but in our experience we have never seen a child, as we considered, properly nourished on the breast for so long. The chances of the child would, in our judgment, be better on good artificial food than on breast milk so old. Even if you change, good milk can be had almost everywhere with care, and with care it can be rendered safe for food. Trouble and anxiety do not count when the safety of a baby is in question. Further, if you really cannot get good milk there are good substitutes in the form of prepared foods, which may be used for longer or shorter periods, as necessary.—Babyhood.

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(Sherwood Hall Nursery Co.)
427-9 Sansome St., San Francisco

A Mountain Dream.

By JOSEPHINE A. BOWEN.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

CHAPTER I.

"Knight and I never get tired."

Yes, I will tell you the story. Throw a few more logs into the stove, will you? Cold out doors?

"Cold? I suppose so; thermometer 40 below, but I'm blest if I feel it much. Your mountain air is wonderful to me. Been living on it ever since I came west."

Oh, we soon get used to it, and then our only wonder is how we ever consented to live where the deadly damp and chill is like a chronic ague. No more of it for me. The valley states have their good features, of course—orchards and corn fields and all that—good to look at when there are no mountains in sight; but of what use would they be here? Plenty of fruit to be had if you want it. Gad, how I used to work when I was a kid! Wading through the black soil of Illinois, dropping corn as soon as I shed my dresses; then covered and hoed and plowed and husked until I got disgusted, cut the whole business and lit out.

"Wasn't cut out for a king of the soil, eh?"

King of nothing! If a boy wants a taste of Inferno let him live on a farm and have a Dutchman for a father.

"Granted; but perhaps you inherited from your good German ancestors the artistic talent which enabled you to get on so well after you did cut and run."

Well, may be so. At any rate I have no quarrel with the old man now. He likes his farm and his fat cattle—I like my den here in the mountains, and my paints and brushes. So here I mean to stay. Pile in some more pine, Jim. I tell you, you might freeze to death and never know it.

"Smooth way to pass over the range to Paradise. But I say, Gus, don't you ever eat here? I am as hungry as a bear."

Eat? Open that oven door and take a whiff. That is the finest roast of venison in Montana, and ranch potatoes which are a poem. Nearly done, old man. Here, let me set the table: Two plates, two knives, two glasses, and there you are—or would you like some coffee? Have it ready in three minutes. Talk about the refinements of civilization! I suppose you newspaper fellows have to have a printed programme with your grub, a napkin and a silver fork and all that sort of trumpery; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death. Supper is ready. Better keep your hat on.

"All right; that doesn't bother me any; but say, Gus, give me that yarn. That is what I am here for, and I have just two hours to get back to Helena."

You're going to stay all night or no story. I don't have a visitor often, I can tell you, and you don't give me the cold shake. Stay till morning, get a good snooze once in your life—you look as if you needed it—and I will see you over the range in time to catch the 9:30 train. Is it a go?

"Well, I guess so. I ought to be in Denver in thirty-six hours, but I will trump up some lie to satisfy the manager if I am too late for the Sunday issue. By the way, Gus, what a happy life yours is. Sleep as long as you please, dress as you please, eat when you are hungry and work when the fit comes on. Happy man!"

That's all right, Jim—for me. You would loathe yourself in a week, if you should try it. Don't quarrel with your destiny. You are a man of action—your place is in the world. I am a dreamer, a mixer of paints and—a failure.

"A failure, are you? If you could hear the comments on your picture and the stir it has made in Denver you would sing another tune, I swear. You would be as proud as a peacock—and, by the way, I was to ask you if she is for sale."

Who? Oh, my picture! No; not if I was starving. That picture is a part of my life, Jim. My heart's blood mixed the colors on that canvas, and when Helmer begged the loan of it for a month I did not suppose that he was going to place it on exhibition for a lot of idiots to gabble over.

"Of whom I am the chief."

Not at all, Jim. I know you have a heart, although you may not believe it, or I would never tell you the story of my "Mountain Dream."

"Well, proceed. I will admit the heart if you will get down to business—note book and pencil all ready."

It was away back in '70 that I built a cabin here, thinking that it would be a good studio for the summer. I had no notion then that I would occupy it more than a few months. I enjoyed it immensely for a time and set to work with a will, making sketches of the scenery. It was new and very fascinating work, too. The atmospheric effects were so different from anything I had ever experienced, the coloring so new, that I was in a sort of artistic frenzy for once in my life, and scarcely knew whether I ate or not.

I had been here about six weeks and had made a good many studies, which I meant to finish up when I returned to the east. I was in earnest and ambitious then, and had my dreams of fame and my hopes of the future as other men have, I suppose. I had seen no one with the exception of a few prospectors on the hunt for gold and silver. They minded their own business, as men soon learned to do in those days, and I was not bothered nor my privacy intruded upon. But one day as I sat busily painting I heard a step, a soft rustle and looked up to see a vision in my doorway. A young girl, but little more than 15 years of age, stood there with her hand resting upon the head of a great mastiff dog. The sight was so unexpected that for a moment I thought of optical illusions and rubbed my eyes, expecting the picture to vanish; but instead, it advanced, and the dog came and poked his cold nose into my hand, asking, after the manner of his kind, for notice and caresses. As for his mistress, she stood looking about her as a child might have done, and indeed she was but little more.

"Have you lost your way?" I asked her gently.

"Oh, no, sir," she said with a faint smile. "Knight and I never get lost. Do we, Knight?"

At the mention of his name the dog turned and stood by her, and I was glad to see that he would indeed be a reckless man who would dare molest her.

"Will you sit down and rest?" I asked, pushing one of my two camp stools toward her.

"Knight and I never get tired, do we, Knight?" she asked; but she sat down and put her arm around the dog's neck.

"Do you live here?" she asked.

I replied that I did, and fell to wondering where the child could have strayed from. She now caught sight of my work and drew near me with wonder in her eyes.

"You must be like God," she said, "to make mountains and canyons like that."

"You give me greater praise than I deserve," I said; "but here are some more pictures—will you look at them?"

I turned them for her, and it was a strange sensation to watch her face, filled as it was with wonder and awe.

"Do you like pictures?" I asked.

"I never saw any before," she said, "except black and white ones—little ones, you know, in papers and books. I liked them, but these! Oh!"— She clasped her hands and I saw that she was trembling. "I didn't think that anybody in the world could make pictures like these."

While she looked at them I looked at her, and my wonder grew as I gazed. She was a slender little creature, olive skinned, and with a great mass of dusky hair gathered into a braid which hung below her waist. Her features were delicate and regular, her eyes large, brown and full of the slumbering fires of unawakened womanhood; but her mouth was the feature that caught and riveted my attention. It was so unchildlike, so inexpressibly sad in the pathetic curves of the small red lips.

"Does your Knight like pictures?" I asked, trying to win a smile. The faintest ghost of one crossed her face.

"Yes, he likes whatever I like," she answered. "Knight knows as much as any of us."

I returned to my sketching in some embarrassment. Had she been, indeed, the child I at first supposed, to question her or amuse her would have been easy; but as it was I could only await her pleasure. Presently she came to my side.

"My mother used to say," she said timidly, "that if I prayed to the Holy Mother Mary she would hear me and give me what I asked for. Do you think she will?"

"I hope so, with all my heart," I answered, "but what do you wish for most of all?"

"To make pictures, as you do."

"You say your mother used to tell you so. Is she, then, no longer living?"

"She is dead. She died years ago, when I was a little girl, but I remember what she told me. My father has another wife now. She has Mexican blood; she is cruel."

"Not to you?" I said doubtfully.

"Yes, to me and everybody except Knight. She is afraid of Knight."

"I am glad of that," I replied; "but surely she cannot hurt you very much now. You are almost a woman and can defend yourself."

"She is large and strong and cruel. She shakes me," went on the plaintive voice.

"But your father—surely if he knew"——

"He knows, but he loves her."

"He loves you, too, I suppose?"

"He hates me," she answered in the same sad, level voice, "and so I run away when I can and stay all day."

"And when you go home?"

"They beat me sometimes."

In the interest and sympathy awakened by her confession I forgot my reserve.

"What is your name?" I asked.

"Carol Cleaves."

"Cleaves!" I sprang to my feet in astonishment, for that was the name of a notorious outlaw, whose record was black with crime. And this lovely child, could it be possible that she claimed such paternity?

She looked at me wistfully. "I will go now," she said.

"Stay a moment," I entreated, in perplexity. Was there no way in which I could help her? I thought rapidly for a few moments. "Will you come again," I asked, "and let me paint a picture of you and Knight?"

Her eyes answered me; such a look of glorified surprise came into them. "Oh, will you? Can you?"

"I can and will, if you will come here a little while as often as convenient."

"I shall have to run away, but I will come."

"And if they are angry and punish you?"

"I shall not care, but they will never know where I am. If Mannella knew she would kill me. She said she would kill me if I ever spoke to any man."

"She shall not harm you," I boldly promised.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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The Admiral Cigarettes are the best.

If your obleeged to cross the street,
Through all this nasty slush,
Roll up your trousers, histe your feet,
And go it with a rush.

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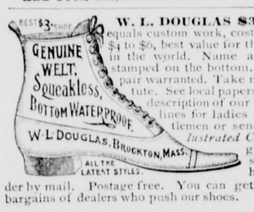

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1894.

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A Lively Well.

A Bellaire, O., dispatch says: "There is much excitement in this section over a wonderful well on Pawpaw creek, near Salem, a village on the Cleveland and Marietta railroad, fifteen miles south of Summerfield, Noble county. A well was drilled to the depth of 1,400 feet about nineteen years ago. Oil or gas not being found it was abandoned. Several years later water and gas commenced coming from the hole in great force, which threw the tubing out. That gave it a chance and it washed out a large cavity, forty feet in diameter. Six or seven years ago it ceased to flow. Jacob Martz, about two years ago, filled the hole with logs, stone and earth and built a large barn on stone pillars, one of which stood in the center of the cavity.

"Recently gas burst up alongside the pillar with a report like that of thunder, a large flow of oil and water followed, and before a half hour passed around the pillar began to sink and was soon out of sight. In twenty-eight hours a basin some thirty-five feet in diameter and no one can tell how deep was formed and was filled with water, which is constantly in motion, and the earth for several feet around it also moves up and down. It is believed that the well is an outlet for a subterranean sea of oil, gas and salt water, and that it is in the Maxburg oil and coal fields. Thousands of people visited it and are afraid to make an investigation. The oil, when separated from the gas and water, is of first class quality. The roar of escaping gas and the underground grumbling can be heard for miles around."

Mars Approaching the Earth.

The month of August next is expected to bring important, if not wonderful and sensational, developments in the study of our mysterious heavenly little kinswoman. Aug. 5 next Mars will arrive at a point directly opposite this earth, which it reaches but once in fifteen years, when the distance between the two planets will be reduced from 141,000,000 to 35,000,000 miles. Upon that night a thousand telescopes will be leveled at the planet, which will repose in refulgent beauty in the southern skies, and a thousand eyes will seek to pierce the veil of distance that conceals the knowledge for which science thirsts.

Wonderful results are expected by reason of the marvelous improvements that have been made in astronomical instruments within fifteen years and since the last most favorable observation was made. With the powerful lenses and the photographic appliances of today it will be as if the far away visitor, tempted by curiosity, had drawn nearer to the earth than ever. Although Mars will be 35,000,000 miles away, the powerful Lick telescope will magnify her to a size as if viewed at a distance of but 17,500 miles.—Washington Star.

Count Herbert Bismarck and the Italian.

I met at a recent entertainment a gentleman who had just arrived from Italy, and who had gone much into Italian society during a prolonged stay in Rome. He told me that Count Herbert von Bismarck, when he lately visited that city, contrived to make himself very unpopular by his arrogant and aggressive manners. On one occasion he pushed so rudely against an Italian officer of high rank that the personage thus assailed gave vent to his indignation in very forcible terms. Without a word of apology the insolent Prussian retorted angrily:

"I am Count Herbert von Bismarck!"

"That, sir, is an explanation of your conduct, but it is no excuse," was the response.—Paris Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Soda Water Season Open.

Soda water fountains are blossoming out all over the east side for the summer season. There seems to be more soda water drank there than anywhere else in the city. Prices are one, two and three cents a glass. The highest price is for a new flavor which seems to be fashionable on the east side, though it has not yet apparently become known elsewhere. It is spelled in different ways, but the usual spelling seems to be Aramatariene rose. This is the costliest flavor that there is. Another popular flavor, which sells for only two cents, is rosberry, according to the soda water spelling.—New York Sun.

A Seventy-Five Foot Dive.

At Arctic Springs Floyd Williams, a twelve-year-old boy, climbed a tower seventy-five feet high and, reaching the last turret, dived off into the river. The descent was made in safety, and the boy after coming to the surface swam around for several minutes. It is regarded as a marvellous act. The tower was built expressly for Professor Leuvenmark, the famous diver, who gave an exhibition on Sunday by diving from the top, and who was said to be considered the only man in the United States able to dive safely from such a distance.—Cor. Indianapolis Journal.

Teacher of One School Forty Years.

Mr. Carlos Slafter, who for forty years past has been the principal of the Dedham High school, will tender his resignation. There is much regret that he is to leave the school. The Dedham High school was founded in 1851 and in 1852 Mr. Slafter became its principal. From early manhood Mr. Slafter has been an educational instructor. He was born in Thetford, Vt., July 21, 1825. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1849.—Boston Herald.

The Fish Caught the Man.

While capturing a large gar in the river Monday, a fisherman became entangled in his line, was dragged from his skiff by the fish and nearly drowned. Help arriving, he was rescued and the gar landed. It weighed 152 pounds.—Velasco Cor. Galveston News.

Snow and Apple Blossoms.

When the apple trees in Franklin county, Me., were in blossom on a recent Sunday, snow claimed to be from six to nine inches deep covered the Rangeley district, and a man rode in his sleigh through the streets of Phillips.

A GIGANTIC HOLE.

Scientists Puzzled by a Break in the Earth's Crust.

A MILE WIDE AND 600 FEET DEEP.

A Geologist Advances a Theory That an Explosion in the Ice Age Burst Through the Surface.

To the sheep herders, the hunters, the Indians and the frontiersmen the Koon Butte or Great Hole, as they sometimes call it, is simply a strange hole in the crust of the earth. Some sheep herders tending their flocks on the arid plains of southeastern Arizona picked up here and there little bits of iron ore. It was almost pure iron, nuggetlike in shape, and the sheep herders became enthusiastic, because they believed they had discovered in that desolate country an iron mine. So, in some excitement, they went to Albuquerque, which is the largest town in the vicinity, and going to some of the officers of the railroad they held out in their hands some of these nuggets of iron and said: "See, isn't this iron? If it is, we know where there is a mine of it not very far from here, and we are willing to sell or make arrangements with you for securing it, if you find that we are right."

There happened to be in Albuquerque at that time two mining experts, Dr. Foote, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Barry, and they pronounced the specimens magnetic iron of the finest quality, with every indication that it was of meteoric origin. They were therefore instructed to go to the place indicated by these men and make a thorough exploration.

While the experts did not find any iron mine, they did see something which most greatly interested them, and that was Koon Butte or Great Hole. They spent some little time in examining it, and were satisfied that it was a natural curiosity worthy the attention of the ablest scientists.

Mr. G. K. Gilbert, a scientist of wide repute and great ability, who is connected with the geological survey, gave much thought to the reports, and it occurred to him that possibly the great hole in the earth's surface might have been caused by a gigantic meteor. The theory or suggestion came to him on account of a coincidence which is very rare, if not unprecedented. In the first place there was a meteoric iron in small fragments, and in the next place a gigantic craterlike excavation in the earth's surface, the two conditions existing side by side. If Mr. Gilbert's theory or idea was correct he believed it could be easily determined.

Mr. Gilbert determined to visit in company with scientific experts the great hole, to make experiments and investigations that he might ascertain if possible whether his idea was correct, and if not, what the cause of the immense curiosity of deformity, so to speak, was. He took delicate scientific instruments, among others compasses which would be sure to reveal the presence of meteoric iron even at considerable distance. When he reached the Koon Butte he made some measurements. He found that the crater or hole was three-fourths of a mile across, and the bottom of the hole was 600 feet below the rim or topmost part of the crust, and 400 feet below the plain or level of the earth's surface. Therefore, whatever caused this enormous disturbance of the earth's crust had forced or squeezed or blown out of the hole rock and earth sufficient to rim the circumference about 200 feet above the surface of the earth.

The first experiments were made with the compass. The compasses had been tested in the navy yard in Washington, so that it was well known how near a piece of magnetic iron would have to be to disturb the needle. The tests were exhaustive, and not the slightest deflection of the needle was observed. Mr. Gilbert then reasoned that if a piece of magnetic or meteoric iron big enough to make that enormous hole was beneath the surface it must be at least fifty miles below the crust, or the needle would have given some indication of it. It of course was absurd to suppose that any object could have struck the earth with a velocity sufficient to penetrate the crust to a distance of fifty miles, and Mr. Gilbert therefore abandoned the idea of meteoric origin of this hole and began investigations looking to other explanations.

He considered many theories, all of which, on investigation, with one exception, proved to be unsatisfactory. He measured carefully the amount of earth and rock which composed the rim of the hole or crater, and then also measured the space bounded by the hole itself. And he found that if the earth and rock which composed the rim were shoveled back into the hole it would almost exactly fill it. That indicated to a certainty that no foreign substance was beneath the bottom of the hole, for if there was the material of which the rim was composed would more than fill the hole. This also showed that the earth and rock had been forced out by some violent subterranean force.

After making some very careful and delicate experiments Mr. Gilbert reached this conclusion: He decided that far beneath the surface of the earth at this point, perhaps a thousand feet, was a body of water resting upon primitive rock. The water from some cause became greatly heated in a prehistoric age. The amount of heat must have been enormous, for at that depth and under that pressure water does not change to steam until a far higher degree of heat is reached than 212 degs., which is the temperature that converts water to steam on the surface. Whatever the degree of heat, it was sufficient to convert the body of water into steam of enormous extensive power.

The force was sufficient at last to cause an explosion, to speak without technical accuracy, or, in other words, the power of the steam was so great that the earth's crust, even 1,000 feet in thickness, was not able to resist it. The pressure blew that hole in the earth's surface, carrying with it earth and rock, and the force of this explosion was so directed that it made a veritable hole almost exactly circular. Exactly the same thing happened that occurs when a steam boiler is bursted by the power of steam.

Having satisfied himself as to the cause, Mr. Gilbert undertook to decide if possible on the time when the remarkable and probably unequaled explosion occurred. His investigation led him to believe that it occurred probably during the ice age, when the whole northern part of the North American continent was covered with glaciers.—New York Sun.

An Interesting Sight.

A most interesting sight to see is that of a young lady with "lips like rubies" and with teeth of "pearly whiteness," and with cheeks that have stolen the "deep carnation of the deathless rose," with her mouth full of hot potato.—London Tit-Bits.

NORTH CAROLINA CHEROKEES.

A Mountain Band of Indians Who Still Use Bows and Arrows.

One of the most interesting places in North Carolina and yet one of the least known, even by the people of the old North State, is the reservation of what is termed the "eastern band" of the Cherokee Nation. The history of the reservation is a strange one. When the Indians in North Carolina were removed by the government to the Indian Territory, by far the greater part of the Cherokees left their old home forever. But a strong band retained land in three of the western counties in what was then almost a wilderness. A great tract of land was set apart as a reservation by the state, and voluminous laws governing these Cherokee lands were enacted.

Originally the tract of land held by the Cherokees was far larger than at present. It now comprises 73,000 acres, and some of it is the very best land in western North Carolina. It is mainly in Swain and Jackson counties, right among the mountains, and the entire country east of the Mississippi does not contain a more picturesquely beautiful region or one better suited to Indian taste and requirements, with its cold, clear streams full of fish, its mountains well wooded and abounding in game and its comparative remoteness from the beaten track of white people.

The wolf is yet a rover in this section, and there is a county bounty for his scalp, not only in the counties above named, but in several others. The bear is more abundant than anywhere else save in the great swamps near the coast of the state. Deer are also abundant, and the pheasant, or partridge, is found, though long since gone from other parts of the state.

The eastern band of Cherokees are an interesting race of people. The Western North Carolina railway passes within 10 miles of their reservation, Bryson City being the nearest railway station. The chief Cherokee town is known in English as Yellow Hill. It is a rambling place through which rushes a bold mountain stream, the Ocona Lufty. The Indian houses are all alike in design. They are built of logs, well fitted, with a porch on one side. They are built to stand the cold, which is great there sometimes. So high is the altitude and so encircled by mountains is the reservation that there is no hot weather.

The Indians are mainly engaged in farming, but do not do an extensive business in this direction, though they raise plenty of food. The present number of the eastern band is about 1,600, and it is certain that they are increasing. The healthfulness of that region is remarkable, and many of the Cherokees reach a great age. The oldest inhabitant is "Big Witch," who asserts that his age is 115 years.

The Cherokees vote and are on the same footing as other citizens of the state. During the late war their chief was a strong believer in the Confederate states and a fine battalion or legion was raised. This was commanded by Colonel Thomas, who years later died in an insane asylum, and it did effective service, being known as the "Thomas legion."

Earnest efforts are being made to educate these Indians. Those educated are very intelligent, speak English well and are fond of white people and do them favors. Many of the Cherokees, however, do not speak English at all and are as wild in appearance as any Indians in the far west.

Hunting is, as of old, the favorite pursuit. The smaller kinds of game are not ignored. The rifle is the usual weapon, but the bow and arrow and the blowgun are used. Some are very expert with these primitive weapons. The blowguns are nine or ten feet long and are made of a kind of reed, with a bore or diameter of about half an inch.—Exchange.

A Flowery Green Eyed Monster.

Dawes was in the summer house with Hawes. Their beloved wives were behind a bush and were horrified to hear the following conversation:

Dawes—I think Mrs. Alpheus Hardy lovely. I'm quite gone on her.

Hawes—Are you? Well, Sarah Owen is more my style. I saw her at our flower show last year, and I fell in love with her at once. So well formed and showy and——

But the wives could contain themselves no longer. They sprang at their respective husbands; they abused them; they became hysterical, but it is difficult to say whether pleasure or mortification predominated when at last they allowed their husbands to explain that the harmless chrysanthemum was the innocent cause of each one's jealousy.—London Tit-Bits.

The Advantage of Waiting.

Her Father—But, my boy, surely you are too young to marry Aurelia. How old are you?

Her Suitor—One-and-twenty, sir.

Her Father—And she is twenty-seven—too great a disparity. Why not wait half a dozen years? Then you'll be twenty-seven, and she'll probably be just about the same age as you.—London Tit-Bits.

Too Cheap For Her.

Mrs. Newgold—Have you any of Shelley's poems?

Clerk—We have a very fine edition of "Prometheus Unbound."

Mrs. Newgold—But I want it bound and as expensive as possible.—Truth.

BOLD OLD RANGER

A Veteran Bear That had no Fear of Man or Gun.

THE TERROR OF ONE COMMUNITY.

Famous and Dreaded for His Brazen Depredations.—Known all over the State of Maine.

"The boldest, most impudent bears to be found anywhere are the bears of Maine," said a sportsman who has hunted all kinds of bears but polar bears. "The Maine bear doesn't care a snap for a man, and that is rather queer for the bears must know that there is a big bounty on their scalps. Bears know everything. When I say that the Maine bear don't care a snap for a man I don't mean that he is any more apt to tackle a man than any other bear is, but that he will go into a man's barnyard after a calf, or a sheep or a pig, into his orchard after apples, into his cornfield, or into his yard and knock over the beeskips for the honey although the man may be standing not three rods away with a gun at that. This brazen impudence on the part of the Maine bear is what makes him such a terror to the farmers in that state, and it more than anything else led to the putting of a price on his head. It has also led to the invention of many devices for destroying the bold marauder by the farmers themselves.

"The favorite one of these is the trap gun. This is simply an ordinary gun, charged heavily with buckshot, baited, and placed in a cornfield or other place where the bear is likely to pay a visit with foraging intent. The bait and gun are so arranged that the instant the bear touches the former the latter is discharged, and in nine cases out of ten the quantity of lead bruin receives in his head and face loads him down so effectually that when the farmer goes out in the morning he finds the bear dead, and the carcass is a more valuable crop to him than anything any two acres of his land could yield him, for the bounty, and the hide, and the meat ought to represent forty or fifty dollars in cold cash to the agriculturist.

"The country around Bangor, say within twenty or thirty miles, is the most prolific bear region I ever struck. The bears seem to rise up out of the ground and look at you as you pass by without a protest. The last time I was over there the people in the vicinity of Maxfield were all broke up over the wickedness of a tough and cunning old bear, whose exploits had won him the name of Old Ranger. He was a great orchard thief, and had escaped from no end of traps, and it was estimated at that time that if he should drop dead just then and his weight was taken, not less than ten pounds of his avoirdupois would be represented by lead that had been shot into him any time within the five years then past.

"The whole of Penobscot county knew that bear, but he defied the entire populace until a farmer named Sawyer got so mad one day over some especially aggravating depredations the old bear had committed on his premises that he took his big moose gun and swore that he would go out and lay Old Ranger low before he came home again or die in the attempt. But Sawyer, after following the bear three days, modified his oath a little and came home the third night to see his family. Some time during the night he was awakened by a noise, and he recognized in it the voice, or rather lungs, of Old Ranger blowing in the orchard.

"With great caution Farmer Sawyer awoke his farm hands and stole to some of his neighbors and got together a small army of men. Armed with guns, axes, pitchforks and other weapons, and carrying a dozen lanterns, the hostile forces surrounded Old Ranger in the orchard, and for the first time in his life the tough and wily bear found himself in a corner. There was only one outlet to the woods from the orchard, and that was guarded by eight men with guns, including Sawyer with his moose gun.

"The display of lanterns had evidently dazed Old Ranger, for there was no reason why he couldn't have got out of the orchard and away into the woods before he was surrounded. But he didn't, and when he at last discovered the danger he was in and made a break for the path, he had to run a desperate gantlet. He received a shot from each one of the eight guns, including Sawyer's moose gun, but he ran the gantlet and kept right on for the woods. In spite of his wounds the tenacious old brute led the host of armed farmers a lively chase of nearly three miles into the woods before they came up with him. Farmer Sawyer was in the lead of the forces and was suddenly brought up all standing by a roar and a snort and a frightful snapping of teeth not far ahead of him.

"Lanterns were held up, and there, not twenty feet ahead, stood Old Ranger, his back against a rock and showing a defiant and terrible front. By the light of the lanterns Farmer Sawyer gave the bear both barrels of his moose gun, and Old Ranger's race was run. The big bear was lashed to two stout poles and the great carcass was borne into Maxfield by the triumphant hunters. When the people of the village heard that Old Ranger had been killed sleep was given over for the night, and daylight found the populace still rejoicing over the downfall of the dreaded marauder. Old Ranger weighed 460 pounds."—New York Sun.

A Common Effect.

"Do you think," said Willie Wishington, "that it actually hurts a man to be hit with one of Cupid's arrows?"

"No," replied Belle Pepperton. "As a rule he merely becomes senseless for a time."—Washington Star.

His Course.

"Now," said the medical professor, "if a man were brought to you, Mr. Hawkins, suffering from an unmistakable case of smallpox, what would you do?"

"I'd light out," said Hawkins.—Harper's Bazar.

TWO MEETINGS WITH A BEGGAR.

One Was Surprising, and the Other More Surprising Still.

One of the most peculiar beggars in the city may be found almost any evening parading up and down the Bowery, with occasional wanderings on the side streets. He is a very tall, gaunt man with deep set eyes, sharp features, a very gruff voice and a manner which, to put it mildly, may be called abrupt. Unlike the ordinary beggar, he does not accost every man who comes along, but picks his men according to some process of selection, which is probably a trade secret. For 15 or 20 minutes he will saunter along speaking to no one, then suddenly he will dart up to a stranger, thrust his face down close to the man and say something in a low tone. The peculiar part of it is that he rarely fails to get money.

A Sun reporter who had noticed this peculiar mendicant a dozen times, but had never been approached by him before, met him on the Bowery a few nights ago. The beggar was walking along with a contemplative air. When his eye fell on the reporter, his air suddenly became businesslike, and rushing up to the reporter he said sharply:

"How're y' fixed fer cash, young feller?"

"Fairly well," replied the reporter, taken off his guard. Then recovering himself he added, "I don't see that it's any of your business, however."

"Oh, well," said the man, with a nonchalant air, "I didn't know but what y' might wanter lend a feller a quarter."

"What do you want to do with the quarter?"

"Buy whisky. Do I look like a mug who'd try to buy champagne with a quarter?"

There was something so attractive and frank in the man, so much savoir faire about this tramp of the Bowery, that the reporter decided to "lend" him the desired quarter. Three nights later the reporter met his man on Grand street, and approaching him said, "When are you going to pay me back that loan?"

The beggar looked around in astonishment. Then a grim smile relaxed his features.

"You're the mug that giv' up a quarter on the Bowery, ain't you?" he observed. "I don't s'pose you'd ask it back unless you wanted it."

And to the intense amazement of the reporter the man, producing from a pocket of his ragged clothes a fist full of small change, selected two dimes and a nickel, put them in the reporter's hand and departed, whistling a cheerful ditty.—New York Sun.

Economy In Electricity.

A novelty in electric lighting is being practically tested in a large building in New York city. Instead of arranging the incandescent lamps on one circuit and feeding them continuously from the same source, they are arranged on a number of separate circuits, say four, and the current is alternately switched from one to the other in regular succession, the idea being that the current, having heated each successive circuit of lamps to incandescence, will be returned again to that series before the lamp filaments have time to cool. The means by which this is accomplished is the employment of a special interrupter or rotary cylinder, on which the segments are so arranged that a system of brushes, with which they make contact, carries the current alternately to each series of lamps. The periodicity of the current in this device is about 70 per second. Notwithstanding the loss of energy in the interrupting mechanism, the inventor claims that between two and three times as many lamps can be operated from a given source of energy by his system as by any other system now in use.—New York Letter.

An Editor's Awful Blunder.

The editor of a weekly journal lately lost two of his subscribers through accidentally departing from the beaten track in his answers to correspondents. Two of his subscribers wrote to ask him his remedy for their respective troubles. No. 1, a happy father of twins, wrote to inquire the best way to get them safely over their teething, and No. 2 wanted to know how to protect his orchards from the myriads of grasshoppers. The editor framed his answer upon the orthodox lines, but unfortunately transposed their two names, with the result that No. 1, who was blessed with the twins, read in reply to his query, "Cover them carefully with straw and set fire to them, and the little pests, after jumping about in the flames a few minutes, will speedily be settled," while No. 2, plagued with grasshoppers, was told to "Give a little castor oil and rub their gums gently with a bone."—Richmond Star.

Mammy's View of It.

An old colored woman, who came up from the south with her "white folks" to see the fair, was shown by her young "missus" the Intramural railroad and told that it was run by electricity. The colored "mammy" listened, and later in the day, when she met some of her own race, she surprised them by saying the fair was the wickedest place she was ever in. This was explained in the following remark, "Dey got in dar an immoral railroad, and it am done elected too."—Chicago Tribune.

TEDIOUS WORK.

The Author of "Mikado" Tells How he Produces Comic Libretto.

GILBERT'S LABORIOUS METHODS.

In Writing an Opera the Poet and Composer Must Work Hand in Hand.—Ideas for Plots.

I asked W. S. Gilbert what he considered the chief traits necessary to enable one to become a successful playwright.

"Well," he replied thoughtfully, "that opens up a very large subject. They differ vastly. In my own line I should sum them up as follows: In the first place, the power of catching the public taste; then a thorough knowledge of stagecraft and a gift for stage management, the capacity to invent a plot, the power to create characters, an eye for dramatic situation and scenic effect, and finally the faculty to write readily dialogue, lyrics and musical numbers."

"I believe, Mr. Gilbert," I said, "that you have little or no ear for music. Don't you find this interferes with your rhythmical numbers?"

"It is quite true that I have no ear for music, but I have a very sensitive ear for rhythm; it is precisely the difference between time and tune. I am very fond of music, but I don't know a discord when I hear one. On the other hand, the slightest error in time, which would probably escape a musician, would jar most gratingly on my ear. My fondness for music chiefly lies in hearing pieces which are connected in my mind with associations. I would rather hear an unknown soprano singing a song I knew than Patti singing one I did not know."

"Where do your plots come from, Mr. Gilbert?"

"Plots? Good gracious! where do they come from? I don't know. A chance remark in conversation, a little accidental incident, a trifling object, may suggest a train of thought which develops into a startling plot. Of course I am talking of original plots. I don't call adapting a play or translating a play writing one. Taking my own plots, for instance, the 'Mikado' was suggested by a Japanese sword which hangs in my study, 'The Yeomen of the Guard' by even a more unlikely incident. I had 20 minutes one day to wait at Uxbridge station for a train, and I saw the advertisement of the 'Tower Furnishing Company,' representing a number of beef eaters—why, goodness only knows. It gave me an idea, and I wrote the play originally as one of modern life in the Tower of London. Then it suddenly occurred to me to throw the time of it back to that of Queen Elizabeth. Having got one's plot, the next step is to fit in the characters. And the chief point in doing so is to invent original characters.

"I write out the play as a story, just as carefully as though it were to be published in that form. I then try to divide it into acts. I think two acts the right number for comic opera. At least my experience—and that is 30 years old—teaches me so. Sometimes, of course, the original story does not fall readily into two acts, and so requires modification. Well, I put it by for a fortnight or more, and then rewrite the whole thing without referring to the first copy. I find that I have omitted some good things that were in the first edition and have introduced some other good things that were not in it. I compare the two, put them both aside and write it out again. Sometimes I do this a dozen times; indeed the general public has no idea of the trouble it takes to produce a play that seems to run so smoothly and so naturally.

"One must work up to a good curtain. I believe very strongly in this, although I never take up any controversies, but simply go my own way on my own lines. The last impression is always the strongest, and the audience will often pardon a feeble, wearisome act for one dramatic climax at its conclusion. I can generally judge now what will have a good effect. Sometimes, but very rarely, it is spoiled by the interpreters. They always do their best, but occasionally they fail to realize my intention. The fact is that for comic opera many artists, especially tenors and sopranos, are necessarily engaged who are singers rather than actors, and it is not to be expected that carefully written comedy dialogue will receive full justice at their hands.

"Well, to go on with the writing of the play, I next sketch out quite roughly the dialogue and then fill in the musical numbers as I feel inclined. I do not attempt to write them in order, but just as the humor takes me—one here, one there, a sad one when I feel depressed, a bright one when I am in a happy mood. When at last all those of the first act are done, it is sent to the composer to be set to music, with a copy of the rough sketch of the dialogue to show him how the different songs hang together. I generally like reading it over to the composer, so as to give him my idea of the rhythm, which, as a matter of course, he varies at his pleasure.

"There must be perfect good fellowship between the writer and composer, as there is much give and take to be managed. Meters have to be changed by the writer, or tunes altered by the composer, to fit in with some idea, some intention, of the other partner. For instance, the writer may have put a theme in one meter, and the composer has a tune in his head which will just suit the theme, but will not fit the scansion, and so the lyrics must be altered. Each must try to make the other's part as easy as possible. There must be no jealousy, no bad feeling between the two. They must be on the best of terms, otherwise there will be no success."—Cor. St. James Gazette.

A Coward.

"Have you had your new house insured, Mrs. Dwight?"

"Yes."

"Your husband is afraid of fire, then?"

"Mercy, yes! He will leave the house any time before he will make one."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

How Cinnamon Is Gathered.

Miss Cumming, in her book, "Two Happy Years in Ceylon," thus describes cinnamon cultivation and traffic, as she saw it in operation:

The cultivation is something like that of a willow copse, straight young shoots springing up around the stump of the plant previously cut. These shoots in their turn are cut every second year—that is to say, when they are about five feet high and two inches in circumference. A good many of these are sold as walking sticks, and find a ready market on board the steamers among the passengers, who think there must be a special charm in a cinnamon stick, though in truth it is hard to distinguish it from our common hazel.

But of course the real thing to be secured is the highly aromatic inner bark. First of all the leaves are stripped off, and then the bark is split from end to end with a sharp knife which has a curved point. With this, aided by the fingers, the bark is carefully removed in long pieces. These are heaped up and left to sodden, so as to facilitate the next process—that of scraping off the outer rind.

In order to do this each piece of the bark is placed on a round piece of wood and carefully scraped with the knife, the almost nude, brown workers sitting on the ground and using their toes as an extra hand to steady the end of the stick.

The bark is then left to dry in the sun, when it rolls itself up into tight quills. These are neatly sorted and packed, three or four inside of one another, and are made up into bales covered with cloth, and are then ready for export.

The Llano Estacado.

The great staked plain of Texas, known to Spaniards as the Llano Estacado, has long been held a geological curiosity, if not a mystery. Professor Hill has made a thorough reconnoissance and gathered data which gives the first intelligent scientific description of it. If the reader will conceive an island greatly elevated above the surrounding plains or "desert region" of the interior, bordered, with slight exception, on all sides by steep precipices resembling palisades, nearly surrounded by rivers at the base, embracing 50,000 square miles of surface, he will get a general idea of it.

It has no streams, a few ponds, no trees or bushes, and is unbroken by surface channels, yet it is well watered and densely carpeted with a rich growth of gramma grapes. Indeed, its nearly level surface is far more fertile than the level plains about it. Already stock has been introduced, and although margined by precipices of near 1,000 feet vertical height, it promises to become a great focus of cattle production.

The rainfall of the region is ample, all of which is absorbed, and none runs off. In many respects it differs from all other parts of Texas, having some resemblance to the so called Bad Lands of Dakota, and like these lands seems to be the bottom of an ancient lake, although its fossils are not stated. It is nearly as large as the state of Wisconsin.—Milwaukee Journal.

Where European Tourists Go.

Every summer out of New York alone go shoals of drummers, buyers and agents every year. Every big dry goods house sends men to scour the world for cloths and laces; tailors send buyers of men's clothing fabrics. Hundreds of men are paid to search the foreign markets for novelties in jewelry. Even the big dressmakers now spend hundreds of dollars in dispatching keen eyed, shrewd headed and quick witted representatives to watch foreign styles and buy foreign materials. And they are oftener women than men.

The Meccas of these commercial pilgrims are of course London and Paris. The favorite route of the pleasure seekers also includes those cities, but allows only a few days' stop in each. Generally speaking, it is laid out and divided as to time like this, although it is, as all things mundane are, infinitely varied by individual taste: On the ocean—outward bound, 8 days; in England, 10 days; in France, 10 days; in Italy, 20 days; in Switzerland, 14 days; in Germany, 10 days; in Austria, 4 days; in Belgium, 3 days; in England again, 3 days; on the ocean—homeward bound—8 days; a total of 90 days, or 3 months.—New York Press.

Australian Tea.

In the interior of Australia all the men drink tea. They drink it all day long and in quantities and at a strength that would seem to be poisonous. On Sunday morning the teamaker starts with a clean pot and a clean record. The pot is hung over the fire with a sufficiency of water in it for the day's brew, and when this has boiled he pours into it enough of the fragrant herb to produce a deep coffee colored liquid.

On Monday, without removing yesterday's tea leaves, he repeats the process. On Tuesday da capo and on Wednesday da capo, and so on through the week. Toward the close of it the great pot is filled with an acrid mash of tea leaves, out of which the liquor is squeezed by the pressure of a tin cup.

By this time the tea is of the color of rusty iron, incredibly bitter and disagreeable to the uneducated palate. The native calls it "real good old post and rails" (the simile being obviously drawn from a stiff and dangerous jump), and regards it as having been brought to the very pitch of perfection.—New Orleans Picayune.

Suicidal Marriage.

He was engaged to the girl, but he would not carry out the contract, though he refused to give her up.

She had coaxed him at first to give up his foolish notion, but he wouldn't have it, and finally she kicked out of the traces.

"Why don't you stop fooling," she said, "and marry me?"

"My dear," he pleaded, "marriage in my case would be suicide."

"Suicide? What do you mean?"

"I mean that I am so poor I could not hire a cook."

"Well," she urged bravely, "what of that? I am strong and well and can do the cooking until you are rich enough to hire a cook."

"I know that, my dear love," he murmured, taking her face in his hands, "it is your cooking that I am afraid of." And young love's dream was split wide open.—Detroit Free Press.

Forest Trees in Gardens.

According to Dr. Chapman, the practice of allowing forest trees to grow in our gardens "only prejudices the health of our families." The so called purifying power of vegetation is a fallacy. If carbonic acid gas is absorbed by trees in the daytime it is exhaled during the night. Dense foliage prevents a free current of air, excludes the sunlight, causes damp and so on, and maladies without number are the result. Dr. Chapman's warning seems hardly necessary, in our large cities at least.—London Tit-Bits.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
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We can think of no legislation that would give a greater impetus to a rehabilitation of the times in the United States than for congress to at once pass the Gorman or some other similar bill to prosecute to completion the work on the Nicaragua canal. That great work is a national and international necessity. It would give an ampulse to business, restore the energies of the nation, and bring into activity the dormant industries of the country. And even beyond this it would awaken confidence in the go ahead principle of our nation, and assure the people that no other country can possibly step in to the control of this natural oceanic highway between our Atlantic and Pacific territories. At the same time if it were made equally free to the flags of all nations we would be relieved from the necessity of subsidized competition in our ocean traffic. Let congress wake up.

The second trial of Heath for the murder of McWhirter ended in the jury disagreeing again. Heath is a lucky dog. Without any money of his own he has two trials that have cost somebody a small fortune The crime was, no doubt, a political murder, and those behind Heath know that if he is ever convicted he will expose the whole gang that was implicated in the murder, and they could not afford to have that occur. This state of affairs is caused mainly by the present jury system. If it only took a two thirds vote of a jury to convict, so many murderers would not now be going unhung. It would make it just that much more expensive to purchase enough jurymen to defeat the ends of justice.

The London "Standard", commenting on Samoa, says that "in common justice the Americans have no right to intervene in the affairs of a country so distant from their base." The "Standard" is evidently "off its base" or it would not make such a remark, which is particularly out of place in an English newspaper of all the journals in the world. If there ever was a country which was eternally meddling in the affairs of other nations, without even a pretense of any other right or justice than might gives, it is England. As for Samoa, it is much nearer the American than the English base, any way.

It would appear that the Brazilian rebellian is finally ended. It marks the complete collapse of the imperial cause in Brazil, for undoubtedly had Mello succeeded the restoration of the empire would have been proclaimed. That fact explains why Portugal is taking such a profound interest in the welfare of the insurgents. The royal family of Portugal and the imperial family of Brazil are both Braganzas, and consequently King Charles would like to keep all the thrones in the family that he can.

The foreign coal miners in Pennsylvania are being shipped to Texas to work in the cotton fields there. They are to replace the negroes. After they have caused three or four riots and terrorized whole neighborhoods, the Lone Star State will have a higher appreciation of the negro than it has ever had yet. By the way, will the Huns, and Slavs and Italians be allowed to vote?

Another man, Julius H. Marcus, is about to start from New York for a trip around the world without a penny in his pocket. Gotham is taking a quiet means of ridding herself of her impecunious citizens, but over 500 people in the same plight as Marcus left California for Washington ately, and we miss our guess if some of them don,t get into New York to take the place vacated by Julius.

The death of Senator Vance of North Carolina removes one of the most prominent members of the Democratic party in the Senate. The deaths and changes in the Senate are occurring with remarkable rapidity, Senator Vance being the third Senator who has died during the Fifty-third Congress.

The country is to be congratulated on the close of the Breckinridge case. Not since the Beecher trial has the community been treated to a social scandal of such mammoth proportions. The most satisfactory thing connected with it was the rebuke the Judge gave Colonel Thompson in his charge to the jury.

ONWARD.

Sometimes when the growing darkness,
At the close of day,
To the stress of daily labor
Brings a moment's stay,

All at once the mind will wander
Back to other years,
See as in a panorama,
Youthful hopes and fears.

Once again upon the threshold
Of our life we stand
And discern the future glowing
Like the promised land.

And the hopes of early manhood
Putting forth their leaf,
Green as are the leaves in springtime,
And their life as brief.

With a pang do we remember
That we meant to be
In the battlefield a hero,
Crowned with victory;

But, discredited and beaten
Have been forced to yield,
Or at best are barely able
Still to keep the field.

On our brow no crown of laurel
Tells of victory won;
Not for us the song of triumph,
When the day is done.

Other men have reaped the harvest
That we thought to reap;
Other men have gained the summit
Of the mountain steep.

And our hearts are bowed with sorrow,
Gazing on that scene,
For a moment as we picture
All that might have been.

For a moment! Then our manhood
Puts the sorrow by,
Crushes down again the heart throb,
Quells the rising sigh.

And once more we set our faces
Sternly toward the front,
Brace again our nerves and sinews
For the battle's brunt.

Onward! With success or failure
We have naught to do,
Ours to do our duty nobly
All life's journey through.

And, although success would cheer us
As we onward plod,
We can bear the doom of failure,
By the help of God.

—Good Words.

IN SOBER ROBES.

There she was, untidy as usual, lounging on the steps of West House, with her plump hands folded in her lap, her cap strings undone, her cape rakishly awry, her gray hair shamelessly rumpled. It was 7 o'clock, and the lowering sun had tinged the western sky with an edge of fadel brown. Frogs were calling, and a faint, intermittent tinkle of cowbells stole over the rolling pasture lands beyond the Shaker village.

Big and barren in the silvery half dusk the Shaker dwellings rose upon a background of pale skies and green fields. Everything looked stolid and blank. The meeting house, austerely plain, the sturdy houses, shops and barns, the very flower beds in the yard of West House, suggested an undeviating rigor of aim. And in the midst of it all, a very incarnation of cheerful laxity, sat Sister Huldah, with her pulpy, unascetic figure and broad, babyish old face.

Behind her a long vista of hallway ran straight and smooth through the center of West House. Now and then a woman in Shaker garb, plain and prim, went in staid steps across the painted floor to the sitting room at the farther end of the passage. It was the hour of the evening gathering, but old Huldah, squatting comfortably on the back door step, had forgotten about everything except the tranquil aspects of the twilight hours.

A man with longish silver hair under his flat hat came up the path.

"Good evening to you, sister," he said in a curiously soft, womanish voice. "You're not overlooking the hour of gathering, are you? Our new elderess is particular about having the family prompt." His accent was one of kindly warning, and Huldah started.

"Law, well!" she sighed. "I let it slip my mind, so I did! 'Tain't easy fer me to git into new ways of doin, Bro' Henry. We never heard of no gathering hour in Elderess Jane's time. I ain't passing a word agin Elderess Lucia. She aims to do right, but she's from up no'th, and she's young and upheaded, and—well, I reckon it's fer the best, but I ain't felt to home here since Jane died.

"She was a Kentucky woman, so she was, and she understood how 't a person might hev the love of Ann in 'em and yit disremember to tie their cap strings. No, Bro' Henry. I know 't the new elderess hes my good at heart. I know I'm keerless to my own ondoin, but I jest can't seem to git ahead of them cap strings! Look like I was born thrifless. I was always a-breaking things and tearing my clo'es and gittin into mud holes as a child, and being a Shaker fer 40 years ain't took it out'n my blood." She sighed deeply, but the expression on her mild face was one of genial resignation rather than hopeless grief

Brother Henry sighed too. The new elderess, though a holy woman engaged in laying great bases for eternity, had short shrift for human weaknesses.

"She has great gifts," mournfully conceded the old man. He went up the steps with the stiff accuracy of a pair of compasses and entered the house.

A tall, slight young woman was coming down the hall. Her very shadow on the yellow floor had a look of severity. She was young, with a pale beautiful face. The thin lines of her lips held something that was in harmony with the cold glance of her dark eyes, and she walked with a certain determined gait, as if each step were set to an exact measurement. She advanced to the door and looked out on the quiet garden, the fading sky, the rising stars and the slouching old figure on the steps. "Sister Huldah," she said.

Huldah's shoulders twitched. She lumbered hastily to her feet.

"I was jest laying off to come in," she advanced in a conciliating tone as she stood, broad and awkward, fumbling at her cap strings. "Look like I kind of lost myse'f a-setting here listening at the frawgs holler. Down in Lincoln county, where I was raised, the frawgs they used to start in of a night"——

"Huldah," remarked the elderess coldly, "there are cherry stains on your hands, and your skirt has a zigzag rent in the side breadth. Your hair is in a sad state. It is painful to me to keep speaking to you about your careless habits. You are very remiss. The youth of this house do not find you a good example. Nothing that you do is well done." She paused and then added, "I fear that it will be my duty, unless you mend your ways, to reprimand you publicly before the assembled family."

Huldah looked amiably remorseful. "I know I ain't worthy of my high callin as a follower of Ann," she said.

"No, Huldah, you are not," agreed the other, a little nettled at this easy contrition. "Ordinary reproof does not reach you. But if it is necessary I shall resort to other means." She regarded with level eyes the figure before her. "I shall send you away," she said. "I shall send you permanently to a northern community." There was no particular menace in Lucia's voice. She stood with her hands folded, looking far away toward the darkening horizon. "I shall feel it my duty," she resumed, and then very suddenly she stopped.

A look of vague horror had flashed into old Huldah's eyes. She stared blankly at the slight, stern figure in the doorway. "You'd might as well kill me," she panted, stretching out a shaking hand. "I'd as lief die as go out'n Kentucky. I was born and raised here. I run barefoot through its grass and waded in its creeks and climbed around its hills. I—I couldn't dror breath no other place. My folks is moljering onder Kentucky sod, and my own bones'd never lay still with any other sile atop of 'em. Oh, elderess! You—you ain't no human nature in you! You're hard as the flints in them hills yonder."

Lucia drew herself up. She was a little amazed at Huldah's heat of utterence, for in the elderess' three months of ministration in West House the old sister had never before exhibited anything like so much feeling. Lucia, after her first sense of surprise, was conscious of being rather pleased to have struck thus by chance upon a means of holding her thriftless sister in check.

"I have the welfare of the family at heart," she said. "Unless I see some change in you, Huldah, I shall send you next week to Ohio with Deacon Henry when he returns to his village."

Huldah gave a strange little laugh.

"Change!" she cried out. "Kin them critters as hes hoofs larn to fly? I'd quit being lazy and triflin if I knowed how. But I came of easy goin stock. I got shiftless blood in me, I reckon. But I rather die in Kentucky than live in Ohio." She lumbered heavily up the steps, and the young elderess watched her pass the house.

Lucia had a feeling of uncertainty. She had come to this village from a well ordered settlement in another region, and she cherished a praiseworthy design of lifting the Kentucky community to a level with more austerely conducted settlements. Her predecessor, Elderess Jane, had tempered justice with more mercy than Lucia believed well, and under her rule West House had worn a cheerful air of home and creature comforts.

There were red curtains in the sitting room windows and crochet tidies on the sitting room chairs. These worldly decorations Lucia at once removed as abominations conducive to low, fleshly ideals. She had a rigorous conception of the millenand idea, had Elderess Lucia, and the mild old Shakers of West House found themselves suddenly and violently elevated to a higher and sadder life.

"We will proceed with our doctrinal talk," said Lucia, entering the sitting room after her rebuke to Huldah. "Sister Huldah has gone to her room. We will excuse her tonight."

The next morning, however, she repented of this leniency, for when the family filed in to breakfast at 6 o'clock Huldah was not in line, and the elderess had a vision of her lying comfortably abed, forgetful of precepts and warnings. She prepared to be very stern with the irresponsible old soul, but when she went up stairs to pour incensed admonition upon Huldah's head, she discovered the surprising fact that Huldah was not in her little room. The place looked tidy with its high bed, scrap of a stove and dimity sash shade. But Huldah seemed to have gone, and when the elderess looked she found that Huldah's two print frocks and linsey petticoats and long Shaker bonnet were also gone.

Lucia had a sensation of unpleasantness. It did not sit well with her conscience to think that she had driven the old sister away. She sought to convey some assurance to Huldah, but no one seemed able to suggest, as to her whereabouts, anything more definite than that she had likely gone to "her kin down yender in Lincoln." Lucia accepted with a sense of self reproof the theory that Huldah had gone out into the world in a mood of resentment. Others had left the community in various moods of revolt against the new elderess' high handed methods. Commonly they came back properly subdued by the coldness of the world. No doubt Huldah would also return, and when she did so, Lucia determined upon treating her a little less sternly.

But though she fixed upon this considerate usage she found no chance for practicing it, for weeks passed on, and no word came of old Huldah. Summer roffed its green garments for coats of russet. In West House yard the cherry trees spread against the paling skies, and up the Shaker roads and around the stolid houses wintry winds swept cold and snow came early that year, folding in white the trim garden spaces. A cold winter set in. The preserving kitchens were shut and deserted, and the Shaker women, gathering of afternoons about their little heart shaped stoves, sewed carpet rags and wove mats and guilelessly stuffed emery bags with thistledown.

They sat at their tasks more quietly than had been their wont under the placid regime of Elderess Jane. Gossip was frowned on by the new elderess, who, by way of furnishing her household light entertainment, read to them while they worked from moldy records of the spiritual experiences of early followers of Ann Lee

One [illegible] while they sat and listened, a knock sounded at the sitting room door. A lank fellow, bundled in a wool scarf, stood on the threshold.

"Howdy," he said, amiably nodding at Lucia, who looked up with calm, dark eyes and smooth, soft lips which silently questioned the intruder.

"You're the new elderess, I reckon," premised the man. "I used to know Sister Jane right well. I'm the tollgate man. I was jest goin on to Harrodsburg, and I laid off to stop in and tell you some one's livin in the old log house down on the river. I knowed it was Shaker property, and I jedged you'd want to know. M' wife she see smoke comin from the chimney, and she hed me climb up the bank to see who was living there. I couldn't raise no one. But m' wife she says she see a woman sneak thoo the bushes up there with a passel of fagots. I didn't know but you'd want to hear if any one was livin in one of your houses and a-stealin your timber. Me and m' wife we're always glad to do the Shakers a good turn."

One of the Shaker women uttered an exclamation: "Law me! who ever hes to lie in that old crib must be poorly off! It ain't fit for firewood and half a mile from a livin critter! I wonder who—Why, law me! it couldn't be old Huldah?"

Lucia started. "She went to her people," she said sharply. And then, suddenly enough, she said to the tollgate man: "Will you take me to the place? Some one there may need help. Sister Rose, tell Abram to hitch up."

The spring wagon, however, could go only the less part of the way. At the turn to the ferry the tollgate man tied and blanketed the horse. Then he proceeded up a rocky break in the cliff side, and Lucia toiled after him through murmuring pines and between jagged stones, which nibbled hungrily through their slight covering of snow.

In the midst of leafless trees an old house presently disclosed a black and tumbling roof. At one side of the bleached log walls a massive chimney rose in a broken, hoary heap. Faintly from its mouth came a dying breath of smoke, but there was no other sign of occupancy, not even so much as a footprint in the slight snow about the door.

Lucia laid her knuckles against the rude panels. There was no response. The single window was boarded up, but as Lucia peered through a crack in the planks she caught a glimpse of a garment hanging across the panes—a garment of brown print at the pattern of which her heart twitched.

"Try the door," she said breathlessly. "Push it in!" There was a crack and a sharp cry as the tollgate man set his shoulder against the rotting panels. He caught himself by the jamb and stood peering in. It was nearly dark in the bare, puncheon floored room, except that now and then a tongue of flame thrust itself from a smoldering handful of twigs on the hearth. Against the farthest wall a woman crouched, a woman who at sight of Lucia struck out two bony hands and moaned and gazed blankly.

"Don't touch me," she said hoarsely. "I won't go! I won't! I've hid away here and prayed you'd never find me"——

"Huldah!" broke in the elderess passionately, "don't look at me so! I've come to take you home, Huldah—home to West House. Listen, Huldah! I've been hard and cruel, but I'll never pain you again."

The old woman seemed not to hear. She gazed round at the cracked walls, the pallet of brush, the darkened window.

"I ain't no trouble to no one," she muttered. "I've starved and froze and all. I've heard the owls hoot at night and ben skeered, and I ben lonesome and sick, but I was home, and I could 'a gone on if Ann would 'a' heard my prayers. But she ain't listened. She's turned agin me. She give me into your hand."

Lucia had cast herself on the rough floor and was clasping Huldah's knees.

"You are killing me, Huldah," she wept. "I have sinned against you and against all those whose lives I have made cold and hard. I meant to do right, but I was vain and wicked. Huldah! Huldah! do not forgive me. I do not ask it. I do not deserve it. Only come home with me and let me serve you as a daughter who has erred may serve the mother who pities her."

The tollgate man rubbed his nose with the end of his red scarf and wheeled away. Huldah stood gazing confusedly down on the kneeling slender figure, with its wringing hands and beautiful pale face and streaming eyes.

"Be you'ns a-cryin?" she stammered. "I 'lowed you was a flint. And kneeling to me! Elderess Lucia—don't ye, don't ye! Sit up, Elderess Lucia!"

But Lucia clasped her the closer.

"Not till you promise to come with me," she sobbed. "Not till you promise not to hate me as I deserve."

Huldah drew a quick breath. Her hand trembled down upon the young woman's black, soft hair.

"Hate you?" she breathed. "Why, I'll go—now—wherever you take me—or send me!"—Harper's Bazar.

Lived Off His Sister.

Not long ago a young man whose sole business, apparently, is to wear fine clothes and to enjoy life generally was a witness in a lawsuit at a town not many miles from Buffalo. When, in putting the preliminary questions, the attorney asked him what was his occupation, the witness was visibly embarrassed.

"Come, come, what is your business?" repeated the lawyer impatiently.

"I—I—er—I—er"— stammered the young man, blushing painfully; "I—er—that is, my sister is a dressmaker."—Buffalo Express.

An Erroneous Supposition.

During the Nez Perce war of 1877 two soldiers were pursued by savages and had to fly for their lives. One of the soldiers was better mounted than his companion and soon was several hundred yards in the lead. Looking back, he perceived that the enemy was getting dangerously near, so he shouted:

"Come on; they're right after us!"

The man in the rear ironically replied:

"You don't think I'm trying to throw this race, do you?"—Spokane Outburst.

He Was a Senator.

Senator Allen of Nebraska is a big, burly man who looks like a prosperous dealer in live stock. Shortly after his arrival in Washington he was stopped at the door of the senate chamber by a new doorkeeper, who informed him that no one save senators was allowed on the floor. Mr. Allen smiled sadly, waved his hand and said: "Very well, sonny. I'm a senator. I don't look it, I know, but I am, just the same," and passed into the sacred precincts.—Chicago Herald.

DESCRIBE YOUR FRIEND.

And Then See How Well Your Picture Will Fit Scores of Others.

"He was a young man and fairly good looking: smooth face and without glasses; wore a dark suit, was about 5 feet in height and looked like a married man. Anybody would know him." Such was the description turned in by a young woman who slipped quietly into the city editor's office and wanted to advertise for Chalmers. It appeared that Chalmers had left home, and nobody knew why, and this young woman had faith that her recital of his personal traits would bring him back. It was a good example of the average person's power of description of a fellow being.

It is totally inadequate! Though man be fearfully and wonderfully made, there seems to be an unaccountable inability in nine persons out of every ten to give a creditable word picture of any one whom they have seen. Because we understand the looks of a person when we meet them, it never occurs to the mind that other people do not grasp a thorough idea of his appearance with a few passing phrases of description.

Your friend comes in, and you expound to him that such and such a man has just called for him, but almost invariably your exposition is a jumbled lot of phrases which apply to the human race in general.

The other day when I rushed into my office room with a column story on the end of my tongue—or at the tip of my pen, to be more accurate—I was given this greeting:

"Hello! A man has just been in to see you."

"What did he look like?"

"Oh, he was a good looking fellow—not very tall, rather heavy, but not too much so."

"Was he old or young?"

"About 20 or 25, I should say."

"What color of hair?"

"I don't remember now. However, I don't think he had a mustache."

"How dressed?"

"Oh, just an ordinary business suit."

Have you ever heard such a description? If not, watch yourself next time you tell of some one's call. You will be surprised to find that your description would fit almost any member of the human race.

Why is it?

I don't know. We read in books that it's because we don't cultivate the habit of intelligent observation.

There was once a boy who learned how to describe what he saw. Every morning he was sent by his father to walk rapidly by an elegantly arranged window, and then afterward to repeat to him all the things he saw at this one glance at the panorama and to describe them. At first the lad could remember but few things that his eye may have caught in the passing glance, but in time he could remember almost everything in a show window by merely seeing it once.—Boston Herald.

At the Manicure's.

The manicure with the golden hair was bending over the hand of a new customer.

"Do you want your hands bleached?" she asked.

"Yes."

She applied the bleach, using more than the ordinary quantity upon the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. After working for about five minutes she stopped and said:

"It is always difficult to remove nicotine with the first application."

"Wh-a-at?" gasped the society girl, elevating her eyebrows. "Nicotine? What do you mean?"

"The cigarettes, you know," replied the manicure. "It's perfectly awful how they stain the fingers, ain't it?" And she smiled a smile that even the society girl couldn't resist. That made them friends, and they fell to discussing the different brands of cigarettes. And when the job was done the society girl whispered:

"What'll take the stain off?"

"Use lemon juice—I do—we all do.'

"Thanks."—New York Herald.

About Opals.

The prejudice against opals appears to be disappearing. Anyhow they are popular. There are several varieties of opals and therefore several degrees of merit. The precious, or noble, or oriental opal is the supreme. This has all the colors, and when these colors are broken into spangles it is then called the harlequin opal. Then comes the fire opal, or girasole, with hyacinth red and yellow reflection. The former comes from Hungary, the latter from Mexico. The common, or semiopals, are nonopalescent. The hydrophane, or oculus mundi, is nontransparent, but becomes so by immersion in water or any transparent fluid. The cachalong is nearly opaque and of a bluish white color. The hyalite is colorless, pellucid and white. The opal jasper or wood opal is the petrifaction of wood opalescent, but without the coloring which makes the "noble" gem so precious.—Chicago Tribune.

Working For a Holiday.

An Englishman stopping at one of the hotels was commenting upon the extreme restlessness and incessant go of Americans. He said, "You Americans have such a beastly idea of the compensation of work."

"What do you mean?" questioned a Pittsburger standing near by.

"Oh, you people work for money," was the explanation.

"I don't see anything beastly about that," was the retort. "May I ask for what you Englishmen work?"

"Why, we work for our holiday," was the reply.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Vienna.

Vienna is of nearly circular form, being 12 miles in circumference. The old city, or city proper, is, however, scarcely three miles round. It was formerly inclosed by fortifications. Immediately outside of these was a wide esplanade called the Glacis, which has been elegantly built up and is called Ringstrasse, one of the most splendid streets in the world.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Fortune For Mrs. Drayton.

Mrs. Coleman Drayton is once again domiciled in her former home on Fifth avenue. She has just engaged her servants for the winter, and is well equipped as to comfort in regard to housekeeping and ease in entertaining. For all this present and prospective luxury she has her brother, Mr. John Jacob Astor, to thank, he having settled the house on her for life, as well as given her $1,000,000 outright. Society commends Mr. Astor for making this very liberal gift to his sister.—New York World.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. LORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL
Locating of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "Independent" Building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

L. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MCQUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's drug store

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE,
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Fine pieces of all descriptions repaired and engraved satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and locked.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable rates. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall."
FRED BURCKHARDT

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence.

TO ADVERTISERS
A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select local List.
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which said last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the said last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to wit:

The South half of the South east quarter and the South half of the south west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lode, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M. and running thence West eleven chains and 88 100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of Oak Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all consisting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the same County of Inyo as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallahah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode situate, lying and being in the Corro Gord Mining District, county of Inyo, state of California, known and designated as the "La Disputada lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, state of California, commencing at a point twelve and one-twentieth (12 1-20) rods south of the general corner to the 1st and 2nd quarter and the North east quarter of Section No. twelve (12) and the South west quarter and the South east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South six degrees and eleven-twenty-ths (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; hence North-western along a small branch or wash to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North west quarter and the North east quarter of the North west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven-twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres. Together with ten shares of the capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters and $15 for the Single case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, has no ink ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, portable and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces hard, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving indorsements, &c., address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
185 and 187 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2 00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1891, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 20th
" ..... February 17th
" ..... March 17th
" ..... April 14th
" ..... May 19th
" ..... June 16th
" ..... July 14th
" ..... August 11th
" ..... September 8th
" ..... October 13th
" ..... November 10th
" ..... December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.....1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman.....P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff.....JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer.....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist.....ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist.....W. H. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist.....JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

SATURDAY, April 21, 1894.

Estate of Thomas Williams, deceased—Filed decree of settlement of account and final distribution.

Estate of F. J. Reynolds, deceased—Filed petition for order of sale of personal property. Order fixing April 28th as time for hearing said petition.

DIED.

SCOTT.—At Bishop, April 12th, Ada F. Scott eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Scott, aged 14 years.

Bar silver, 63½.

Jas. E. Parker went to Darwin to-day on a short visit.

Fred Hulbert returned from Los Angeles early in the week.

Miss Etta Naylor returned home from Alvord on Wednesday.

A bill for the admission of Utah as a state will soon pass the Senate.

Mrs. D. J. Hession and **Miss Maud Cook** are visiting friends at Big Pine.

Mrs. J. Wills arrived at Independence on Monday from Lamar, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs Henry Bell of Big Pine visited Independence during the week.

Mrs. W. M. Richards of Keeler spent a couple of days in town this week visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. J. Wrickle started for San Francisco last Tuesday to visit the Big Fair.

Mrs. S. A. Williams of Big Pine visited Independence at the end of last week on business in the Superior Court.

A six-horse team belonging to **O. I. Mairs** arrived from Mojave yesterday with a load of supplies for the Norman House.

John Fiehman and family arrived home at Keeler on Wednesday's train after a visit of three weeks at the Midwinter Fair.

The ditch men have been in town to-day in full force. It is reported that the long looked for pay-day may become a reality.

Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Andrews and **Wm. McDonald** of Bishop were at Independence at the end of last week on land office business.

Wm. Arcularius had his big team thoroughly refitted in town this week and has gone to Darwin to haul ore from that point to Keeler.

Hon. P. Reddy arrived from San Francisco last Monday on his way to Darwin, where he is looking after his extensive mining interests.

The first band of sheep for the season got here last Saturday. Recent arrivals from Mojave say there are several more bands on the way.

Mrs. H. B. Boland, accompanied by her children, arrived at Keeler early in the week from a visit of several months with relatives at Philadelphia.

Judge Madden came in from Modock yesterday and expects to remain in town about a month on a vacation. He says no hilarity goes this time.

Chas. Anthony came up from Darwin on yesterday's train, returning to-day. He returned home a short time ago from a lengthy visit at San Francisco.

W. W. Watterson of Bishop was in town early in the week. Mr. Watterson has a band of about 2,500 sheep at Blackrock. He says that the foothill feed is unusually short this year owing to lack of rain.

For over a week past the weather has been stormy with a considerable fall of rain in the high Sierras. The storm has been general throughout the State, and it is hoped that the crops may yet be partially saved.

Two men sent out by the State Bureau of Minerology are now making an extensive examination of the mines in the southern part of the county. They have visited Darwin and Modock and are now at Panamint and the adjacent country.

Remember that taxes become finally delinquent next Monday, and if not paid then 5 per cent will be added, together with the cost of advertising. Sheriff Gorman says that taxes have been well paid up, and that the delinquent list will be short.

School Report.

The following scholars obtained an average of 80 per cent. and upwards in the examinations held during the half-term ending April 20, 1894.

Grammar Grade—Jennie Baxter, 80.9; Estella Robinson, 87.6; Effie Roeper, 91.9; Lizzie Thompson, 83.6.

Intermediate Grade—Blanche Bunney, 91.8; Viva Gill, 87.9; Edna Matlack, 86.9; Lizzie Matlack, 81.1; John Moore, 95.2; Daisy Moore, 84.3; Louella Robinson, 87.1; Jeannette Wood, 93.

Primary Grade—Maggie Bunney, 85; Rita Church, 89.7; Edw. Eibeshutz, 82.3; John Hession, 83.2; Jesse Hession, 91.7; Mamie Hession, 80.7; John Gorman, 85.7; Lena Levy, 89.7; Milton Levy, 80; Howard Mairs, 88.3; Hattie Moore, 81.3; Chas. Mulholland, 80; John Symmes, 84.8; Irma Webb, 80; Blanche Wood, 87.3.

The following scholars passed with an average of 75 per cent. and over: Birdie Levy, Clifford Baxter, Ivan Bunney, Amy Lawrence, Arthur Mairs, Paul Mairs, Eva Lawrence, Jesse Lawrence, Nettie Irwin, Bessie Parker.

Mining Notes.

The most encouraging reports are received from the mines in the Southern end of the County. The Sorba mine still continues to ship a large quantity of good ore. A large ore body has recently been opened up in the Defiance mine. Mr. Reddy has clung to this mine with all his well known pertinacity and he is to congratulated upon his success. The Modock mine is looking well, as is also the Minnietta. Messrs. Fitzgerald and Gunn are making regular shipments from both properties. Tim Madden says that a few good miners can get work there. Chas. Anthony has sent a load of supplies to Snow's Canyon for J. J. Morton. The Wilsons, father and two sons, are reported to have a good mine in the Slate Range near Willow Springs. They have purchased a stamp mill from Mr. Reddy and will soon have it in operation. The mining outlook is now quite bright.

Artesian Water.

J. A. Shelhamer of Pasadena, accompanied by a party interested with him in the enterprise, arrived at Olancha last week. They have located a large tract of fine land south of Olancha and will bore for artesian water. Should they meet with success in the undertaking, and there is every reason to believe they will, a most valuable property will be acquired and others will be induced to venture upon similar experiments. Irrigation by means of artesian water is the most satisfactory known. There is no no question of title, the supply is always the same and can easily be regulated. A number of desultory attempts have been made to bore for artesian water in this Valley, but none of them were ever pushed to any depth. The deepest interest will be manifested in the experiment of Mr. Shelhamer.

A Useful Work.

Some time ago G. P. Rixford of San Francisco was appointed to look after the Inyo county exhibit at the Mid-Winter Fair. Mr. Rixford has placed the exhibit in a most creditable condition. He has had printed several thousand folders for distribution. They contain in a concise form a description of the county and its products. Just as rapidly as exhibits are received Mr. Rixford has them placed in position. There can be no doubt but that this exhibit will be of great benefit to the county. The large map of itself attracts much attention, and is a good object lesson of the large amount of irrigable land now ready for cultivation in Owens Valley. The efforts of Mr. Rixford should meet with the highest commendation.

The Soda Springs Mines.

So far eleven gold bearing mines have been discovered in Soda Springs district, Esmeralda County on the line of the Carson and Colorado railroad fifty miles south of Hawthorne. One ledge five feet wide has been uncovered that shows plenty of $200 rock. Another four feet wide shows up a big body of $40 ore, and still another five foot ledge that assays $70 per ton. What is termed as the "waste rock" assays $20 per ton. The district as a whole will average anywhere from $20 to $70 per ton. The district is attracting much attention, and the Reno *Gazette* says the camp is likely to contain 3,000 or 4,000 people before Fall.

Captain Henry G. Martin, special agent of the General Land Office arrived at Independence yesterday. Mr. Martin intends investigating the survey of the State line and will leave Big Pine with a party of six men for that purpose. He will endeavor to ascertain the amount of work done by Benson in that region.

J. J. Morton came over from Madera last week and spent several days in town. He intends putting a force of men at work immediately on his mine at Snow's Canyon and erecting a 5-stamp mill there. Mr. Morton will remain at the mine for several months and personally superintend the work.

Wm. Rowan came up from Los Angeles this week bringing with him over a hundred head of horses from Ventura county. There is no feed in that country and the horses must be driven out or starve. An unusually dry season like the present one is what produces a lively appreciation of the value of irrigation.

Chas. Summers and Chas. Williams came down from Bishop on Wednesday, returning yesterday. They say there is no more show now in the Long Valley country than is usually there at July 1st.

H. P. Cartier arrived home from San San Francisco last Monday. While there he saw a number of old-time Inyoites who made many kind inquiries for former friends here.

Last Monday a sale took place at Lone Pine of the property left there by the Government party that explored Death Valley some time ago. The proceeds amounted to $83.

A report reached Bridgeport last week that Andy Allen died recently in Modoc county. Andy was well known here, having attended several of our district Fairs.

P. H. Mack and O. I. Mairs arrived home from Los Angeles Wednesday night. Mr. Mairs succeeded in disposing of his beef cattle at good prices.

To The Public.

Inyo's representative at the Midwinter Fair, Mr. G. P. Rixford, has informed the Executive Committee that the space is now ready for the reception of exhibits. Parties having anything to exhibit will kindly leave the same with the representative in their vicinity for shipment. Bring on all you have. Small exhibits from all will make up a large general display. The following are authorized to receive exhibits: John Bourland, Bishop; R. W. Thomas, Big Pine; A. W. Eibeshutz, Independence; E. H. Edwards, Lone Pine.

P. H. MACK, Chairman.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

CAUTION.

My wife, Maud B. Day, having left my bed and board without any cause whatever, and against my consent, I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract from and after this date.

CHARLES E. DAY.

Dated March 23, 1894.

Notice for Proposals.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALed proposals will be received by the Board of Directors of the Lone Pine Canal Company at the office of the Secretary, Independence, Cal., for the construction of two miles of said canal as follows, to wit: First section—Beginning at a point immediately north of the public road from Independence to Lone Pine on the line of said canal, thence south one mile, following surveyed line of said canal. Second section—Beginning at the south end of first section, thence one mile south along the surveyed line of said canal. Canal to be fifteen (15) feet wide on the bottom, eighteen (18) inch cut, slope of banks, two (2) feet horizontal to one (1) foot vertical. Bidders to specify amount for which each section will be completed. Bids will be received up to Saturday, May 12, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day. And the Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Propagation License.

NOTICE TO BREEDERS.

THE ATTENTION OF STOCKRAISERS and Breeders in Inyo county is called to the following provision of Ordinance No. 44, Section 12.

"Every person who keeps a Stallion, Jack or Bull, and permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation, for hire, must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector."

Parties failing to procure such propagation license are guilty of a misdemeanor. Licenses are now due.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax Collector.

Independence, April 6, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JEDEDIAH S. COLLINS, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said Estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

A. O. COLLINS,
Administrator of the estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

Dated March 9, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Administrator of the estate of Frank Silva, deceased.

Dated March 1st, 1894.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.
mar3-5t

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1893, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first instalment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax-Collector.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

HEN...80

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 14, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Calif., on Saturday, June 2d, 1894, viz.: Charles Mulholland, H. E. No. 880, for the S ½ of NE ¼ and N ½ of SE ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp 14 S, R 35 East, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: William Jenkins, Hans Meyer, J. Peter Meyer and Edward J. Reynolds, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

C. W. BRUNER, Register.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one can easily earn a great deal of money. Many have made **Two Hundred Dollars a Month**. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if observed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESpectfully invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12t

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

WINES,
LIQUORS,
& CGARS

The most careful attention given to the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 td

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery stables, I can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrive—
Mound House	10.00 a. m.	5.55 p. m.
Layton	11.10 a. m.	5.2 p. m.
Wabuska	1.35 p. m.	3.35 a. m.
Hawthorne	4.40 p. m.	12.00 m.
Mound House	6.35 p. m.	10.5 a. m.
Sou Springs	7.15 p. m.	9.35 a. m.
Belleville	8.25 p. m.	8.15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9.00 p. m.	Lv. 6.45 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrive—
Belleville	8.37 a. m.	5.35 p. m.
Stone	12.05 p. m.	1.45 p. m.
Deep Creek	2.15 p. m.	11.10 a. m.
Alvord	3.00 p. m.	10.0 a. m.
Independence	4.28 p. m.	8.40 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.25 p. m.	7.45 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 6.1 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains on V. & T. R. R., which connects at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (8 miles); Hundy and Bridgeport.

AT LANDING (125 miles from Mound House) with Hiller, Sala & Co's tri-weekly stages for Genoa, Monitor, etc., Markleeville and Markleeville for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbia (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA.

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Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
j14-6tu

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2 00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator, insuring the purity of meat, and every effort made to give satisfaction to patrons.

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A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In
GENERAL
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Supplies

PROVISIONS,

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A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out a flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal A. N. BELL,

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 106 WALL ST. NEW-YORK.

JOHN L. ON SHAKESPEARE.

At One Time He Was All Right, but Now He Ain't In It. See?

"Not long ago," said a congressman to A. H. Lewis (Dan Quin), the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times, "I met John L. Sullivan, the ex-fighter. It was over in Boston. I had gone into a hostelry kept by one Paddy Reardon, I believe, who is also more or less famous as a sporting character. I looked at the big ex-champion with some interest. He was eating a lunch. There was enough of it for two men. About him hovered a buzzing swarm of admirers.

"Most of them were theatrical people. They were talking stage, of course. Very choppy people, these actors. Sullivan was listening with a sort of condescension which was delightful. It was clear to any onlooker that the big pugilist regarded himself as quite as much of a histrion as any, and when he vouchsafed his views no kind of doubt remained.

"'Oh, I'll tell you ducks about Shakespeare,' he finally said as he sopped one tremendous hand in the finger bowl as if it had been a wash basin. 'Shakespeare was all right. That mug was all right in his day. Understand? But that was long ago. He's a has been. That's what Shakespeare is, and he'd know it if he was here himself. And he'd tell you blokes so—that's what Shakespeare would.

"'Now, I know something about this myself. See? I'm on the stage, and I'm taking in the boodle, too, you can bet your life. Now, I tell you mugs the people don't want these Shakespearin plays. They've got beyond it—that's what they have. We ain't got no Shakespearin actors now anyhow. That fellow Barrett was the best of 'em. That mug was Shakespearin. And he was on the level—that's what Barrett was. But he's dead. He ain't in it no longer. And now who can do Shakespeare? There's two or three trying it, but they're a lot of muckers—a lot of first class guys. Those mugs make me sick. Understand? They make me tired—on the dead they do.'"

As to His Appearance.

"Can you describe the man you saw hanging about the house the day before the robbery?" inquired the detective.

The Perkins Junction storekeeper, whose place of business had been broken into and robbed of a considerable quantity of plug tobacco, canned tomatoes and dried peaches, together with the entire contents of the cash drawer, amounting to $1.56, reflected a moment and then asked:

"Do you know Bill Quinn?"

"I don't think I do."

"Lives down in the Wallick neighborhood."

"I don't know him."

The merchant shifted his quid to the other cheek, chewed thoughtfully awhile and said:

"Know Si Roberts?"

"No."

"Auctioneer. Hangs round Thompson's a good deal."

"Never heard of him. But as to this man you saw loafing about here before the robbery took place, I would like to have you describe him as well as you can."

Again the storekeeper reflected.

"Well," he said at last, "he looks some like Bill Quinn and some like Si Roberts."—Chicago Tribune.

True Love on Guard.

Among the callers at Auburn jail is a very elderly woman, who brings dainties to a man.

"What is he?" asked the turnkey; "your husband?"

"Oh, dear me, no!" said she coyly. "I guess he isn't my husband."

"Your brother?"

"Brother! Why, the idea!" said she. "No, he is not."

"Your son?" suggested the turnkey.

"Sir-r-r!" said she.

"Your father?"

"No, sir, he ain't my father, though that wouldn't be so bad. He is just—well—ahem!" said she, "he—well—he is my intended!"

"Your intended!"

"Yes," said she, "he intended to be mine before he went and did this job that pulled him in, and, young man, I myself intend that he shall marry me when he comes out, and I never spoil a good intention. You give him them sassengers and tell him that his true love waits for him at the portle."

The face at the inside of the portal five minutes later looked happy—happy that there was a door "betwixt them."—Lewiston Journal.

Sock and Buskin.

The expression "sock and buskin," which literally means comedy and tragedy, found its origin in the "soccus," the Latin name of the low shoe worn by the ancient comic actors, and the buskin, a contraction of the French word "brossequin," remotely derived from the Greek "bursa," a hide or high soled shoe worn by the ancient tragedians to increase their height. The soccus reached to the ankle only, whereas the buskin extended to the knee.—Stageland.

A Proper Effort.

Adele—Would you marry a man simply because he's rich?

Mabelle—No, but I would try very hard to love him.—Atlanta Journal.

Very, Very Happy.

Wife—The baby seems to be very happy today.

Husband—Why shouldn't he? He kept me awake all night.—Life.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

S.S.S. ERADICATES BLOOD POISON AND BLOOD TAINT.

SEVERAL bottles of Swift's Specific (S.S.S.) entirely cleansed my system of contagious blood poison of the very worst type.
WM. S. LOOMIS, Shreveport, La.

S.S.S. CURES SCROFULA EVEN IN ITS WORST FORMS.

I HAD SCROFULA in 1884, and cleansed my system entirely from it by taking seven bottles of S. S. S. I have not had any symptoms since. C. W. WILCOX, Spartanburg, S. C.

S.S.S. HAS CURED HUNDREDS OF CASES OF SKIN CANCER.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A beautiful picture with each package of the Admiral Cigarettes.

A Mountain Dream.

By JOSEPHINE A. BOWEN.

"Do you go out alone as often as you wish?"

"Yes; only when they have men at the house and want me to help."

"Very well, then. Come every day, if you can, and I will see if there is not some way that I can help you."

She laid her little hand on the head of her dog and they went away, the noble creature trotting by her side with a wise and protecting air that was almost human—or, shall we not rather say, if we reflect a little, superhuman?

CHAPTER II.

"Well, she came, of course"——

Yes, I found myself unable to go on with my landscapes from the moment that she left. I called myself an idiot and tried to shake myself into reason and common sense, but it was of no use. That sweet, pathetic little face haunted me, and I was in a fever of impatience to see her again. Well, about noon of the next day she came, as before, with her dog by her side. It was more like a dream than reality, she was so little like other girls.

"I am glad that you have come," I said quietly, "and I am going to ask you to unbraid your hair and let it fall over your shoulders; will you?" Without reply she untied the ribbon, slowly unbraided and shook loose her wonderful hair. It fell around her like a shadowy mist, and so etherealized her that I began to doubt whether she were indeed a mere human child or I the victim of a mental hallucination. I began to outline my picture, but decided, as much as I love a good dog, to leave hers out and make an after study of him to please his little mistress; for I wanted that face, with its pensive lips and wonderful veil of hair, to be what it has since become—a mountain dream. She came, day after day, always gliding in and loosening her hair without further request from me; and she glided as silently into my heart. In ten days' time I knew that I loved her better than my own life; that I would protect and defend her with my last drop of blood.

We had talked but little all this time. I had asked her if she was missed at home, and she said that her father was away and that Mannella had some Mexicans visiting her; "and I think they are glad to have me away," she said, "but they quarrel terribly, and although I can't understand all they say I think they are talking about me."

Here was danger. What step should I take? Should I ask this child to fly with me? Never! Better death for both of us than dishonor for her. The censorious world would never have believed that I would have died to keep my Dream, as I called her in all my thoughts, pure and innocent, until the time came when she could "lay her sweet hands in mine and trust to me." Should I go to this nest of Mexican cutthroats and boldly declare myself her lover, claiming the right to protect her, and trust to fate? Most likely the result of such a step would be death for me and worse than death for her. No, I must take care of myself for her sake. To go to her father was impossible. He was a fugitive from justice—perhaps swinging from some impromptu gallows in gorge or canyon. I had no friends in all the great northwest to aid me. I must act alone—but how?

The picture was nearly finished. You have seen it, Jim—the sweet pathos of the face, the mystic eyes, the cloud of shadowy hair, the form half veiled in mist, the background a faint vision of the mountains. I was satisfied. It must have been an inspiration; it was the inspiration of love—for to save my immortal soul I could no more paint such a picture now than I could bring the dead to life. She looked upon it as a miracle, and upon me as the followers of Christ may have looked upon him.

All this time no word of love had passed my lips. I must see my way clearly before I spoke, and I waited and pondered. Did it never occur to me that she might be followed and watched? Yes, I had thought of that, but this cabin, as you may have observed, commands a view of miles. I had watched her going and coming after the first few days. I could see the little figure far away as it advanced in coming or faded in the distance when she departed, and always she seemed unmolested—and with her faithful guardian by her side I trusted that she was safe.

I finished her picture.

That smoke gets into my eyes, Jim. What do you say? Tears! Well, I am not ashamed of them. Perhaps you would not have fallen in love with an outlaw's daughter, but I did. I loved her so that no other woman will ever have any charm for me. However, I determined to say no word of my feelings toward her until I could by some means place her in safety.

It was while my mind was in this state of love and anxiety that I finished her picture. She looks at you from the canvas just as she looked at me—mournful and tender as a wounded dove.

As an excuse for further visits I told her that I must now paint a portrait of Knight, and she gladly assented. I prepared my canvas and waited impatiently for her next visit.

It was autumn by this time—autumn gloriously beautiful, as it can only be in these mountains. Not with the splendor of variegated forests, although they are very beautiful, too. I sometimes shut my eyes and my imagination pictures our old home in Illinois, especially as it used to look in the fall of the year. The low hills which surrounded our valley farm were covered with oak, maple, hickory, cherry, hackberry and many other trees, and at that time of the year they were russet and crimson and gold with the first kisses of decay.

Wild grapevines swung from branch to branch filled with small purple clusters, acid, to be sure, but nectar to a boy's taste. Black and red were hung in tempting profusion. Nuts lay thick in the fallen leaves or came rattling down through the hazy air. The sumach, most gorgeous of American plants, blazed in glory and offered its spikes of velvet berries. Crows called from the treetops. Bluejays added a bit of pure azure to the mosaic of color. Blackbirds rose in clouds from the cornfields and squirrels chattered over their abundant stores. Along the roadside, in the fence corners, bittersweet hung its coral berries among great purple and white wild asters and the large, pale pink blooms of horsemint. A little river bordered the farm on one side, and we could hear its waters plunging over a milldam just out of sight.

You know how short lived this beautiful time is in that latitude. But while Nature was calling me in her most alluring voice to come out and be happy I husked corn from early morning till night. Then, after the horses were cared for and the milking done, I crawled into my small, low chamber under the roof, too tired even to rest and sleep.

CHAPTER III.

Crying to God for vengeance.

But let us come back to the mountains. Here we had none of this, but instead the indescribable colors of the great range, the golden splendor of the sun shining through an atmosphere like amber wine. I breathed balsamic odors. I walked over fragrant beds of pine needles, and searched for the latest Rocky mountain wild flowers—unequaled in all the northern world—and I dreamed of my love. No matter what her father might be, I remembered that her mother had taught her to pray, and believe me, Jim, it is the mother who makes us what we are.

My own mother, who died when I was a child, was a passionate lover of beauty. I have seen her kiss the early flowers that I used to bring her; I have seen her tender blue eyes watch the sunset with a look of longing in them as if she were tired of her hard life and would be glad to go where there was rest. Had she been alive I would have asked her to come, and I would have placed my love in her motherly arms and felt that she was safe. But I had no one.

While sitting in my cabin waiting for her I was startled by a rapid step, a rush of the dog and in she came, panting and white as death.

"What is it, Carol? What is it, child?" I cried, springing toward her.

"Oh, she frightened me so—Mannella! She found it out that I came here, and she and Jose were talking last night and they said that I must be put out of the way! Oh, Mr. Von Ranke! where is it they would put me?"

"They shall not harm you," I said, as calmly as I could, for I wished to quiet her. I did not take her in my arms, as I wish that I had, but we men are not so bad as the erotic school of novelists paint us—at least some of us are not. I know that to me she standing there in her helpless, unprotected innocence seemed so sacred that I felt it would be profanation to lay my hands upon her, even in the tenderest love.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

Wished They Were All Blind.

Robert Burns' friend, Dr. Blacklock, the blind poet, was a licentiate of the Church of Scotland and used to preach occasionally.

One Sunday he was supplying a country pulpit. Certain deaf old women, as was the custom in those days, had squatted on the pulpit stairs to be as near the preacher as possible. Like the mass of the Scottish people, they abominated sermons that were read.

One of them, as soon as the discourse was begun, said to her neighbor in a tone that was audible through the whole church, "Is he readin?"

"Tuts, woman! No, he canna read—he's blind."

"Blind, is he, eh? That's raal fort'nate. I wish they were a' blind!"—Youth's Companion.

Saving the Eyes.

The Eclectic Medical Journal says that in the continued use of the eyes in such work as sewing, typesetting, bookkeeping, reading and studying, the saving point is looking up from the work at short intervals and looking around the room. This may be practiced every 10 or 15 minutes. This relieves the muscular tension, rests the eyes and makes the blood supply much better.

Not Possible.

Mrs. Watts—I saw in the paper the other day that it is impossible for a man to kick with full force when there is nothing to kick at.

Mrs. Potts—I'll bet no married woman wrote that.—Indianapolis Journal.

NEW CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

Calderwood's Rheumatism Cure is a new discovery entirely. *It never fails to cure* Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, Chronic, Muscular or Inflammatory cases, whether of long or short duration. It is very pleasant to take.

One teaspoonful is a dose.

It is quick to act and always effects a *permanent* cure.

Securely packed in wooden boxes and shipped anywhere on receipt of the money. Three bottles for $5. Send money by express, draft, postal order or registered letter to Calderwood's Rheumatism Cure, Market Street, corner of Fourth, San Francisco, Cal.

Testimonials of cures sent to any one on application. Three bottles will last three weeks. Any ordinary case will succumb in that time. Some have got well after using but one bottle. This remedy does away with doctors bills, prescriptions and drug store expenses besides it saves time and trouble.

Directions on every bottle. Circulars and testimonials in every package. When ordering state your nearest express office and always give your post-office address and full name.

The Lorgnette Girl.

What shall be done with this quintessence of graceful impertinence? She is usually not one bit nearsighted. The dainty tortoise shell toy she so deftly and effectively wields is either an instrument of coquetry, defense or cruelty.

Viewed as the former weapon, it is without equal in the entire arsenal of flirtation's weapons. A skilled coquette can do more damage with it than with the fan. As a means of defense against the impertinences of other women it is invaluable. A cold stare, a contemptuous scrutiny through it will put to rout an army of impudent women.

But as an instrument of cruelty, an inquisitorial weapon, it does greatest execution. The lorgnette girl can display the most finished insolence with her fragile plaything. She is quite capable of calling the attention of the public to the worn gown or mended gloves of her victim.

A favorite and systematic course of cruelty is to take her station at the door of a summer resort hotel at the hour when the omnibus is arriving from the station with its load of weary, travel stained passengers and coldly scrutinize the dress of each woman as she alights. The lorgnette girl can be fascinating, she can be clever, but she has possibilities of brutality which would make a strong man quail.—Once a Week.

Future Postage.

"We have gone on selecting cotton wool till we have got some lighter than air. You've no idea what a useful material it is. We call it 'imponderal.'"

"What do you use it for?"

"Well, chiefly for packing articles to go by parcel post. It makes them weigh less than nothing, you know."

"And how do the postoffice people know what you have to pay?"

"That's the beauty of the new system," Mein Herr cried exultingly. "They pay us! We don't pay them. I've often got as much as 5 shillings for sending a parcel."

"But doesn't your government object?"

"Well, they do object a little. They say it comes so expensive in the long run. But the thing's as clear as daylight, by their own rules. If I send a parcel that weighs a pound more than nothing, pay threepence. So, of course, if it weighs a pound less than nothing I ought to receive threepence."—From "Sylvie and Bruno," Lewis Carroll.

All for Good Luck.

If your sweetheart is giving you a ring for good luck, and you are to have the choice, let it be an oval moonstone surrounded with small, clear diamonds. This stone, more than any other, has the reputation of bringing happiness, and even if you do not consider this the ring itself will be found a most effective one, the diamonds bringing out the many colors in the moonstone and the moonstone returning the compliment by intensifying the brilliancy of the diamonds.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Cheap Disinfectant.

A disinfectant that costs very little and is perfectly odorless is made by dissolving a heaped teaspoonful of nitrare of lead in a quart of boiling water, stirring it with a stick and then adding it to a pailful of cold water. This is odorless and will not stain. It costs about three cents, and if it is thrown once a week down the bathtub, closet and stationary washbowl it will be money well spent.

HOME CURE FOR THE LIQUOR AND OPIUM HABITS.

The Hygienic compound, made into Troches. Fully combines the medicines used in the Keeley, Gold and White Ash treatments, *which are no longer scientific secrets*, and are a more certain and safe cure. For sale by principal druggists. California Office and Depot: 478 Tenth Street, Oakland. C. A. FAWCETT, Agent.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

"When my ship comes in," says the lazy man,
"My time will come without a doubt."
And thus he waits, nor stops to think
That he has never sent it out.

UNNECESSARY RISKS.

The wise man runs no unnecessary risks. There are few greater risks than allowing a cold to fasten itself upon the system. Whether it attacks the throat, the lungs, the stomach or the muscular system, if given even a little time, it is sure to strengthen its hold and can then be shaken off only with great difficulty.

It is entirely unnecessary to run these risks. ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS applied to the back, chest, pit of the stomach or to the limbs will effectually prevent the trouble from increasing. They are simple in their ingredients, perfectly safe, and can be applied by a child.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS tone up the system.

When a girl in this part of the West gets more than two dresses at a time it proves that she is getting her wedding outfit ready.

AN UNSEEN ENEMY

Is more to be dreaded than an open and visible one. That subtile and lurking foe, which under the generic name of malaria manifests itself, when it clutches us in its tenacious grasp, in the various forms of chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague or ague cake, can only be effectually guarded against by fortifying the system against its insidious attacks with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a thorough antidote to the poison of miasma in the system, and a safeguard against it thoroughly to be relied upon. In the event of a malarious attack, avoid poisoning your system with quinine, and use instead this wholesome remedy, unobjectionable in taste and far more efficacious than any drug. Use the Bitters for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, kidney complaints and rheumatism.

Every man has his opinions, but in many instances he picked them up where somebody else dropped them.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Sugar seems just now to be the cause of more sweet sorrow than even lovers' partings.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should not be neglected. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are a simple remedy, and give immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.*

Most any friend will stand by you to the last dollar—but it must be your dollar.

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will not develop uniformly unless they get sufficient nourishment. They will be thin, weak, hollow-chested.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites, overcomes the tendency toward thinness and makes children strong and healthy. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!
Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

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I used August Flower for Loss of vitality and general debility. After taking two bottles I gained 69 lbs. I have sold more of your August Flower since I have been in business than any other medicine I ever kept. Mr. Peter Zinville says he was made a new man by the use of August Flower, recommended by me. I have hundreds tell me that August Flower has done them more good than any other medicine they ever took. GEORGE W. DYE, Sardis, Mason Co., Ky.

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"Gentlemen:—I am glad to tell you that I have been given good health by Hood's Sarsaparilla. For three years I was an invalid, suffering terribly from

Nervousness and Lameness.

"I was so nervous I could not bear the least noise, and I had to walk with crutches for six months, as I could not put one of my feet to the floor. Physicians did not do me any good, so a friend told me to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, but

I Said There Was No Use.

"However, after thinking the matter over, I decided to give it a trial and have taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the result is that I am well as any one could wish to be, and can do any kind of work. I advise all my friends to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for I believe it will do them good." Miss SUSIE DODSON, Colton, California.

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Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

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25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

YOU CAN GET IT —if it's anything for the garden—from the **SUNSET SEED AND PLANT CO.** (Sherwood Hall Nursery Co.) 427-9 SANSOME ST. SAN FRANCISCO. *Seed Farm and Nurseries:* - - - *Menlo Park.*
You have the Earth We have the Seed

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Extreme, Chronic, Torturing Cases of NEURALGIA ARE CURED BY ST. JACOBS OIL. PROMPT AND SURE.

DROP IT IF YOUR BUSINESS DOES NOT PAY Chickens are easily and successfully raised by using the **Petaluma Incubators** and **Brooders.** Our illustrated catalogue tells all about it. Don't buy any but the Petaluma if you want strong, vigorous chicks. We are Pacific Coast Headquarters for Bone and Clover Cutters, Markers, Books, Caponizing Tools, Fountains, Hood's Roup Cure, Morris Poultry Cure, Creosozone the great chicken-lice killer and every other article required by poultry raisers. See the machines in operation at our exhibit with the Norwalk Ostrich Farm, Midwinter Fair, hatching ostriches and all kinds of eggs. Catalogue free, if you want it, write to us. PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO., 750-752-754-756 Main St., Petaluma, Ca.

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"OAKLAND HOUSE"
661½ Howard St., - near Third, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
At Ferries take Howard Street Cable Cars to the House. *Direct Route to Midwinter Fair Grounds.* 100 Single and Family Rooms. Rooms 20c, 25c, and 50c per day. For two or more persons 30c, 50c and 75c. $1.00 to $2.50 per week.
GEO. W. FRANCE, PROPRIETOR.

January 2,	12 per cent.
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Profits paid twice each month; money can be withdrawn any time; $20 to $1,000 can be invested; write for information.
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I will sell the best land in the vicinity of Vacaville and Winters at half the price that such fruit land has been sold at.
Apply to—
ANDREW McCLARY, Winters, Yolo Co., Cal.
Or, A. W. Stow, 14 Sansome St., S. F.

Smoke the Admiral Cigarettes and be happy.

Dr. Evory's **California CATARRH REMEDY.** The Great Cure for Catarrh, Deafness, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Headache, Fetid, Sickening Breath; Restores the Voice, Sense of Smell etc. Price 50c. all druggists or mail. A. P. EVORY & CO., Props., 362 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalog* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

FARMER'S DELIGHT. HERCULES GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINE. Palmer & Rey, S. F., Cal. & Portland, Or.

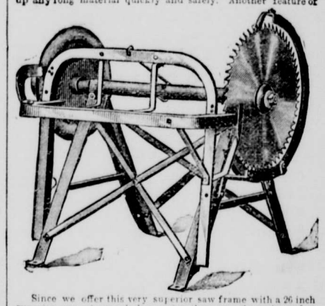
S. F. N. U. No. 614. New Series No. 13

The Admiral Cigarettes are the best.

CLIP SAVE AND SEND TO US

Because of the high speed at which Circular Saws are run more power is wasted in friction than is used in sawing, where the bearings of the shaky, wooden saw frame get out of line. In the Aermotor Saw Frame, the only Steel Saw Frame ever made, this difficulty is absolutely and wholly prevented because THE BEARINGS FOR THE SHAFT ARE MADE BY BABBITTING IT IN THE ENDS OF A PIECE OF STEEL TUBING. The steel tubing and babbitt are then slitted so as to take up wear with a bolt. The frame is all steel, very rigid, and riveted together so that nothing can get loose or out of place. *The guard so encircles the saw as to make it impossible for any one to get hurt, a point of the greatest importance in a saw to be used by unskilled hands.*

The swing frame which carries the wood to be sawed and which automatically returns to its place has also a guard to keep a pole off from the fly wheel and yet does not cause it to present very much of an angle to the saw. The use of a 100 lb. 20 inch fly wheel and 26 inch saw makes this easily possible. It is therefore, a very desirable Pole Saw, making it easy to cut up any long material quickly and safely. Another feature of



Since we offer this very superior saw frame with a 26 inch superior saw at a much less price than any cheap, imperfect wooden frame can be bought for, we are sure that the friends of the Aermotor will appreciate the fact that we have again been doing the public a great service and have distinguished ourselves in redesigning an old article and putting it into an infinitely improved shape.

For a saw of similar size and quality, and ordinary wooden frame, you would be charged $40. *We make this allsteel frame and this superior saw at $30* AND GIVE YOU A CHANCE TO GET IT AT $15, *for the benefit of our Geared Aermotor.* We have sold an enormous number of Power Aermotor outfits with which saws are used, and a poor saw that runs hard detracts from their usefulness and their reputation. If we furnish a very superior saw at a very low price, many geared outfits will be bought to free them. Wherever one geared Aermotor goes, others are sure to follow.

When we take a well known article, redesign it, and put it in a shape very superior to anything that has appeared before, it widens and enlarges our reputation for doing well everything to which we put our hands, and this is the thing that has in the past brought so much business to our factory, and which in the future, we have no doubt, will bring, practically, all the business in our line. It is this reputation that we are daily working for.

We believe that this Aermotor Steel Saw Frame and Saw will confirm and enhance the fame which we have gained in the manufacture of Steel Windmills and Steel Towers, hence, for the purpose of scattering them so that everybody may know that a good thing can be had for a small price, WE OFFER THIS STEEL SAW AND FRAME FOR $15 CASH AND FIVE COPIES OF ADVERTISEMENT No. 2 of this series as per conditions stated in No 2. In our next advertisement No. 4, we shall talk of galvanizing, and make an offer that will be of universal interest. *This is ads. No. 3.* AERMOTOR CO.

DOCTOR

Pardee's Remedy,

THE GREAT CURE —FOR— **INDIGESTION** *and Constipation.*

A Regulator of the Liver and Kidneys

A SPECIFIC FOR Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Neuralgia, And all other Blood and Skin Diseases.

It is a positive cure for all those Painful Delicate Complaints and complicated troubles and Weaknesses common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

The effect is immediate and lasting. Two or three doses of DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY taken daily keeps the blood cool, the liver and kidneys active, and will entirely eradicate from the system all traces of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or any other form of blood disease.

No medicine ever introduced in this country has met with such ready sale, nor given such universal satisfaction whenever used as that of DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY.

This remedy has been used in the hospitals throughout the old world for the past twenty-five years, as a specific for the above diseases, and it has and will cure when all other so-called remedies fail.

Send for pamphlet of testimonials from those who have been cured by its use. Druggists sell it at $1.00 per bottle. Try it and be convinced. For sale by

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Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy Gravel, and Diabetes, are cured by

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THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE.

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cures Bright's Disease, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side.

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cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Female Weakness, and Excesses.

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cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

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ACTS AT ONCE on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action, and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

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Largest Grocery Catalogue in the world, free, send this advertisement and address to
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING For sale by all Druggists. 25 Cents a bottle.

The Admiral Cigarettes are superior to all others.

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. CONSUMPTION.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1894.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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INYO INDEPENDENT

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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Rapid Mending.

I wonder how many women know of the value of rubber tissue for mending. To a busy housewife whose time seems more than full it is invaluable. It is to be had at the rubber stores, and is usually sold by the ounce. It is just what its name would indicate, a very thin piece of transparent rubber. It is sold at fifteen cents an ounce, which means a piece perhaps six or eight inches wide and twenty inches long. That, I think, is a small estimate for an ounce. The tissue will not cover up holes—that is, not satisfactorily—but it will strengthen thin or weak places, mend tears or cuts, in fact, repair any goods that has not actually lost a piece of itself, and it is very nice for hemming.

We will suppose there is a three-cornered tear in a garment: First, cut away the frayed threads, draw the edges together either with invisible stitches on the wrong side, for threads put in cannot be pulled out afterward, or by holding it with the fingers. Place a piece of the tissue, the right size, over the tear and a piece of cambric or any other fabric desired over that, and press with a warm iron—quite warm, but not hot. Press firmly and then remove the iron and the mending is done. There must always be a surface between the rubber and the iron or the former will melt and stick to the iron.

For hemming, if the material is a goods that will not ravel, turn it up once, slip a strip of the tissue just under the edge and press. If the goods must be turned twice, baste the narrow turn with long stitches on what will be the inner side, then turn again, slip in the tissue as before and press it. This of course does not apply to wash goods, unless you wish to renew the patch. It is very useful in mending umbrellas; in repairing sleeves that are almost worn through; in strengthening broken places in made over goods, and in applying patches to the seat of the small boy's pants.—J. D. Cowles in Springfield Homestead.

Britain's Female Doctor of Music.

Dr. Annie Wilson Patterson, who has come rather prominently before the Dublin public lately as a musical composer and conductor, is the only female doctor of music in the kingdom, with the exception of her royal highness the Princess of Wales. Dr. Patterson was born at Largan, county Armagh, of Huguenot ancestry, and, having at an early age shown exceptional talent, was educated for an artistic career, first at the Alexandria school and second at the Alexandria college, Dublin. She studied Greek, Latin, French, Italian and Celtic before the age of fifteen, and, having decided upon music as her profession, entered the Royal Irish Academy of Music, where she was taught by Sir Robert Stewart and Dr. Joze, and subsequently became conductor and musical director of the Dublin Choral union, with which an orchestra is now associated.

Dr. Patterson's list of successes is a brilliant one, and includes a full certificate from South Kensington for freehand and model drawing; three exhibitions of twenty pounds, thirty pounds and fifty pounds respectively, and silver medal for natural science, gained at the Irish intermediate examinations from 1879 to 1881. Dr. Patterson was graduated as Mus. Bac. and B. A. (modern literature) at the Royal Irish university in 1887, and obtained a scholarship and gold medal for organ playing at the Royal Irish Academy of Music in 1888, and was graduated as Mus. Doc. in 1889. Dr. Patterson has written poems, essays and a cantata dedicated by special permission to the Princess of Wales.—London Letter.

The Beauties of a Good Memory.

A woman to be clever at conversation must have a good memory. She must keep in mind so much as she knows of the taste and prejudices of those present. If So-and-so's brother fought on the Confederate side, if such a one has Scotch ancestry, if such another had a dear friend or an aunt or something who went on the stage, if such another has written a poem on "Mortality," and has opinions about immortality, and so on of each and all she must remember. And "as you said the other day," is a good way to introduce a pungent remark; or, "as your favorite author has it," which shows a flattering regard for one's preferences. All these tricks, if you call them so, must be studied.

Don't try to make a man think how clever you are. Make him think how clever he is. Brighten him up. Lead him on to say witty things. You may even coax him up to a joke, be he as glum as Pharaoh's ghost. Remind him of clever things he said "the other day." Never mind if they are inventions of your own. Never mind if he knows they are; so long as he does not imagine that you know they are you are all right. Tell bright things about him. It won't take long to make him feel, especially if he is really a dull fellow, that he is a lot smarter than even he thought himself, and he will correspondingly adore you. A man is apt to frizzle under the fire of your own humor and wit and brightness, and of course a man is never comfortable when he frizzles.—Exchange.

The Begum of Bhopal.

Her highness Shah Jehan Begum is the daughter of the late Sikandar Begum, the last ruler of Bhopal, a remarkable woman in every sense of the word. She reigned during the mutiny, and gave valuable help to the British government, especially in assisting Sir Henry Durand and his party of fugitives in escaping from the Indore residency. She was also a fierce, strong and relentless woman, and kept her daughter, the present begum, in a state of abject submission. Once, when her daughter met at the house of a relative a young man of the royal house of Delhi, who was a suitor for her hand, she imprisoned her for months in her own room and beat her with her own hand, while the unfortunate lover was confined in an iron cage hung at the gate of the fort, and was only released after some months on the persistent remonstrances of the British political officials.

The present begum is now over fifty years of age, very small in person, not taller than an ordinary child ten years of age; but she has inherited many of the qualities and much of the ability, as well as the strong will, of her mother, and her attempts at ruling her daughter with the severity with which she was ruled has created a breach between them, which has been widened by interested mischief makers. Her subjects are Hindoo, but her highness is a Mohammedan, as are also most of the officials.—J. J. Pool.

Paper Making at the World's Fair.

The proposed exhibit by the paper makers at the World's Columbian exposition will mark a wonderful advancement in this branch of manufacturing, which is now fifth in the list of American industries, having risen from the tenth place since 1880. It is important not only in its magnitude, but, to quote the motto of a leading paper trade journal, "The consumption of paper is the measure of a people's culture."—Engineering Magazine.

MAIMED FOR COIN.

Schemes for Swindling Accident Insurance Companies.

LOSING A HAND A COMMON TRICK.

Permanent Physical Injuries Submitted to for the Purpose of Collecting on Policies.

The popularity of accident insurance companies has increased tenfold the opportunities for presenting and pressing fraudulent claims. To simulate death in order to obtain payment under a policy of life insurance requires much more scheming and also the co-operation of more than one confederate; but to a man who regards money as of greater worth than a limb, an accident insurance policy offers golden opportunities for fraud. Perhaps the most astounding instance of nerve on the part of a would be insurance defrauder was shown by the man who crawled under a railroad station platform and placed his hand under the wheels of a passing train. He had only to put his hand on the rail while the train was in motion, and the wheels naturally did the rest.

The crippled individual was congratulated by the bystanders on his narrow escape from a terrible death, and his explanation that he had stumbled and fallen half under the train was not questioned. But before the company paid the claim it naturally wanted an explanation as to why it was no one had seen the man stumble and fall, and a detective was sent to look into the circumstances. The detective hunted up a number of bystanders, and, finding that none of them could throw any light on the subject, he next inquired into the man's character. The answers he received confirmed his suspicions, and he commenced doing a little investigation on his own account. His first efforts were not crowned with very signal success, but when he crawled under the platform he found the mystery solved for him.

It had been no one's business to clear away the dust and rubbish which had collected for years under the old platform, and it was easy to see where the man had crawled, as he had left a regular trail behind him in the dust. Following this trail, the detective found it led, as he expected, toward the track, and on one of the foremost joists he found evidence of a severe bump by a man's head, quite a number of hairs having been torn out in the process. Collecting these hairs, the detective next compared them with those on the head of the complainant. They were exactly the same color and texture, and the doctor who had attended the injured man recollected a severe wound at the back of his head which would naturally be caused by a man lying on the ground and suddenly raising his head with a jerk.

The claimant was taken to the platform and the theory of the detective explained to him. It was argued that he deliberately crawled under the platform and placed his hand on the rail in front of the last car. The blow on the back of the head was evidently the result of a terrible nervous shock which he had undergone, which had caused an involuntary motion of the spine and neck. A smart man of a legal turn of mind might have been able to bluff it out and to defy the company to prove so improbable a story. But the claimant had more nerve than sense. He promptly weakened and took the advice of the detective, which was to get out of the way before he was arrested. In this case the way of the transgressor was hard, for he lost his hand, premium and all, paying dearly for a self imposed lesson.

Another case in which a man is supposed to have preferred a sum of money down to the use of one of his hands occurred in New York state, where a man, now deceased, claimed compensation for a lost hand under very peculiar circumstances. In company with a doctor he went out hunting, and when he returned he had left behind him his left hand. He had received careful surgical attendance, and his wound was tied up in regulation style. He made his claim with perfect confidence, explaining that he had shot his left hand off accidentally. The doctor confirmed the story, and considerable argument ensued. It was freely suggested that the doctor had been taken on the trip for the express purpose of amputating the hand, and a strong case was made in this direction. There was, however, nothing but inference on the company's side, and the claim was compromised.

A Pennsylvania agency was caught by a somewhat similar trick. A man who had tried his hand at various professions and found them all failures, took out an insurance policy for accident, first taking the precaution to move a couple of hundred miles and assume a fictitious name. A month later he got caught in a thrashing machine, and by aid of the men who helped pull him out was able to put in an apparently unanswerable claim for compensation for the loss of a leg. He had no business to take him to the machine, and that was the only weak point in his case. Still there was nothing to justify delay, and the claim was paid. If the claimant had again moved 200 miles and kept his own counsel all would have been well from his point of view, for in an incredibly short space of time the thrashing machine victim was able to walk with the aid of an artificial limb.

But prosperity was too much for the schemer, who ate, drank and was merry, and as usual under those circumstances began to talk more freely than was quite wise. In a saloon one evening he bragged loudly of how he had beaten the company, explaining that he had lost his leg 10 years before, and that all he had lost in the threshing machine was the willow substitute with just enough of his own flesh and bone to deceive the doctor. A good deal of wonder had been expressed at the easy manner in which he took to an artificial leg, and this lent considerable color to his story. Investigation quickly proved that he had for once at any rate told the truth. He was made to disgorge all of the insurance money he had not spent, and by this means escaped prosecution. The case is chiefly remarkable for the perfect success of the trick and the ease with which it was carried out.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Dug His Way Out of Jail with Toothpicks.

A Navajo Indian, arrested for theft at Gallup, N. M., was fed before being put in jail. While at dinner he provided himself with a couple of toothpicks. After incarceration, a few minutes' work with the toothpicks enabled him to loosen a piece of wood 2 by 4 that was stuck in the wall next to the cell door. This removed, a large rock about twenty inches square dropped out of the wall into the main room of the jail, where he found an iron stove poker, which he used to pry off the inside door casing. This done, he was a free "Injun," and is still at large.—Phœnix Herald.

An Englishman's View of the Fair.

What I saw when I gained the northern and eastern balconies of the Administration building surpassed and surprised my highest expectations. After all that pen and pencil had done to prepare me for the sight I felt that not one-half had been told me. The great White City which rose before me, silent and awful, seemed to belong to an order of things above our common world. It was a poem entablatured in fairy palaces, only to be done into human speech by the voice of some master singer. It was a dream of beauty which blended the memory of classic greatness with the sense of Alpine snows. It was an apocalypse of the architectural imagination. The wildness of the day lent its own apocalyptic setting to the scene. A swaying, drifting curtain of cloud shut in the horizon, blurring lake and sky on the one side in an indistinguishable haze and on the other shrouding the city in a gloom of smoke and rain.

Ever and again the towers of the fair were draped with wreaths of trailing cloud, while the beating rain and chilling wind added to the elemental effect. The cluster of buildings hung together there, a sort of city in the clouds, yet severe and unmistakable in outline. It was a vision of the ideal enhaloed with mystery. The dreams of Columbus, the aspirations of the pilgrim fathers, the boundless possibilities of the American continent itself—all seemed to have been crystallized in this mute world of hall and peristyle, of column and capital. It stood there one colossal temple of temples, awaiting in silence the presence of the supernal glory.—Review of Reviews.

Repressing Chattel Mortgage Sharks.

Some Boston business men have recently completed a five years' experiment of interest to every large city. They united to suppress the chattel mortgage sharks. They formed a company or association to loan money to the classes who usually fall victims to the sharks. At the time the business men entered the field these lenders were charging the borrowers on chattel mortgages from 3 to 10 per cent per month. The association adopted a uniform rate of 1 per cent per month. It required that with every payment of interest the borrower must make a small payment—about 5 per cent—on the principal.

Since it has been doing business the association has loaned over $500,000 on chattel mortgages. Fourteen hundred and ninety borrowers have been accommodated. Loans have been repaid very fast, averaging about 18 months. The usual experience with the shark is that of becoming deeper and deeper in debt. Last year the association paid a 6 per cent dividend. The object is not to make money, however. It is to earn a fair pay on the investment and to take away the occupation of the shark. Robert Treat Paine is the president of the association.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

London's Underground Station.

The most remarkable piece of underground London will ere long be found beneath the most crowded of all spots in the city. We refer to the large space in front and about the Mansion House, including in this the wide entrance to Queen Victoria street and Mansion House place, together with the corners of Princes street, Lombard street, King William street and Cornhill, and the paved open ground with the trees in wooden boxes, and the statue of Wellington, in front of the western portico of the Royal Exchange.

Here will shortly be commenced a vast excavation of oval form to make way for a great underground electric railway station, an extensive and complex system of underground ways, lighted and open at all hours, for the use both of railway passengers and pedestrians, and a still more elaborate system of what are called "pipe subways," destined to receive our extensive and ever growing lines of gas and water mains, pneumatic tubes, electric wires and like services.—London News.

A Novel Plea For Divorce.

The causes of conjugal infelicity are like the stars in number, but seldom have they been so curious in character as those enumerated by a witness in the divorce court on Saturday.

Witness considered he was the injured party, as the petitioner was continually objecting to the shape of his feet. [Laughter.]

He further said that when he had his hair cut it was never done to please the petitioner. [Laughter.]

She also used to say his upper lip did not suit her.

She was continually blaming him for leaving out his h's in speaking.

He was not so well up in theological subjects as his wife.

And there was sometimes a divergence of opinion when they were talking about the sermon they had heard.

One is not surprised after this to hear that one of the allegations against the respondent is that he had struck the petitioner with The Methodist Magazine!—Westminster Gazette.

How Lightning Discriminates.

A painter named Quinichell was in one room of his house with two women when a storm came up. He took a seat on the bed, and the women sat on his right and left on the same bed. A flash of lightning killed both the women, and the man escaped unhurt. He informed me he only felt a slight shock when both of the women toppled over dead on the floor, but he was frightened almost to death. No doubt was entertained but that he gave a truthful account of the occurrence.—Chase City Cor. Richmond Dispatch.

The Horse's Hat.

The horse's hat, which last year a humane horse owner in Bordeaux provided for his horses, is now becoming a great article of trade in France. It is made of straw and covers the eyes and forehead of the horse, while openings are left for the ears. A sponge is kept in the inside of the hat, and this is moistened from time to time with vinegar so as to keep the horse's head refreshingly cool.

FOR DYSPEPTICS.

A Simple Little Invention Very Popular With Physicians.

WARM WATER AND A RUBBER TUBE

What a Prominent Doctor Thinks of "Laundering the Stomach."—An Infallible Remedy.

"Laundering the stomach" is one of the newest things in medical practice. If the wiseacres are to be believed, it means a revolution in the treatment of dyspepsia. Dr. Cyrus Edson, Dr. Delafield and a few other well known doctors have tried it with such undeniably successful results as to convince them that at last a remedy has been discovered for this most exasperating affection. The good nature of mankind will be correspondingly improved in consequence.

"Laundering the stomach" is a medical slang phrase not to be too literally taken by dyspeptics. It does not involve the washing or ironing of the organs of digestion in the sense that the terms are used in most households on Monday.

The idea of washing the stomach, or, to be more exact, the idea of rinsing it out with warm water, originated in Paris, like many other of the good things in life. In Paris it was used with most gratifying results in the treatment of celebrities who were chronic sufferers from dyspepsia. Recently Dr. Edson and other New York practitioners got hold of it, and after 10 weeks' experimentation they declare without hesitation that within a year's time the physician who does not take in laundry work will be far behind the times.

The operation consists of nothing more or less than thrusting a small rubber tube down your esophagus into your stomach and pouring in through the tube a quart of warm water, which is afterward siphoned out in much the same way as the farmer empties the contents of one cider barrel into another.

The average human stomach holds a quart, although bibulous persons often do not recognize this limit. Therefore a quart of warm water constitutes a "dose," and four doses are given to the patient at each treatment. The water is allowed to remain in the stomach for a brief space, during which a gentle rinsing movement goes on, nature lending the doctor a helping hand, as she invariably does when she agrees with him.

The apparatus required for the treatment consists of a soft rubber tube six feet in length, a rubber funnel, a receiving basin, a pitcher, a gallon of water and a sensible doctor. It is no small trick to put a rubber tube down a human esophagus, nor, for that matter, is it a trick to be attempted by a novice who, in all likelihood, would get the tube into the windpipe instead of the esophagus. The patient throws back his head so that his esophagus is in as nearly an upright line as possible. The doctor thrusts the tube in slowly, and it slides down the mucus lined canal as easily as if it were a spoonful of Christmas pudding and the subject a 5-year-old boy.

The patient experiences a feeling of fullness, which is not strange in view of the fact that his stomach contains a quart of filtered Croton. When the water has been pumped out, he is hungry. After the treatment is finished he is a trifle weak, and in the words of one who has tried it, "Your stomach feels the way your foot does when it is asleep."

Dr. Edson, who has had his own stomach washed out several times, admits that the idea is rather uncanny at first thought, but consider, he argues, how much more sensible it is as a means of purging and cleansing the stomach than the use of vile medicines.

He has one patient of whom he is proud. She is the pioneer among the subjects of the new treatment. When she began its use she was run down, which means that her stomach and her blood were in bad condition. Two months ago she weighed 110 pounds. Now she weighs 160, and her good appetite promises a further increase in her avoirdupois, while after eating she has the blissful experience of not realizing that she has a stomach at all.

This sounds like a patent medicine advertisement. It is not. There is no patent on warm water and a rubber tube. The comparison of the human body to a steam engine is not new. Well, in the human engine the stomach is the firebox, and when the firebox is out of order there is bound to be trouble in all the other parts. Probably if every one masticated his food properly and took sufficient exercise at all times there would be no such word as dyspepsia in the dictionary of medicine. But the contrary is true. Here medical science steps in and tries to aid the man who has been too busy to pay proper attention to his health. Particles of food which do not digest remain in his stomach. They become putrefied and have an ill effect upon the blood, tissue and flesh. The firebox is out of order, the flues are stopped up, and then we hear that familiar sentence, "Doctor, I'm all run down." Now, what doctors are going to do in the future is to clean out the firebox so that nature will have a clear path to go on with her functions.

"If we had known this in time, Mr. Blaine would be alive today," said Dr. Edson. "Here we were puzzling our brains over medicines when lying almost at our feet, as it were, was the simplest of remedies, and the only remedy which would have cured him. There are many other prominent men, now dead, who might still be living had they enjoyed the opportunity of having their stomachs washed."

It is not intended that you should only have your stomach washed when you have dyspepsia. The hope is to prevent dyspepsia as well as cure it. If we are to believe the doctors, one should have his stomach washed every two months or so, just as he has a dentist attend to his teeth at intervals to remove the tartar and to see if there are any new cavities.

It won't be long before a man meeting a friend on the street will hear him say: "In a hurry, old man. I feel all out of sorts, and I'm going to have my stomach laundered."—New York World.

New Method of Mine Ventilation.

A novel device has been used to produce an air current in a shaft in Pennsylvania. A small steam pipe enters the top of a wooden airway for a depth of nine feet, and the steam escaping from this pipe causes a rush of air which obviates the use of a fan. So considerable is the effect of this steam jet that 8,604 feet of cubic air is carried out at the outlet of the shaft every minute.—New York Telegram.

His Interpretation.

A little 5-year-old boy, who had been taught to repeat "Love one another" as a text to speak on his first appearance at a suburban Sunday school, made even the minister laugh when, on his name being called, he shrilly shouted, "Love little girls."—Boston Transcript.

Tryon Died as Burgoyne Died.

There was a remarkable similarity between the fate of Admiral Tryon, who perished when the Victoria went down, and that of Captain Hugh Burgoyne, the commander of the Captain when she was lost. Private dispatches received in England say that the admiral commanded his men to save themselves, but refused to save his own life. When the Captain capsized and after struggling to right herself finally turned over completely, floating with her keel uppermost, Captain Burgoyne, Mr. May, the gunner, and a seaman named Heard reached the pinnace. The ship almost immediately disappeared, but her second launch, with 10 men on board, came alongside the pinnace.

A sudden lurch separated the two boats before Captain Burgoyne and Heard had time to board the launch. The sailor took his commander by the hand and proposed to jump. "Save your own life, my man," Captain Burgoyne replied. The boats separated more and more, and Heard exclaimed, "Will you come or not, sir?" Burgoyne answered: "Jump and save yourself. I shall not forget you some day." The sailor leaped and finally reached the launch, but the captain was not again seen.

He was a descendant of Sir John Burgoyne of the Revolution and the only son of the then constable of the tower, another Sir John. Admiral Tryon was regarded as England's chief defender, and Burgoyne was a skillful and brave officer. It is a singular fact that the two officers served together as lieutenants in the trenches before Sebastopol, being at the time attached to the land service.—Buffalo Courier.

Kept His Wife In a Trunk.

The offense known in this country as sequestration, or private imprisonment, is far from uncommon. Only the other day a whole family was brought up for trial on a charge of keeping an idiot youth in an iron cage until he had lost all his physical as well as his mental faculties, and a similar case is now reported from Evreux, in Normandy. The authorities of the village of Neubourg were advised recently by anonymous letter that a peasant named Lehuby was "sequestrating" his wife.

The gendarmes presented themselves at Lehuby's house and asked to see his wife. This request being refused, they proceeded to search the place from the cellar to the granary, and having found no trace of the woman were about to withdraw when one of them discovered a large trunk and asked for the key. On the case being opened the figure of Mme. Lehuby suddenly jumped up like a jack in the box, and she explained to the gendarmes that her husband would not allow her to go out and that whenever he left the house he left her locked up in the box, where she could scarcely breathe. Lehuby was at once arrested and will be tried for "amateur imprisonment."—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

Objects of the Peary Expedition.

The chief objects of the Peary expedition include a careful examination of the detached land masses which are known to lie to the north of Greenland, and which have been seen on previous expeditions, not only by Lieutenant Peary, but also by Lockwood and Brainard, little or nothing being at present known of their extent and general character, and the delimitation of a considerable portion of the east coast of Greenland, extending from Independence bay about 300 miles south to Cape Bismarck. This portion of the coast has never been explored, although it was seen from vessels coasting in that vicinity about 200 years ago. He also intends to ascertain the transverse profile of Greenland along or near the seventy-seventh parallel from Cape Bismarck to Inglefield gulf. Along this line Greenland is about 350 miles wide. Incidentally he will also continue the study of the arctic highlanders, a tribe of people who live in the highest latitudes known to be frequented by any people in the world.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Welcome Ready For Bermuda.

We confess that the proposal of The Sun that Bermuda join us is a fascinating one. Why, indeed, should we not annex Bermuda? It is scarcely farther from New York than is Detroit or Halifax. The people are desirable. Less than half of them are white, to be sure, but three-fourths of the whole population are worthy Episcopalians. An annual budget of $150,000 provides government for these people now, and their debt is a mere bagatelle. Already most of Bermuda's business is with the United States, and our people make up the bulk of the winter pleasure travel. We are frank to concede that if Bermuda suggests annexation a great many of us will take off our hats and cheer.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Value Whisky Above Gold.

There is a law against selling whisky to the Indians in Alaska, yet fully 200 barrels of the stuff are sold there by the whalers and sealers every year. When the steamer Australia leaves for Honolulu, part of her cargo will consist of 55 barrels of whisky, and it is an open secret that it is sent down to be placed on the whalers bound to Behring sea.

The liquor is doctored and adulterated so that by the time it reaches Alaska it has doubled in quantity and is a first class article of "chain lightning." The Indians will give everything they possess for the whisky, and the captains find it far better than gold in trading with the natives.—San Francisco Examiner.

Flies So Thick They Put Out the Lights.

About 9 o'clock Tuesday night Battle mountain was infested with a cloud of tiny flies that drifted into the saloons on Front street in myriads, in many instances darkening the rooms and putting out the lights. When the pests had passed away it was found that the tops of the lamps were covered an inch and a half deep and the lamp chimneys choked. It would appear that these minute flies were attracted by the lights in the saloons, and in countless millions perished.—Central Nevadan.

MOLE CATCHING.

An Englishman Who Makes His Living in a Queer Way.

DESTROYS USEFUL LITTLE ANIMALS

British Farmers Think That Moles are Nuisances and Pay Laborers to Exterminate Them.

Here is the opinion of an old Surrey mole catcher on the matter of the wholesale destruction of our friends:

"Yes, I ketches 'em right enough. I has orders for to do it, but I ain't bin at this ere sort o' work all my days. 'Tis the way o' the world; when your hair's gray they say the steel's gone out o' ye and only the iron is left." This is a common saying in our county. "But I knows better; there's many an old ax cuts better than a new un. I bin head keeper, bless ye, in th' old squire's time, afore these 'ere changes cum. They ain't got rid o' me; I bides here; I might do wuss. But it do seem a most mortal let down, arter shootin an trappin all sort o' things, fur a chap to cum down to mole catchin."

"I should just like to have your opinion on this very subject; no one can have had better opportunities for seeing the matter all around. I should say you can speak as certainly as most as to the good and the harm they do."

"Ah, that's just it, mister; you've hit the nail on the head. There's the good and the harm on 'em. They don't kill game, that I knows; but I tell 'ee what, them hills as they turns up in rough medders, just outside 'o covers, is the very best place fur the birds to peck an scratch about in—them an the emmet hills. There's lots o' things gets killed that ain't no harm to nothing. But you has orders to kill 'em, an if you don't do it you gits the sack. That's the head an tail of my business, as I sees it. One time the farmers killed all the sparrers. They knows better now, most of 'em. As to moles, there was a pretty cry out if a molehill showed in a medder, an on'y some of 'em understands what them little creturs does for the land yet. Fur when there's a bit o' cold, low lying medder ground—most of that sort o' land is damplike—an the moles works it, their runs is like so many pipes laid down.

"Then they knocks them hills what the moles throws up over the medder, an 'tis the very best top dressing a bit o' that sort o' land can have, is that what the moles has brought up on top o' the ground. There ain't no sheep feed like that what they gits off old molehills. An then see here, they feed desprit sharp when they goes at it. They eats all sorts o' things that bides both under an above the ground. They aint in one place, neither, all their lives. So 'pears to me that if they was to level the hills in a medder when the moles had left it things would be all right like. There's lots o' things kills moles besides us as ketches them, both above and below. I've set fur a mole an I've ketched a weazel many a time. An what a many different colors I've ketched—white 'uns, sandy an white, black an white an tortoise shell, same as our old tabby at home.

"When they heaves, things watches for 'em; crows fetches 'em out on it. You ken see their flick like, when they moles gits on the top o' their hills a-working. I've seen they buzzard hawks grip 'em like lightning when I was keepering. Not o' late years I ain't; scarce nothin don't dare show itself now; if it do it has to be killed somehow or other. Moles ain't the right things to get into gardens, that's sure; more they ain't to git on a gentleman's lawn; but these ain't the proper place for them. The fields an medders is, you may depend on it, else what would they be there fur?

"No, I never knowed bad feed where moles worked; but I got my livin to git, an they moles has to be killed, so I does it. It makes it a bit awk'ard when they gits in they big grass medders where they uses these ere new mowin machines; but moles was about long afore they was. If you asks my 'pinion on it, mister, I says they does a lot more good than they does harm. Massy, oh, it does make thet mowin machine bump when there's many on 'em. But that's about all the harm they do; they don't thin the grass crop; where they has their hills the grass is oncommon thick.

"But you an me knows thet these 'ere ideas about things don't help a poor man to get his livin, an if moles wasn't killed the mole catching trade would go to ruin. There ain't such a heap on 'em arter all; one family on 'em—four, five, or even three—will chuck up a rare lot o' hills. They work like 'osses, and is as hungry as wolves, though they be but such little 'uns. I've seen 'em running about like rats in the daylight lots o' times. They'll fight most desprit; some on 'em gets so artful there's no trapping on 'em. Then you has to let 'em bide a bit. An that's just about all as can be said about the good an the harm o' moles. But I say, mister, 'tis a rare drop down fur a chap from a double barrel to a mole spud an they traps, an I be gettin in years now."—Pall Mall Budget.

Enough to Replenish the Burning Lake.

The steamer that has been expected for several days with a cargo of sulphur has arrived. There are 4,500,000 pounds of brimstone in all, half of it being destined for Wayne, where it is to be made into sulphuric acid, and half for points on the Grand Trunk. The sulphur is valued at $50,000. The vessel and cargo come from Palermo, Italy.—Eastern Argus.

University Statistics.

The new catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania shows 1,764 students, or twenty less than Yale, while the University of Michigan has 2,638, or just twenty less than Harvard. In the number of teachers Harvard now comes first, with 253; the University of Pennsylvania second, with 237; Columbia third, with 220; Yale fourth, with 153, and Michigan fifth, with 145.

It Seemed Strange to Him.

The old fellow had evidently been busy with her for some time, for the counter was covered with the different styles which he had shown and his patience was well nigh exhausted.

The lady, rising from the counter, asked the salesman to take out four pieces of different styles which she selected and to lay them alongside of one another. She then thus expressed herself:

"Now that first piece—I think it beautiful, don't you?"

Salesman—Yes, madam, that is a very pretty style.

Lady—But that second piece is too sweet for anything. Do you sell much of that?

Salesman—About 100 pieces so far this season, mum.

Lady—Indeed! But I don't think the style of that third piece is very new. Have you had that style long?

Salesman—Long is it? Begorrah it only arrived last night.

Lady—So! Now I really like the color of that last piece best of all, but I don't think it would be becoming to my friend, do you?

Salesman—I am sure, mum, I can't say, never having seen the lady.

Lady—Oh, of course not. (Looks at them all again.)

Salesman (with a tired expression)—I think, mum, that you will be pleased with either of them.

Lady—Think so? Well, I tell you what it is. I am looking at these for a friend of mine who is sick abed. Would you mind giving me a sample of each of these four pieces?

Salesman (giving her an ugly look, proceeds to cut off the samples, hands them to her and says)—This is the darndest country I was iver in. Now in Ireland when a woman is sick she sends for the doctor; but here, begorrah, she sends for samples.—New York Recorder.

How a Snake Swallows a Frog.

A snake usually seizes a frog by the hind leg, but should it be taken by the middle of the body it turns the frog around, by dextrous movements of its jaws, till the head comes to be directed toward the snake, when it is swallowed head foremost. It is swallowed whole, and at first sight it might seem an impossible thing for a snake to swallow a creature much larger and thicker than its own whole head and neck. The fact is, that a serpent does not so much swallow its prey as slowly drag itself over the creature it devours, being enabled so to do by the elasticity of its skin, and the extraordinary loose way in which the bones of its head, especially its teeth bearing bones, are connected together.

The two halves of the lower jaw, instead of being, as in most animals, tighly bound together in front, can be stretched very far apart. Those bones also which compose the upper jaw can be widely separated, and also separately moved, so that while the frog is tightly held by some of the tooth bearing bones, others can withdraw from their first hold and again implant their teeth farther on. Thus by degrees the frog is drawn within the gullet, or rather the snake draws itself over it, and so engulfs the frog.

Even after the frog has passed down into the snake's stomach its position is for a time externally visible by the local enlargement. Digestion, however, takes place very rapidly. The frog generally remains alive, not only while being eaten, but for a short time after being swallowed.—Quarterly Review.

The Nails from Jesus' Hands.

The "Iron Crown," which worked up the minds of the people of the Middle Ages to such an extent as finally to become an object of worship is, in fact, a gold crown, the secret magic of the name resting on the tradition that the inside ring of iron was made from the nails which were driven through the hands of Jesus at the time of the crucifixion.

But little is known concerning the history of the iron crown until after the coronation of Agilulf, king of the Lombards. It is generally believed that it was made for that monarch in the year 591. It was used by Charlemagne and by all the after emperors of France, who were kings of the Lombards. Napoleon put it on his head when he was in Milan in 1806, saying, "God hath given it to me."

This celebrated relic is now in Naples among the state jewels. It was captured and taken by the Austrians to Vienna in 1859, but was returned to Italy in 1866. Believers in the sacred hoop of iron inside the crown point to the fact that there is not a speck of rust upon it, although nearly 2,000 years old.—Philadelphia Press.

Reform Through Education.

All actual and permanent expansion and integration of society proceeds from the voluntary co-operative action of individuals. The social reformer, therefore, who would work in harmony with the tendencies and laws of nature must direct his efforts toward convincing the judgments and influencing the motives and moral natures of individual men and women rather than toward forcibly changing the customs of society by legal enactments, official pronunciamentos or majority votes under the white heat of an emotional political campaign.

All of these popular and customary agencies of political action are doubtless of some service as educational influences, inciting thought among large classes of people who would otherwise remain passive puppets or unreflecting adherents of conventional social customs; but as means of finally solving and disposing of social and political problems they are lamentable failures.—Dr. Lewis G. Janes in Popular Science Monthly.

Too Literary.

There was a certain disadvantage to his passenger in the knowledge which a Parisian cab driver had of English literature. In Paris—where many streets are named after famous literary men, French and foreign—a passenger called a cabman and asked to be taken to the Rue Milton.

The cabman drove a long distance, and then deposited his passenger, who found upon alighting that he was in the Rue Byron—at the opposite extremity of the city!

The passenger expressed his mind vigorously as to the stupidty of cabmen in general and of the one whom he addressed in particular.

"Just a little mistake in the poet, sir, that's all," said the cabman calmly, and drove the passenger back to the Rue Milton.—Youth's Companion.

Being Pushed Out of a Job.

An old time English parish clerk was much aggrieved because the new rector, a young man with modern ideas, asked all the congregation to join in the responses. "They'll soon be no work left for the church clerk to do," he grumbled, "if all the women and brats be allowed to take the words out of a man's mouth."—New York Tribune.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 4. 1894

If Coxey's army ever reaches Washington it can be frozen to death by shaking hands with Senators.—New Orleans Picayune.

The legality of the coyote bounty scalp law is to be tested at Sacramento on the 11th of May in a suit for the recovery of the bounty on 73 scalps taken by J. W. Ingram of Kern county.

John W. Mackey has succeeded in effecting a reconciliation between the Prince and Princess Colonna. The threatened divorce proceedings have been stopped, and there has been a complete readjustment of the family difficulties. The princess will return to her husband in June or July with her children, and the prince has agreed to behave himself. The financial affairs are said to have been arranged upon a satisfactory basis.

The Coxey Commonwealers having arrived at Washington, it now becomes an interesting question, What are they going to do? Manifestly, Congress cannot afford them any relief unless it imitates the Roman Senate and provides a free distribution of beer and picnic tickets. If Citizen Coxey could devise some way of stopping the talk in the Senate and getting a vote on the tariff bill he might do the country some good.—S. F. Post.

The Breckinridge trial has done some good. A request was made of Captain John Waters of Kansas to engage in a debate with a woman's Club of Topeka, to which the frightened man replied as follows: "No power on earth is strong enough to induce me to dispute with a woman. If any of them desire to fight me I at once display a flag of truce and unconditionally surrender. As a lawyer I carry this further. Under no stress, no compulsion, no apparently magnificent opportunity for me to air my art, will I ever cross-examine a woman who is a witness against me, and in this I think I have a wisdom beyond Mr. Butterworth."

Benjamin Franklin in May, 1794, left a fund of $5,000 which he directed should be put at interest and left to accumulate for a century. That fund reaches now nearly $700,000, which shows how easily any man with $5000 or $10,000 can get rich if he can loan it at fair rates and wait one hundred years for the returns. Half of old Ben's money was to go to some public purpose for the benefit of the people of Boston. The other half should be put back on interest. With the half to be used, the trustees of the fund propose to build and equip an industrial training school. The Board of Aldermen and three ministers of the oldest religious societies in Boston constitute the board of trustees.

After you get angry and stop your paper, just poke your finger into water, pull it out and look for the hole, says the Oroville Mercury. Then you will know how sadly you are missed. A man who thinks a paper cannot thrive without his support ought to go off and stay awhile. When he comes back half his friends will not know he had gone and the other half will not care a cent, while the world at large kept no account of his movements. You will find things you cannot endorse in every paper. Even the Bible is rather plain and hits some hard raps. If you were to get mad and burn your Bible the hundreds of presses will still go on printing it, and when you stop your paper and call the editor names, the paper will still be published, and what is more you will read it on the sly.

To The Public.

Inyo's representative at the Midwinter Fair, Mr. G. P. Roxford, has informed the Executive Committee that the space is now ready for the reception of exhibits. Parties having anything to exhibit will kindly leave the same with the representative in their vicinity for shipment. Bring on all you have. Small exhibits from all will make up a large general display. The following are authorized to receive exhibits: John Bourland, Bishop; R. W. Thomas, Big Pine; A. W. Erbeshutz, Independence; E. H. Edwards, Lone Pine.

P. H. MACK, Chairman.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

CAUTION.

My wife, Maud B. Day, having left my bed and board without any cause whatever, and against my consent, I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract from and after this date.

CHARLES E. DAY.

Dated March 23, 1894.

MANITOBA GRIZZLIES.

MONSTROUS BEARS IN THE FORESTS BACK IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Some of Them Tower Six Feet Above a Man, and It Takes Nerve to Stand In That Tremendous Presence—A Hunter Saved His Life by Doing a Circus Act.

Fifteen years ago, said George W. Rae, a Manitoba pioneer, the grizzly bear was so plentiful among the Manitoba Rockies that the Hudson Bay company annually secured many hundreds of their skins from the army of hunters and trappers that had its range in that wild region, but today this fierce and ponderous beast—nowhere so fierce or of such enormous proportions as among the Manitoba fastnesses—is quite a rarity in its old haunts, and I doubt if one can now be come upon without a difficult and tedious journey of at least 300 miles into the interior wilderness of the province.

The grizzly has met with almost as hard a fate as the buffalo, although, from the nature and isolation of its present retreats and the difficulties attendant on hunting and trapping for it, the grizzly bear, like the Manitoba moose, will never become extinct in that country. I believe that the moose, although the flesh of 2,000 of them is required to supply the military stations in the territory alone with fresh meat every year, is as plentiful today in its wild retreats as it has been at any time since the great inroads of fur and pelt hunters were begun in the territory.

I know no reason why the grizzly bear of the Manitoba Rockies should grow so much larger than the grizzly of the same mountains in the States, but a long and varied experience in hunting these animals in their respective localities has proved to me that such is the fact. No grizzly bear that I ever captured or that I ever knew to be captured south of Manitoba measured more than 7½ feet from muzzle to tail, or weighed more than 1,200 pounds. But it was no uncommon thing in the palmy days of grizzly bears in Manitoba for the hunter or trapper to be confronted by one of these monsters 9 feet in length and with a bulk of 1,500 pounds or more. I have seen Manitoba grizzlies that when they threw themselves on their haunches and rose erect towered five feet and six feet above me, and I want to tell you that it takes a man with a large quantity and the best quality of nerve to stand in that tremendous presence and prepared to do battle coolly and with a level head.

Grizzly bears, like all the rest of the bear family, have the curious habit of rising against a tree, and, reaching up as far as they can with their fore paws, making marks in the bark by digging it with their claws. I have more than once come across these measuring marks of a grizzly, as the marks on the bark are called, 12 feet above the ground. Imagine coming suddenly upon a beast like that in some deep ravine or isolated spot almost impassable owing to the down timber heaped and tangled on the ground and surrounded by rocks and thick underbrush. The sight of his great jaws, open and red, and his eyes flashing in fury at you from the enormous head that towers so far above you, is something only to be appreciated when once seen.

When there were buffaloes on the plains, Manitoba grizzly bears were keen and persistent hunters of them. When a grizzly and a buffalo met, there was sure to be a fearful contest, although it seldom lasted long, and the buffalo was usually the victim. The buffalo bull, when confronted by a bear, would invariably charge ferociously upon its big and ugly foe. This was just what the bear desired, and he awaited, erect on his haunches, the onset of the buffalo. As the latter rushed forward with lowered head and was almost upon the bear the immense grizzly threw himself quickly to one side, and with a blow as quick as lightning with one of his great forepaws seldom failed to break his antagonist's neck. A Manitoba grizzly has been known to engage in rapid succession four and even five infuriated buffalo bulls and kill every one of them. It sometimes happened, though, that a bull younger and more agile than his companion succeeded in evading the fatal blow of the grizzly's terrible paw long enough to give in turn a deadly thrust of his horn into the bear's side, puncturing his vitals and making the contest a mutual slaughter.

In general characteristics, of course, the Manitoba grizzly is not in any way different from others of the family. While I believe that a grizzly bear will sometimes wait and precipitate a fight with a man and take pains to put himself in the way of one, in the great majority of cases he will take a second thought about the matter and back out. A queer instance of this disposition came to my knowledge once where a famous Manitoba guide courageously advanced upon three grizzlies, an old she one and two half grown cubs, and, by a series of ridiculous monkeyshines and acrobatic maneuvers within a rod or two of the threatening bears, filled them with such astonishment and apparent fear that they retreated to the woods as fast as they could go.

The hunter's gun had snapped in both barrels, he having drawn on the old bear before the young ones came upon the scene. It was in a fit of desperation that he tried the turning of a handspring and jumping up and down, clapping his hands and resorting to other unhunterlike measures. He had been told once that a hunter had frightened a mountain lion away by similar absurd movements, and he found that it worked to perfection in the case of the three grizzly bears, but he never, even in the face of that fact, advised or encouraged any one to go hunting Manitoba or any other kind of grizzlies armed with nothing more than a capacity to turn grotesque somersaults.—New York Sun.

A public library and literary resort exclusively for the blind has been opened in Chicago.

THAT WONDERFUL DIAMOND.

It Is the Largest Ever Known and Is Worth $5,000,000—How It Was Found.

Captain Jonas Andersen of the firm of Westergaard & Co., shipbrokers of this city, was the center of a group of curious ones recently as he carefully opened a box which had been mailed to him all the way from Cape Town. As he unfolded layers of paper wrappings everybody was on the qui vive, and at last he triumphantly displayed a plaster cast of the newly discovered Excelsior diamond, the largest known in the world.

The discovery of the monster diamond in the Jagersfontein mine was made on the evening of June 30 last. Captain Edward Jorgansonn, the superintendent of the mine, who is a son-in-law of Captain Anderson, was just quitting work after seeing the men out of the diggings when suddenly a bright lump attracted him, and he stooped to pick it up. At the same time a native Basut truck driver saw it and grabbed it. Captain Jorgansonn told the native to take it to Manager Gifford. That gentleman pronounced it a diamond of the first water and worth about $5,000,000. It was a curious fact and much commented on that a firm, Messrs. Breitmeyer & Bernheimer, had just contracted with the company to take over all its finds for one month at a certain price, and the very first find on their contract was the Excelsior.

Extraordinary precautions were taken in transporting it to the coach. A troop of the Sixteenth lancers escorted it to Cape Town, where it was transferred to the gunboat Antelope, and is now deposited in the Bank of England. The British government has offered £500,000 for it, which has been declined. The Chicago World's fair commissioners were very anxious to get the giant bit of costly carbon, and offered to insure it to the extent of $3,500,000, but the proprietors were obdurate and would not let the stone cross the ocean. The stone is white, with a bluish tinge, and reflects all the colors of the rainbow.

It measures 3 inches in length, 2¼ inches in its broadest part, and weighs 971¾ carats, or 7¼ ounces avoirdupois. The only flaw is a small black spot right in the centre. This, however, can easily be cut out. The Emperor of Germany is said to be negotiating for its purchase.—Philadelphia Times.

SWEET PROSPERITY.

Where 1,000,000 Pounds of Sugar Is Made Per Week and Everybody Is Happy.

A Napoleonville correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Democrat writes as follows:

The weather is all that could be desired, and cane cutting and grinding are further advanced than have ever been known. The yield is excellent and the extraction far above anything on record. Mr. L. Godchaux's Elm Hall refinery barreled up 1,000,000 pounds of sugar the past week, the production of seven days' grinding. About 900 tons of cane per day passes through the reliefs, 40,000 pounds of granulated sugar falls from the vacuum pans every six hours, and under the skillful management of Mr. Eddie Godchaux there is no letup in this vast aggregation of machinery, not for a minute. With 500 men under his supervision not one hesitates, but all know their duty and do it by some kind of instinct, as it were.

During the day 100 wagons feed the maw of this monster mill with cane, and at night 500 cars are pulled in with 1,000 tons of cane to appease the ever crying call for more cane. About eight miles of railway are required to handle this vast crop. A Baldwin locomotive will take the place of mule propulsion in a few days. Yet with all this immense acreage and all this cane to handle the indomitable enterprise of the manager has led to the incorporation of about 300 acres more new land, and even now can be heard the terrific blasts of dynamite operating with fatal effects on the stumps that block the progress of the plow.

If any one were to mention the fact that this country was now in the throes of a great financial panic—that is, in this section—he would be sent to an asylum for safe keeping. Times were never better, and altogether prosperity is on top, and everybody is happy.

A Thorn In His Knee.

When a boy 17 years of age, in the year 1850, V. Newell, who now resides beyond Nichols' ranch and is now over 60 years of age, was out hunting and ran in his knee what he supposed was a thorn. It broke off so deep in the knee that the wound closed up, and all search failed to locate it. Mr. Newell finally concluded that he was mistaken, and everybody told him his troubles were caused by rheumatism.

Of late the old gentleman's knee got to be so bad that he had it lanced several times and was treated for rheumatism. A few days ago the thorn worked its way out and was found to be half an inch in length. Mr. Newell says after suffering untold misery for 43 years he now feels easier with the thorn in a little bottle instead of in his knee.—Grass Valley (Cal.) Union.

A Costly Glass of Beer.

Theodore Voeste was today sentenced to 60 days in jail, to pay a fine of $200 and costs of trial and to give $2,000 bond to not again engage in the liquor business. All this for pleading guilty to selling one glass of beer.

Previous to sentence Judge Randolph, who is and always has been an enthusiast on prohibition, asked Voeste if there was any reason why his sentence should be light. Voeste said he had paid regular monthly fines to the city, and as he had now quit the business he ought to be let off easy.—Emporia (Kan.) Dispatch.

A Wise Boniface.

The proprietor of a restaurant in Paris recently issued the following notice: "Being desirous of honoring the Russians, who are the country's guests, I have decided to change the name of this establishment, and by the use of a single apostrophe to transform it from the Cafe Divan into the Cafe d'Ivan."—Paris Figaro.

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THE "MARBLE MAN."

A Patient Suffering From a Peculiar Disease In a St. Louis Hospital.

There is a "marble man" at the City hospital. He is whiter than the alabaster statue Dixey makes in "Adonis," and the "driven snow" would soil his cheeks. Not only is his skin absolutely colorless, but his tongue, gums and finger nails are devoid of all hint of blood dyeing. He is believed to be the first patient suffering from the peculiar ailment he is afflicted with that ever stepped inside St. Louis. As is proper with such a very distinguished disease, it has a very aristocratic name—anchylostomum dodenale.

A very, very rare little worm is engaged in merrily sucking the red corpuscles, or life giving element, from this poor fellow's blood, and if the unwelcome tenant is not gotten rid of pretty soon the patient will fade away to a shadow and die from sheer lack of nourishment, though his stomach be full of food. Albert Abbink, a young man who came from Germany, is the patient, and he isn't at all proud of it either. He looks like a marble statue, and a very skeletonish one at that, and has great difficulty in moving around owing to his weakness.

Though this peculiar disease, or affection, is very rare in this part of the country, it is common enough in Italy and Germany. The worms are supposed to be in certain kinds of muddy water, and it has been noticed that brickmakers and pottery operatives in the old country are peculiarly apt to get them. When the great St. Gothard tunnel was being dug it was discovered that nearly every workman engaged upon the job suffered from this plague. It was first noted in Egypt, and from this fact the weakness was named Egyptian chlorosis. Scientists are pretty certain that the Pharaohs had it, and some are inclined to believe that the plague of toads mentioned in holy writ was none other than the plague of anchylostomum dodenale.

Dr. Marks believes he can assist Abbink in getting rid of his high toned parasites, several of which now occupy a glass slide under his microscope. They are about an eighth of an inch in length, and under the magnifying glass look like white alligators. They have tremendous jaws and wear their eggs scattered along their backbones.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A LONG ISLAND MYSTERY.

A Skeleton Declared to Be That of an Indian, but There Are Some Who Doubt It.

Justice Cooper and a jury, in the absence of Coroner Moore, held an inquest at Babylon, N. Y., the other day over the skeleton which was unearthed on the property of John S. Foster yesterday by some men engaged in digging post holes. A number of old residents of the village were sworn, but were unable to throw any light on the subject or identify the remains. They all stated that they could not recollect the sudden disappearance of any man. The oldest witness, however, said that the ground where the skeleton was found had never been used as a graveyard.

Charles I. Bedell, a resident of that portion of the town and a farmer, owner of the property, stated that he had plowed the ground in question about eight years ago. From this it would seem that had the body been there then it would have been unearthed, as it was only 18 inches under ground. The jury returned a verdict stating that in its opinion the skeleton was that of an Indian who had been buried about 40 years and had come to his death from natural causes.

The village people generally believe that it was the skeleton of a murdered man whose body was brought ashore and buried.

Mrs. Grant's Hunt For a Home.

Mrs. Grant has determined to make her future home in Washington, and during her recent sojourn here spent most of her time in house hunting. Almost every available residence in the West End now vacant was offered for her consideration through the various real estate agents, and it is safe to assert that she made an exhaustive examination of no less than 50 before leaving for New York with her daughter, without coming to any definite conclusion in regard to a selection. Those that suited her fancy did not suit her purse, and when houses desirable in both these respects were offered for her approval, the locality, as a rule, proved unsatisfactory. Mrs. Grant has not given up hope of ultimate success, and candidly avers her preference for Washington as a place of residence.—Washington Post.

Telephoning Through Snow.

Professor A. H. Thompson, chief of the United States Geological survey, returned from the Black Hills a few evenings ago. The government has two parties in the hills, one at Rapid City and the other at Deadwood. The professor found the Rapid City party entirely snowbound and tells a tale of how he got communication with them. He worked his way toward the men until he came within speaking distance. By that time further passage seemed to be impracticable, but by accident they had occasion to resort to a peculiar expedient. They talked through the snow. The snow acted as a conductor of sound, and with some difficulty they made one another understand.—Denver Republican.

Browne on Insomnia.

Sir James Crichton Browne, the English expert on brain diseases, asserted in a popular lecture last week that insomnia is not attended with such disastrous consequences as is commonly supposed. It is not as dangerous as the solicitude of the sufferer. He suggested that the brains of literary men, who are the most frequent victims, acquire the trick of the heart, which takes a doze a fraction of a second after each beat and so manages to get six hours' rest in 24. Some brains in cases of insomnia sleep in sections, different brain centers going off duty in turn.

A Novel Sight.

Our citizens were treated to a novel sight this afternoon. Anderson Apple, merchant at Helix, six miles southwest of here, drove a flock of 1,200 geese through town for shipment to the city from Helix, and as they crossed the public square each particular goose seemed to be squawking against time.—Pacific Dispatch in Indianapolis Sentinel.

TRIAL BY ORDEAL.

Remarkable Story From India About Catching a Postal Thief.

The narrator of the following story some years ago had charge of a postal division on the western coast, parts of which had seldom been visited by a European officer. The people were for the most part simple country folk and very superstitious. One morning the narrator received information that a considerable sum of money, forming part of the contents of the mail from a head to a suboffice, had been stolen on the road. The whole affair was wrapped in mystery.

The only clew the police had been able to obtain was that one runner, whom we shall call Rama, had since the theft paid off certain debts in the village which had long pressed upon him, but there were no other suspicious circumstances, and the man had 10 years' good service. As a last resource it was determined to resort to trial by ordeal and for this purpose an aged Brahman, who was supposed to possess occult powers and to be in daily communion with the gods, was consulted and readily undertook to discover the thief. All the runners—a goodly array of sturdy Mahratta peasants—were summoned to the office, and under the guidance of a cheyla, or disciple, of the old Brahman we all proceeded to a small deserted temple of Mahadeo, situated at some distance from the village.

It was a desolate spot and bore an evil reputation. The temple, owing to some act of desecration in the past, had been abandoned and was almost buried among weeds and tangled brushwood.

The hour selected was about 6 p. m., and the long twilight shadows gave the place a weird, uncanny look. The old Brahman was awaiting us, and as we approached appeared to be busy muttering incantations. The runners all seemed to be more or less under the spell of the hour, but the look of real fright in Rama's face was quite distinct. The Brahman, having finished his incantations, rose and addressing the men said:

"You are about to face the gods. To the innocent the trial will be nothing, but to the guilty much. In the temple a magic wand has been placed on the altar. Each of you must go in by turns, take up the wand and turn round three times, repeating the name of Mahadeo. The wand will stick to the hand of the guilty one." By this time it was nearly dark. I glanced in through the door of the temple. A solitary oil butter threw a fitful light on the altar, on which an ordinary bamboo stick about two feet long reposed among grains of uncooked rice and rut limes, the whole sprinkled with red powder.

A curtain was drawn across the door, and the men entered one at a time. As each one appeared the Brahman seized his hands and raised them to his forehead, and then allowed them to pass on and join his fellows. Coming to Rama, he went through the same pantomime, but instead of allowing him to pass on bade him stand aside. When the last man had gone through the ordeal the Brahman turned to Rama and said quietly:

"Tell the sahib how you stole the money."

"To my utter amazement," continues the writer, "Rama fell on his knees, confessed that he was the thief, and offered to show where he had hidden the balance of the money. He had succeeded in opening the mail bag without seriously disturbing the seals. The postmaster had not really examined them and so their having been manipulated had escaped notice. Needless to say, the Brahman was rewarded and poor Rama was sent to repent at leisure in the district jail."

Now the natural question is: "How was it done?" Very simply. The temple, the lonely glen, the uncanny hour, the incantations, all were merely accessories to appeal to the superstitions of the ignorant peasants. The "magic wand" was thickly smeared with strongly scented sandalwood oil. Rama's guilty conscience prevented him from touching it, as he firmly believed the wand would stick to his hands, and his of course was the only hand that did not smell of oil.—Times of India.

Overdressed For His Part.

A justice of the peace, who exercised the functions of that office in a portion of the state where such officials are permitted great latitude, had before him a suspicious character arraigned upon a charge of vagrancy.

The prisoner, who was quite well dressed, secured the services of a lawyer in court to defend him. The man pleaded not guilty, and the lawyer in concluding his remarks said:

"What, your honor, that man a vagrant? Oh, no! I insist upon his discharge. Why, see the good clothes he is wearing!"

"Yes, I see them," replied the justice, "and in consequence of their excellent condition I shall discharge him on the charge of vagrancy and bind him over for simple larceny."—New York Herald.

Uses For Rats.

Of all living things rats seem to be among the most repulsive, and when dead what can be their use? But even they are the subjects of production in the industrial arts. The fur is valuable and finds a ready sale. The skins make a superior glove—the gant de rat—and are specially used for the thumbs of kid gloves, because the skin of the rat is strong and elastic. The thigh bones were formerly valued as toothpicks for clubs, but are now out of fashion, while the tendons and bones are boiled up to make the gelatin wrappers for bonbons.—North American Review.

A Battered Legend.

A hotel in Switzerland bore on one of its walls the time honored inscription, "Hospes, salve!" ("Welcome, stranger!") After rebuilding the legend had to be restored, but the painter, who must have had some experience as a traveler, made a very slight alteration in one of the words, and caused it to read, "Hospes, solve!" ("Pay, stranger!")—San Francisco Argonaut.

Testing a Ducking Stool.

An ancient ducking stool for scolding wives is still preserved at Fordwich, England. The other day some antiquarians, anxious to test the apparatus, found a youth who was willing to don female attire and go through the ordeal. The apparatus speedily ducked the lad into the river, but refused to pull him out again, and but for timely assistance he would have been drowned.—London Letter.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29 in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the South west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the South east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georgetown Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

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Saturday ..... January 20th
" ..... February 17th
" ..... March 17th
" ..... April 14th
" ..... May 19th
" ..... June 16th
" ..... July 14th
" ..... August 11th
" ..... September 8th
" ..... October 13th
" ..... November 10th
" ..... December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
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INDEPENDENCE, CAL

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Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESTON.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Axbone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

SATURDAY, April 28, 1894.

Estate of F. J. Reynolds, deceased—Order for sale of personal property.

WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1894.

Estate of John F. Lubken, deceased—Filed annual account.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—TYNEN—At the Independence Hotel, May 1, 1894, by A. V. Davidson, J. P., Wiley T. Baldwin to Mrs. Mary F. Tynen.

Numerous land locations are being made in the vicinity of Olancha.

P. H. Mack, Esq., started for Los Angeles Wednesday evening.

The wife and daughter of Paul Bennett, Esq., are expected to arrive from San Francisco by to-day's train.

Essie Gill obtained 86.9 per cent. in the examinations held at the close of the school term. Her name was omitted by mistake from the report published last week.

James Daley came down from Fish Springs yesterday, and reports the mines and miners as doing their share in lessening the stringency of the money market.

Dr. Woodin and J. W. Murphy arrived from their borax fields in Salt Wells Valley Thursday evening. The plant has been placed in position and the manufacture of borax already commenced.

Mr. A. O. Collins, who has been in Independence for several days, started for home yesterday morning. He was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Blanks, who will spend several days in visiting and sight-seeing in the upper end of the valley.

There are about twenty men employed at Fish Springs and all of them are taking out ore. There are three arastras running and a fourth one will be started in a few days. The hill looks very promising and a considerable sum of money will be taken out during the coming season.

Candidates for office should not be backward in bringing their names forward. Let the people know what you want and who you are. No extra charge for insertion of cards for the four year term. The Wilson Bill does not effect us, we will maintain the tariff as of old, $10 for each card inserted.

W. H. Uhlmeyer met with a very serious and painful accident last Monday afternoon. He was in a corral at his ranch at Big Pine where some colts were being branded, and one of them in running and dragging a rope caught Mr. Uhlmeyer around the leg and threw him against a tree with such violence as to break both bones of the right leg below the knee. Dr. Dorrance was telegraphed for immediately and everything possible done to relieve the sufferings of the injured man.

Paul Pfeiffle, one of the argonauts of Inyo county, came in from Snow's Canyon on Tuesday last and is spending a few days in Independence renewing his acquaintance with his old time friends of the early sixties. Through the aid of some of his Independence friends he has succeeded in disposing of some of his mining property in Snow's Canyon to parties who will immediately put in a large plant and begin mining operations on an extensive scale.

A Cheap Power,

And at the same time a reliable power, are the points to be sought for in purchasing an engine. With steam power a constant watch on the gauge is necessary to prevent accidents, and the expense for engineer is a serious item against economy. The gas or gasoline engine is by far the cheapest power, as it will run all day without attention or fear of accident, and the cost is about two cents per hour for fuel per horse power. For intermittent power the economy of gas over steam is beyond comparison. While these points of superiority are without question, it is important in selecting an engine to get the best; the best in the long run is the cheapest. Do not fail to investigate the striking advantages of the Hercules Gas and Gasoline Engines. Send for catalogue. If you want second hand engines of other makes at *cheap rates* we can supply you. We have a number taken in trade and cannot take any more until they are realized on. PALMER & REY TYPE FOUNDRY, 405-407 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

A WORD WITH YOU.

It is one of the common beliefs of folklore that to hang a brick on the tail of a jackass will prevent his braying. When I determined to attach that brick to the tail of P. Asinus Chalfant I fully expected that he would strenuously object, and that he would wildly lash out with his heels in all directions, but that fact did not, nor does not, deter me. Content we are to make this issue a purely personal matter. Let this fact be never lost sight of, that never, in any event, in any controversy, have I ever been the aggressor. It is only when assailed that I resent any attack, and when I strike, it is no child's blow, with no mawkish sentimentality, but with all the force and vigor of which I am capable. In this instance, as in all others, I was the injured party. Chalfant accused me of using undue influence with the Board of Supervisors, and by misrepresenting facts to them led them into error. In reply I stated that he was an unmitigated liar, a fact I have proven, and which he admits. I will now add that he is a malicious liar, as he betrays toward me a malice and a desire to do me evil which, I fully believe, would stop only at assassination. I will give a complete history of the matter of letting the Great Register contract: I have printed five Great Registers for Inyo county, and consequently am in a position to give a practical opinion upon the value of such work. I wrote to the ten counties in the State having the nearest population to Inyo county as to the cost of printing their respective Great Registers two years ago. I received nine replies and the lowest price given was 20 cents per name, the highest 33 cents, the average being 25 cents. Upon careful calculation I concluded that I would do the work for 20 cents per name. The terms of the advertised call for bids required the final sheets of copy to be delivered on the Tuesday preceding election. This I asserted, and Jas. E. Parker affirmed, would necessitate the work being done at Independence. That I had no desire to mulct the County the amount of my bid shows. This statement was made to the Board *before the Chalfant bid was opened.* The reason for the published condition is this: The law provides, first, that a man qualified to vote can register at *any time.* Second, any man whose name is upon the last printed Great Register is entitled to vote. Therefore, it was the intention of the Board to give to every American citizen the right to fulfill his prerogative of voting, and in order not to restrict this privilege, they desired to give to every man duly qualified the most ample time in their power to register. The law shown the Board by Mr. Bunney, and alluded to by Chalfant, requiring registration to close fifteen days prior to the day of election applied to the Great Register of two years ago, when a complete new registration of voters was made. It does not apply in any manner to the Great Register of 1894. I am charitable enough to believe that Chalfant's statement to the contrary is due only to addle-headed stupidity. I merely called the attention of the Board to the printed advertisement. They then asked Mr. Parker's opinion, which he gave. In my former denunciation of Chalfant, I did not make one statement that was unjustified. In the very first instance he was the assailant, by misrepresenting me to the public. This gave me the right to retaliate. He occupies a public position of trust. If he is foot enough to be gulled by the first sharper he meets how can he be expected to perform his public duties without error? He made statements which had no foundation in truth; made them with malice for the purpose of injuring me, and for the purpose of removing from his path a political rival. Therefore, he is a liar, with no mitigating circumstances to palliate the offense. He said, and repeats, that he did not care for the loss of the contract, but that a wrong was perpetrated upon the community in which he resides by keeping that amount of money away from there. Therefore, I had a perfect right to allude to the expenses of the Chalfant family at the Midwinter Fair, because that amounted to a greater loss to the community than the one complained of. His statement that the matter of his candidacy for the Assessorship is none of my business can only be construed to mean that he has no further intentions in that direction. If he does not find enough logic in the above, calmly delivered, to satisfy him, the public will.

Now, sir, a word with you. And do you take good heed of what I say, and ponder carefully upon it. You have from the beginning been my assailant. You began by accusing me of an act of which no honorable man would be guilty, and wherein you basely lied. When you applied epithets to me you did so with fear and trembling, as is evidenced by the cowardly manner in which you shield yourself behind an allusion to a more potent power. You need not fear, *all assaults must come from you;* physical as well as verbal; save and except in this one case. You insinuate that there are matters concerning my family which I would not want published. That insinuation is more base than anything you have yet done. Not only do I not fear it, but I *demand* that you make your word good. But I give it to you strictly in charge, and do you take this warning seriously to your heart, that if you make one statement that you cannot prove before a tribunal selected for that purpose, I will thrash you within an inch of your life, and, no tie or barrier between us will prevent me. You need not have told me to seek you in the kitchen, you would have been found nowhere else; you were intended by nature for a kitchen scullion and pot-walloper. It is a painful thing to bring the blush of shame upon a cheek blanched by age. But you are the aggressor and my assailant, and you have only yourself to blame for any indignity you have been made to suffer at my hands.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Irv. H. Mulholland started for Los Angeles last Tuesday with his young stallion Osito. The colt is entered in the two-year-old stake to be trotted at Los Angeles next fall and he will be placed in the hands of C. A. Durfee, the owner of McKinney and one of the best trainers in the State, for handling.

INDEPENDENCE IN DANGER.

Fire Causes a Blank on the Main Street.

About 7:30 Wednesday morning smoke issued from the eaves of the northwest corner of J. J. Gunn's saloon building, nearly opposite the Court House. It was discovered in time to prevent any serious loss had there been at hand any ordinary means to combat the blaze, even as against the blustering breezes then prevailing. The town got awakened to a great danger in the absence of a bell, and confined the fire to the one building. How it was accomplished involved the stringing along of garden hose, turning all the water of Little Pine Creek into the channel running directly beside the burning structure; the use of buckets, blankets, axes and noise. The men and boys who saved the adjoining blacksmith shop and Eibeshutz store saved the town, assisted by the ladies who stayed at home and quenched flying sparks.

If our County Supervisors never knew before they could, had they been here, have found out how worthless the lame provisions of the Court House fire hydrant and its accompanying two sections of hose is. An hundred feet more of hose would have saved the burned building, but had the adjoining structures caught the foolish business would not have saved the Court House of Inyo County.

Loss, about $2,500; insurance, $1,700.

Fire talk is in order for several days, but sad experience shows that nothing will be actually done about it.

The Reno *Gazette* of April 30th says: The last three or four nights have been fruit-killers. The prospects were excellent for a big crop until the snow storm, but that has knocked at least half the fruit crop calculations in the head. The crop will not be an entire failure, but it will not be near as good as it promised a week ago. Here in Inyo the prospects for a very heavy fruit crop were never better, and from present indications we will raise enough for home consumption and be able to flood the fruit market of the whole State of Nevada.

Notice for Proposals.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALed proposals will be received by the Board of Directors of the Lone Pine Canal Company at the office of the Secretary, Independence, Cal., for the construction of two miles of said canal as follows, to wit: First section—Beginning at a point immediately north of the wagon road from Independence to Lone Pine on the line of said canal, thence south one mile following surveyed line of said canal. Second section—Beginning at the south end of first section, thence one mile south along the surveyed line of said canal. Canal to be fifteen (15) feet wide on the bottom, eighteen (18) inch cut, slope of banks, two (2) feet horizontal to one (1) foot vertical. Bidders to specify amount for which each section will be completed. Bids will be received up to Saturday, May 12, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day. And the Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Propagation License.

NOTICE TO BREEDERS.

THE ATTENTION OF STOCKRAISERS and Breeders in Inyo county is called to the following provision of Ordinance No. 9 Section 12.

"Every person who keeps a Stallion, Jack or Bull, and permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation, for hire, must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector."

Parties failing to procure such propagation license are guilty of a misdemeanor. Licenses are now due.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax-Collector.

Independence, April 6, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JEDEDIAH S. COLLINS, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo, State of California.

A. O. COLLINS,
Administrator of the estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

Dated March 9, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo co. Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Administrator of the estate of Frank Silva, deceased.

Dated March 1st, 1894.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

m03-5

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1893, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first instalment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax-Collector.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H E No. 580

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
April 14, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Calif., on Saturday, June 23, 1894 viz.: Charles Mulholland, H. E. No. 580, for the S ½ of NE ¼ and N ½ of SE ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp 14 S, R 35 East, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.: William Jenkins, Hans Meyer, J. Peter Meyer and Edward J. Reynolds, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

C. W. CRAIG, Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESpectfully invited to call and inspect my establishment which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

WINES,
LIQUORS,
& CIGARS

☞ The most careful attention given to the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	10.30 a. m.	6.55 p. m.
Sparks	11.20 a. m.	5.2 p. m.
Wabuska	1.38 p. m.	3.15 a. m.
Hawthorne	4.50 p. m.	12.00 m.
Mina	6.35 p. m.	10.5 a. m.
Soda Springs	7.18 p. m.	9.36 a. m.
Belleville	8.26 p. m.	8.15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9.10 p. m.	Lv. 6.45 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville	8.35 a. m.	5.35 p. m.
Stokes	12.05 p. m.	1.45 p. m.
Bisbee Creek	2.15 p. m.	11.10 a. m.
Alvord	3.00 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Dedeckera	4.55 p. m.	8.40 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.25 p. m.	7.45 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 6.15 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (30 miles); Bodie (18 miles); Bundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Iny-O Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc; constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

☞ Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
1164tf

BIG 4OP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator, insuring the purity of meat, and every effort made to give satisfaction to patrons.

j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

DURING hard times consumers cannot afford to experiment with inferior brands of baking powder. It is NOW that the great strength and purity of the ROYAL make it indispensable to those who desire to practise economy in the kitchen. Each spoonful does its perfect work. Its increasing sale bears witness that it is a necessity to the prudent — it goes further.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Instructions That Bore Fruit.

President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania railroad, is a great stickler for discipline. Some time ago, while on his way to Harrisburg, the conductor of the train bowed as he passed without asking to see his ticket. On coming through the train again Mr. Roberts touched his arm and said:

"Why did you not ask for my ticket?"

Rather abashed, the conductor replied that he presumed he had his pass.

"Do you know who I am?" next asked Mr. Roberts.

"Yes, sir," replied the conductor; "you are the president of the road."

"Granted that I am. It is your duty to allow nobody to ride over this road without showing a ticket. Always bear that in mind."

The conductor promised to do so in the future and passed on. After the next station had been passed he again came through the train for tickets and, coming to Mr. Roberts, stopped and demanded to see his ticket.

"That's right, my man," said the president, patting his hand in his breast pocket. Then he grew red in the face, and as he felt in pocket after pocket his face became redder. He had left his pass at home. The conductor never moved a muscle of his face, but stood with outstretched hand waiting for the ticket. Mr. Roberts was too proud to back out, and finally asked in a meek voice, "How much is the fare to Harrisburg?" On being informed he paid over the money, which the conductor took without a smile, giving him a rebate check good for ten cents. President Roberts continued his ride in silence.—Philadelphia Record.

The People of Maina.

The Mainotes are not especially prepossessing in appearance, but there is a refined look in the women's faces, clean cut, delicate features, nothing heavy or obtuse. The men are spare and active, dark in complexion and hair, though not excessively so; they wear the beard, which does not grow very thick; the nose is prominent, the forehead high and vertical, the head rather narrow, the face generally somewhat deeply modeled, with a tendency to hollowness of the cheek. The few men who still keep to the national dress wear the baggy blue breeches, gathered in below the knee, which the Greek islander affects, rather than the white kilt, universal on the mainland; but owing to the poverty of the country, costume has been generally abandoned and the rags of European dress have taken its place.

The women wear a broad scarlet stripe round the skirt, which they take off for two years as a sign of mourning for a relative. My guide observed suggestively that there were few of these red stripes in Maina. The condition of the people does not appear to have improved much since Colonel Leake visited the country in the early part of the century; hunger and thirst ever at the door and premature old age; the song of lamentation for some murdered relative, sung by the women as they work the hand mill at night, and the observation of the village head man who conducted him, "If they had not given such precise orders concerning you how nicely we should have stripped you of all your baggage!"—Macmillan's Magazine.

Too Realistic.

During a recent performance of "Captain Lapalisse" at a Valencia theater, an incident occurred which, for lifelike effect, left nothing to be desired. During the said play some of the actors mingle with the spectators in order to co-operate from the body of the house. No sooner had Miralles, the actor, taken his seat in the stalls than a daring pickpocket robbed him of his gold watch. Miralles seized the man by his coat collar and called out in a deep bass voice:

"Police! Help! Thieves!"

The audience, taking this little episode to be part of the performance, roared with laughter; even the policemen joined in, without stirring hand or foot.

"This is no farce," cried the actor in tones of despair. "The fellow has got my watch!"

The voice sounded so natural that the audience broke into loud applause at "such excellent fooling." Meanwhile the thief managed to break away from his captor and discreetly withdrew from the scene. There was general consternation when the real facts of the case became known.—Imparcial.

Quakers Fighting Over a Church Organ.

The Friends' church at Odon is in a factional fight over the use of an organ in worshiping. At the meeting Sunday the antiorganists were barred out, but they smashed in the windows, interrupting the services. Both sides will appeal to the courts.—Cor. Indianapolis Sentinel.

Hailstones Kill a Farmer.

A disastrous hailstorm visited this section Monday afternoon. Nathan John, a farmer, was killed by hailstones while plowing.—Canton (Miss.) Cor. Chicago Herald.

Agassin's Charmed Life.

Frank Agassin, the sole survivor of the cave in the Anaconda mine, is in the general ward at the Sister's hospital in this city. He says he feels a little sorer on his right shoulder and left hip than when first taken out. This is ascribable to the muscular reaction after the terrible strain of remaining fifty-five hours in a cramped position, his left leg doubled up on his breast. There is also a pain in some of the internal organs. The attending physicians at the hospital apprehend no ill results, but say he will recover in a few days. His mind is not the least in paired, apparently.

Agassin was born in Paris and came to this country in 1882. He had a similar experience to his late one when working in a mine near Georgetown, Colo. He was caught in a drift by a fall of rock that kept him a prisoner six days before he was released. Then he had plenty of water, as there was a spring at the end of the drift where he was, and was not cramped as he was this time, having plenty of room to move about.

He had no idea of the passage of time during his incarceration. When he found himself imprisoned, with no possible chance of escape except with the aid of others, he shouted several times, but getting no answer he concluded to keep quiet till he heard something. At intervals he could hear the rumble of cars passing on the level overhead. He made no call for assistance again until he heard the sound of his deliverers at work, when he called out, and to his great relief was answered. He has had an experience such as not one man in a million has survived, and from coming through two such trials successfully may be said to bear a charmed life.—Helena Journal.

Suicide Prevented by a Dog.

A noble shepherd dog, the property of Joseph Langin, has performed a remarkable feat that entitles it to wear a medal for bravery. The brave animal plunged from the foot of Soulard street into the raging torrent of the Mississippi, and seizing a drowning man by the collar of his coat swam with him to the shore, thus saving him from certain death.

The rescued man was Joseph Reinert, twenty-one years of age, who resides in the same house with Langin. Reinert had been playing cards with Langin. Some words passed between them, and Reinert, who had become very morose, vowed that he would commit suicide. He left the house and ran down to the river. Langin followed, but by the time he arrived at the levee Reinert had plunged into the water and was being swept rapidly from view. Langin was helpless to save him, as he could not swim, but his dog, who had followed behind, plunged in and reached Reinert just as he was disappearing.—St. Louis Republic.

Long Distance Telephone Lines.

The long distance telephone system has already attained large proportions in this country. Beginning two or three years ago, in an experimental way, through New England and New York state, lines were next run across New Jersey to Philadelphia and thence onward to Baltimore and Washington. Until recently the line between this city and Buffalo was the longest in the world used commercially, being about 450 miles and giving excellent service. Between Boston and Pittsburg, via New York, communication is often had over 600 miles of circuit. A little while ago a trial was made between Newark and Boston, connecting through Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Erie, Buffalo and Albany, giving about 1,000 miles.—New York Telegram.

Peculiarly Afflicted.

One family in Utica is peculiarly affected. They have hay fever in the house six months of every year. When the trees bud the wife comes down with it, and for two months she wheezes, sneezes and coughs night and day. At the end of the two months she lends the disease to her husband, who keeps it until the grass is ripe and haying begins, at which time he transfers it to his sister, who is also a member of the family. For two or three years the family has been regularly visited by the disease, and now the coming of summer is hailed with anything but pleasure, for it brings misery with it.

He Told the Truth.

An Irish gentleman had a splendid looking cow, but she kicked so much that it took a very long time and it was almost impossible to milk her, so he sent her to a fair to be sold and told his herdsman to be sure not to sell her without letting the buyer know her faults. He brought home a large price which he had got for it. His master was surprised and said, "Are you sure you told all about her?" "Bedad, I did, sir," said the herdsman. "He asked me whether she was a good milker. 'Begorra, sir,' says I, 'it's you'd be tired milking her.'"—"Seventy Years of Irish Life."

A Mountain Dream.

By JOSEPHINE A. BOWEN.

"Tell me, Carol," I said, "if you know why they wish to put you out of the way. You are safe now; don't be frightened, but try to think."

"Oh, I know," she said, bursting into tears; "they have my mother's money, her jewels—all that was hers—and they think that I will want them. They think that I will tell some one who will take them away."

All my irresolution, my miserable dallying, was now at an end. Here was a case for the Vigilantes. I would go at once and lay the matter before them, and I would also go to the legal authorities, if any could be found, and have a guardian appointed for my love. Fool that I had been, to sit dreaming over her portrait when her sweet life was at stake.

"Carol," said I, "can you stay here with your dog while I go to Helena? You must never go back to your home. You are my little girl now, and I must find another home where there is some good, kind woman to take care of you. Dare I leave you? You have Knight, and you see there are strong bolts on the door and window shutters."

She gave me a look that will go with me to my grave. Adoration and gratitude shone from her soul lit eyes, drowned as they were in tears.

"I am not afraid today," she said, "for Mannella and Jose are drinking so hard, and they expect some friends, and they will all dance and eat and drink and forget all about me until they get sober again."

"But they are watching you?"

"Mannella never remembers anything when she is drinking."

"Very well, then. If you do not like to shut yourself up in the dark while I am gone put Knight on the watch, and watch yourself. You can see far down the gorge, and there is no other way for them to come. Keep strict watch, Carol, and if you see any one bolt the door and window. Keep your dog with you and you will be safe until I can return—so good-by for a little while; I shall not be gone a moment longer than I can help. You are used to being alone, Carol?"

"Oh, yes; Knight and I are not afraid in your house," she said, "and we have the other Carol, my twin, to keep us company."

She tried to smile through her tears, and I turned and left her.

I ran half the way to Helena. I was a good pedestrian in those days, and my feet seemed winged, like those of Mercury.

When I reached town and hurriedly told my story there was intense excitement. "Deserve to be hanged yourself," growled some one whom they called "X." "If you knew that this Cleaves was in the vicinity why, in God's name, were we not told?"

"I know nothing of him," said I, "or his whereabouts. I am here to get protection for the child."

"And you shall have it," said twenty voices, and as many men were examining revolvers and tightening saddle girths, a fierce, determined band—the famous Vigilantes of Montana.

I provided myself with a horse and we rode rapidly away. Few words were spoken—none was needed. Every man in that company knew his duty.

We never slackened our pace until we reached my cabin. There the first object we saw was the mangled body of the faithful dog, showing that he had died in fierce conflict. How I got down from my horse I never knew. I only know that I had my dead darling in my arms—my dead darling with a Mexican dagger in her heart—and was crying to God for vengeance.

"Vengeance is ours!" said a deep voice. "Forward, men! Vigilantes of Montana, do your duty!"

In less than two hours, as I was told afterward, the Mexican gang were swinging, with blackened faces, from the limb of a blasted pine.

Look from the window, Jim. You see that marble cross? It marks her grave, and her faithful Knight sleeps at her feet; and some day I shall lie down beside her—my pure, unsullied bride in death. Call it German mysticism, or what you will, but this place to me is filled with her presence and I can never remain away from it. That face, the face of the picture, seems to float in the light clouds about the mountain's crest, and the silvery mists which rise from the valley cast a divine radiance around it, making all other women seem earthly and commonplace. I have dedicated my life and my work to her memory, and wait for death as my wedding day.

That is the story of the picture, Jim. What, old man! crying? So you newspaper fellows have hearts, after all. Let's turn in. The night is devilish cold, although you may not realize it. But under half a dozen California blankets and a buffalo robe you will sleep like a top.

May you write it out in full? Yes; they have the picture—let them have the story to sanctify it.

THE END.

Red Faces and Their Cause.

An acquaintance of mine, a farmer, a man of much book culture, was in town and we went to the theatre together. He insisted upon my eating a soft shell crab with him after it was over, and as the performance had been a long and trying one I assented. As I sat there nipping off the deliciously crisp legs of the gentle crustacean lying on my plate I said to my bucolic friend:

"Ned, what impressed you most at the theatre this evening?" "The red faces of your men," was his reply, and as I took a look at him to see whether he was in earnest or not he added: "I mean what I say, the red faces of your men. It is the result of your barbarous custom of eating a heavy dinner at the end of the day, at the very moment when you are about to enter upon the period of distraction and recreation which ought to follow the day's labor.

"The consequence is these men come to the theatre literally gorged, the blood streaming in lusty rills to their brain and suffusing their faces, a condition which renders close attention to a play almost an impossibility, nay, a real danger. The only reason why your women haven't red faces, too, is that their vanity restrains their appetites; they prefer to go hungry rather than make such spectacles of themselves. Take my word for it, it's all wrong. The array of red faces is to me a pitiful sight. It means the high road to apoplexy, rheumatism, locomotor ataxia, etc."—Gilsey's Letter.

Odd French Costumes.

At a dinner party the other evening the pretty auburn haired hostess was attired in an imported gown of yellow satin with an overdrapery of black net embroidered in gold stars. The under petticoat where the net was gathered up showed three rows of insertion in black and gold, showing the gleam of the satin through. The black net was arranged in a deep Watteau plait in the back, held in place by an immense yellow rosette. The bodice was plain heavy yellow satin cut square in the neck back and front, draped with the gold embroidered net. The sleeves were of net and came only to the elbow, where they were met by long wrinkled black suede gloves. The high coiffure was banded by a narrow black satin fillet with two tiny blackbirds and a diamond star in the very center of the fluffy bank. Black satin shoes, stockings and feather fan of the same hue completed this exceedingly chic costume.

One of the guests who was going to a ball afterward was attired in vieux rose silk, with a deep ruffle on the skirt fringed fully eight inches in depth. The sleeves and round neck were finished by ruffles treated in the same way, and a bunch of chartreuse green tips on one shoulder and a full sash of the same color made this gown look not unlike a harlequin ice, yet very becoming to the blond wearer. An all white crape was made with an underskirt of pale pink velvet. These underskirts seem to mark a new departure in draperies, and are very novel and elegant. The crape was caught up with festoons of white silk ribbon passementerie, interspersed with pale pink pearl beads, and a fringe of the same outlined the very low cut bodice that had pink velvet underarm seams and short puffed white net sleeves, with an inch pearl fringe for trimming.—Philadelphia Times.

Dress in Anglo-Saxon Times.

We find the influence of Roman costume in our own country in the days of the Anglo-Saxons. It might have been thought that the loose, and, we may add, the few garments which sufficed for the climate of Italy and Greece (for Rome borrowed her fashions from Greece) would have been totally unsuited to the raw, damp, chilly atmosphere of Great Britain. We should certainly think so now, in spite of all the warmth of cozily furnished houses and the protection from weather which we enjoy.

How women managed to live and work in those long flowing tunics in days when manual labor was so much more common in all classes, when roads were miry and pathways and pavements did not exist, passes comprehension. It never seems to have occurred to Anglo-Saxon dames to clothe the body in sections and have separate garments adapted to each part. Their idea was to envelop themselves in one long covering, adding a mantle for outdoor wear, while the interior clothing was of the most elementary kind. Greek women only wore one garment under the chiton, and it is amusing to follow the struggles of learned German writers attempting to define the shape and make of this usually invisible piece of clothing, which seems to have been a cross between a low necked vest and a chemise.

Our male ancestors were a little more sensible, for they wore coarse leggins, and their tunics, being worn only to the knees, did not incommode their movements.—Notes and Queries.

Too Brave to Be Killed.

The first white person who made a permanent settlement in the county of Onondaga, N. Y., was Ephraim Webster. He traded with the Indians, became familiar with their language and customs and was for many years Indian agent and interpreter for the Onondagas. It sometimes happened that the Indians, on account of fancied or real wrongs, became offended with him. More than once they threatened his life.

At one time the Indians tied him to a tree and amused themselves by throwing tomahawks to see how near they could come to his head and not hit it. Sometimes the whistling missile grazed his hair. The sport was kept up for more than an hour, during which time Webster did not flinch. His coolness excited the admiration of his tormentors.—Youth's Companion.

The legislative assembly of Styria, in Austria, has passed a law forbidding poor people to marry without a special license from the authorities.

A calf with a single eye, no ears and five legs is the joy of Wayne county, Ia. It is now over a month old and bids fair to grow into full cowhood.

AN UNSEEN ENEMY

is more to be dreaded than an open and visible one. That subtile and lurking foe, which under the generic name of malaria manifests itself, when it clutches us in its tenacious grasp, in the various forms of chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague or ague cake, can only be effectually guarded against by fortifying the system against its insidious attacks with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a thorough antidote to the poison of miasma in the system, and a safeguard against it thoroughly to be relied upon. In the event of a malarious attack, avoid poisoning your system with quinine, and use instead this wholesome remedy, unobjectionable in taste and far more efficacious than any drug. Use the Bitters for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, kidney complaints and rheumatism.

The season of the year has come when stylish girls is the suburbs habitually walk across street-crossings on their heels.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Teacher—And Lot's wife—— Pupil—Was turned into a pillar of salt. Say, teacher, that's the first pillar-case mentioned in history, isn't it?

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Mrs. Crimsonbeck—If I should ask you to cut some wood what would you do? Tramp—I think I would cut.

SELF PRAISE.

Self praise is no recommendation, but there are times when one must permit a person to tell the truth about himself. When what he says is supported by the testimony of others no reasonable man will doubt his word. Now, to say that ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are the only genuine and reliable porous plasters made is not self praise in the slightest degree. They have stood the test for over thirty years, and in proof of their merits it is only necessary to call attention to the cures they have effected and to the voluntary testimonials of those who have used them.

Beware of imitations. Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and let no solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS arrest the progress of decay.

If all the money in the world were evenly distributed to-day it would begin to change hands to-morrow.

BRONCHITIS.—Sudden changes of the weather cause Bronchial troubles. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will give relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

Lucy—And you're going to marry that rich old fellow? Do you realize what you're doing? Molly—Certainly, coining the seniorage.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

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For Severe, Lingering Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bleeding from Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, in its early stages, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sovereign remedy. It not only cures the cough but also builds up the strength and flesh of those reduced below a healthy standard by "Wasting Diseases." Will not make fat folks more corpulent.

MR. WILEY.

B. F. WILEY, of Box Elder, Converse Co., Wyo., writes: "I had bronchitis for twenty years and over, and I could not work without coughing so hard as to take all my strength away. I took five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and give you my word and honor that I can do any work that there is to do on my 'ranch' without coughing. I have not taken any of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' for a year."

WHY NOT YOU?

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diseases are caused by impure or depleted blood. The blood ought to be pure and rich. It is made so by

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the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. Scrofula and Anæmia are overcome also, and Healthy Flesh is built up. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

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Mrs. Judge Peck

Dyspepsia

Mrs. Judge Peck Tells How She Was Cured

Sufferers from Dyspepsia should read the following letter from Mrs. H. M. Peck, wife of Judge Peck, a justice at Tracy, Cal., and a writer connected with the Associated Press:

"By a creep sense of gratitude for the great benefit I have received from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, I have been led to write the following statement for the benefit of sufferers who may be similarly afflicted. For 15 years I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia and

Heart Trouble.

Almost everything I ate would distress me. I tried different treatments and medicines, but failed to realize relief. Two years ago a friend prevailed upon me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle I noticed helped me, so I continued taking it. It did me so much good that my friends spoke of the improvement. I have received such great benefit from it that

Gladly Recommend it.

I now have an excellent appetite and nothing I eat ever distresses me. It also keeps up my flesh and strength. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla too much." MRS. H. M. PECK, Tracy, California. Get HOOD'S.

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Dr. Evory's California Catarrh Remedy. Trade Mark. The Great Cure for Catarrh, Deafness, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Headache, Fetid, Sickening Breath; Restores the Voice, Sense of Smell etc. Price 50c. all druggists or mail. A. P. EVORY & CO., Props., 362 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLIP SAVE AND SEND TO US

In the first year in which the Aermotor Co. did galvanizing it expended $50,000 in this work, and did not furnish galvanized goods for the entire year either. No extra charge was made for the goods into which this enormous sum was put.

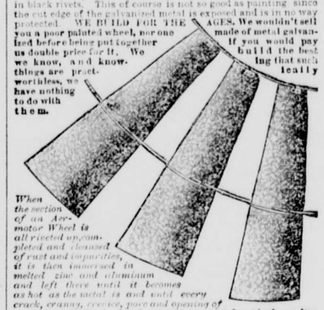
Are you curious to know why this lavish expenditure was made? Are you curious to know how the Aermotor Co. came to make bed rock, hard times prices long before hard times set in? The explanation is this: The Aermotor Co. foresaw that something better than painting was required and foresaw that hard times were coming.

THE AERMOTOR CO. FORESEES, IT LOOKS AHEAD, IT ANTICIPATES, IT KNOWS WHAT IS COMING, IT KNOWS WHAT SHOULD BE DONE, IT KNOWS IN ADVANCE WHAT IT SHOULD DO.

Because of this it has an enormous factory, and turns out an enormous quantity of goods, and *good goods*. The other fellow is a used-to-be, has been, or might have been, had he known, but he didn't know. It is all in the past. His business is in the gone by. Ours is in the present, the future. His consolation is found in the darkey's statement "It's better to be a has-been than a never was." After we have done and are doing a thing and it is known to be the only thing to do, certain little piping voices are heard saying: "We can do it if you will pay us enough money to do it."

We made the Steel Windmill business, made the model to which the best of our imitators can only hope to remotely approach and in their endeavor to approach it are still weakly experimenting at the expense of the user. Put to return to our enormous outlay for galvanizing. Why did we do it? The reason is this: WE BUILD THE BEST WE KNOW, REGARDLESS OF COST, and we believe we know better than anybody. We know that thin metal, exposed to the air, will not last unless galvanized, but if properly galvanized, will last scores of years. Barbed wire galvanized will last 20 years, and be practically as good as new. How long does it last painted? But the barbed wire is an eighth of an inch thick, while some of the steel used in the vanes of windmills is from a thirty-second to a sixty-fourth of an inch thick, and therefore would last only from a fourth to an eighth as long as the barbed wire, other things being equal, but they are not equal; the sheet metal has holes punched through it and is riveted to thicker and more rigid pieces.

The vibration of the thin parts at once cracks the paint around the rivets, and water at once gets in and rust quickly eats away the thin parts. Some have used galvanized metal and put in black rivets. This of course is not so good as painting since the cut edge of the galvanized metal is exposed and is in no way protected. WE BUILD FOR THE AGES. We wouldn't sell you a poor painted wheel, nor one made of metal galvanized before being put together. If you would pay us double price for it. We build the best we know, and knowing that such things are practically worthless, we have nothing to do with them.



When the section of an Aermotor Wheel is all riveted up, completed and cleansed of rust and impurities, it is then immersed in melted zinc and aluminum and left there until it becomes as hot as the metal is and until every crack, cranny, crevice, pore and opening of every sort is filled, closed up and saturated with the molten metal and the whole 24 pieces composing the section become soldered and welded together as one piece, that you have something that is strong, enduring and reliable. It is expensive to do, and small shops cannot afford to do it. We keep 40 tons of zinc and aluminum melted from one year's end to another, but we have business enough so that we can afford to do it.

One word about the nature of galvanizing. The silvery white coating which fills every pore and covers every portion of the Aermotor Wheel, Vane and Tower is zinc and aluminum when it is first put on, but which, after standing for a time, forms with the steel, a chemical combination or alloy which cannot be melted and is practically indestructible.

The 5th advertisement in this series will show a 4-Wheel Steel Truck, weighing 115 lbs., which will carry 2 tons, and of which we use 500 in the Aermotor Factory. It will be found almost indispensable on any farm or in any warehouse. For 2 copies of this advertisement, which is No. 4 in the series, and $2.50 cash, sent in immediately after the appearance of adv. No. 5, we will deliver f.o.b., Chicago, one of these Trucks or forward from branch houses, freight from Chicago added.

Where we can, we shall make liberal offers to accept copies of these advertisements in part payment for Windmills. If you have any thought of using a windmill this year write us at once, stating what you will need, whether Pumping or Geared, and if possible we will make you a liberal offer.

The Aermotor Co. proposes to distribute $500 CASH, IN PRIZES for the best essays written by the wife, son or daughter of a farmer or user of a windmill, answering the question, WHY SHOULD I USE AN AERMOTOR? For conditions of competition and amounts and numbers of prizes send for particulars to the Aermotor Co., Chicago, or to its branches, at San Francisco, Kansas City, Lincoln, Neb., Sioux City, Iowa, Minneapolis, Buffalo, or 65 Fifth Place, New York City. Pumping and Geared same price, All Steel, all Galvanized After Completion, delivered free on cars at Chicago and shipped to any one, anywhere, at the following prices:

8-ft. $25. 12-ft. $50. 16-ft. $125.

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Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy Gravel, and Diabetes, are cured by

HUNT'S REMEDY

THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE.

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cures Bright's Disease, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side.

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Female Weakness, and Excesses.

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cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

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ACTS AT ONCE on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action, and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DOCTOR Pardee's Remedy, THE GREAT CURE —FOR— INDIGESTION

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A Regulator of the Liver and Kidneys

A SPECIFIC FOR

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Neuralgia,

And all other Blood and Skin Diseases.

It is a positive cure for all those Painful Delicate Complaints and complicated troubles and Weaknesses common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

The effect is immediate and lasting. Two or three doses of DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY taken daily keeps the blood cool, the liver and kidneys active, and will entirely eradicate from the system all traces of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or any other form of blood disease.

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This remedy has been used in the hospitals throughout the old world for the past twenty-five years, as a specific for the above diseases, and it has and will cure when all other so-called remedies fail.

Send for pamphlet of testimonials from those who have been cured by its use. Druggists sell it at $1.00 per bottle. Try it and be convinced. For sale by

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LAND FOR SALE!

I will sell the best land in the vicinity of Vacaville and Winters at half the price that such fruit land has been sold at.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1894.

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One Year (post paid)	$4 00
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IN THE APPLE BLOOM.

Where no sunbeams with the shadow mingle,
Deep in cells where silence sleeps alone,
Root and fiber share the sudden tingle,
Stirring with a power beyond their own.

Swift the rugged stems throw on their covering,
Far in azure, trembling with delight,
Like a cloud—the apple blossoms hovering—
Lost from morning, drifting pink and white.

In the casks, then, where nor flash nor flicker
Ever lifts the long year's vaulted gloom,
Straightway beads and brims the golden liquor,
Feels the fragrance and divines the bloom.

Bubbles breaking from their dark and dreaming,
Boughs in blossom, roots beneath the sod,
Know their kinship, and alike, in seeming,
Serve the joyous footsteps of a god!

—Harriet P. Spofford in Harper's Bazar.

THE LAND SALE.

Ma got into a perfec' swivet to sell the lan. S' 'e, "George, now while the boom is ragin in Virginia, now is the time we may hope for a livin price for our splendid Spotsylvania corn lan's and magnificent medder bottoms. George," s' 'e, "stir your stumps and sell the lan."

S' I, "Ma, when the pinch comes, you ain't agoin to get your own consent to part with the old homesteed."

S' 'e, "George, now that the niggers are free, what is to keep down the bushes and briars? A lone, lorn widow woman, and one gray headed boy of fifty (you know you are fifty, George) can't manage all the lan and stock we've got. Sell the lan, George, and me and you will board at the Exchange hotel in Richmond, with the bong tong of Virginia, in style."

"Ma," s' I, "I don't b'leeve you'll part with your gums and gourds, not to live with Queen Victoria and eat oyshters three times a day. I think I know you better'n you know yourself."

Then ma got mad and cried and said I was "impident and sassy to her," and I'd oughter "carry out her views and uphold her."

Pa had never crossed her livin, nor no body else, so it ended in my postin down to Fredericksburg in the carryall and puttin the plantation, crops, stock, etc., into the hands of McKay, lan agent.

The town was alive with northern capitalists and visitors at that time. Some came to see about their dead, interred in the great Union cemetery there, it bein soon after the war was over. It was like the verse we used to say at school—

Many came to see the wonder,
To seek for gold and search for plunder,

and some few to cast in their lots with ours.

McKay told me of a couple that got off the train that day. Said the man was polite to his wife and gave Lame Bill a dollar.

A lan agent knows how to pick a gent' man right well, though not so well as an old Virginia house nigger. The one who used to tote the wood in for the parlor fire, hang your horse, or carry him to water, and bring your boots.

Thinks I, "I'll drive em out, and show the premises, while ma is in the notion."

So out I go with Mr. and Mrs. Sage, a nice couple, rich and unhealthy, wanting to try southern a'r.

There was a cheerful blaze on the parlor hearth. Ma b'leeves in a little blaze, all the year 'roun, though the weather was mighty mild. Injun summer.

Kesia, the cook, tossed us up a little hot dinner in no time, for we were hungry as an army of locusses after our drive. Briled ham an eggs, fried sassage and hoecakes, and whilst ma poured out the coffee and served cream and October peaches in the gilt saucers I studied her face.

To my astonishment she run on about the fashions—a thing she had took no stock in since pa died.

She wouldn't catch my eye, and I sorter mistrusted her, but carried Mr. Sage all over the plantation, and he was delighted.

"Just what he was in search of. He wanted everything as it stood. The colts, calves, hogs, fowls, 'hat, boots and all.' Thought he would put 'a new barn here,' and 'a hayhouse there,' and a vineyard and 'double the sheep in the medder.'"

Him and Mrs. Sage mapped it off like a picture by the time they were ready to leave next day.

Of course I drove them back to town, twenty miles o' rough roads, and mighty busy time o' year.

I and McKay made all the 'rangements for the transfer of the property, and I come on back home.

Still mistrustin o' ma I kep' cle'r o' the subject. We both shunned it, and durin the followin week I smoked a month's allowance of tobacco, and ma clicked and rattled her knittin needles as if life depended on her gettin that sock finished, and I'll be shot if she didn't knit the leg a yard long!

Byme-by McKay came drivin up in a fine double buggy, with Mr. Sage, to pay down the first installment.

When Cindy ushered 'em in ma dropped her long sock leg and her hands commenced to trimble.

It was a good sale. We were gettin all we asked, and a crackin price it was; for ma thought her dirt was a sight better'n other folks' dirt. Not a hitch—nowhar.

All of us set talkin as friendly as you please 'round the blaze on the hearth. Little black Joe on his own 'sponsibility han's 'roun a waiter of maiden blush apples, and Cindy, the house gal, not to be outdone, gits out ginger cakes and a foamin pitcher of sweet cider.

Ma set shakin and trimbly the whole endurin time.

Mr. Sage he set back in pa's old stuffet leather armcheer, with heels on the fender like comfort itself and diluted about the changes he'd mind to make.

"A hundred Southdown sheep" for the hill parster—an "grainin forty beeves;" "ten acres in turnips" and "ten in celery," and all such wild talk as city farmers indulge in.

Finally the pen was dipped and handed ma, but 'sted er takin it she clinched her hands together hard, and laughin a tremulous little pitiful laugh, s' 'e:

"Mr. Sage, do you know how high corn grows on this plantation?"

S' 'e, "No, mum."

"Then I'll tell"—holdin her hand a foot above the carpet—"exactly so high and no higher. Then the blades turn rusty and red and flop over like dog ears, and a little nubbin comes, the size of my finger.

Mr. Sage sorter smiled, for he had commented on the big cornstubs in the field. Ma gave another dry laugh, and s' 'e:

"Your sheep will all die. There ain't enough grass on the uplan's to parster a rabbit, and the medders are pizenous with chills and fevers, and we're subject to pneumonia and mumps and measles, and it's the worst kind of luck to move at your time of life, anyhow."

Mr. Sage says very gently:

"Madam, I respec' your feelin's," and they walked out on the porch.

Then ma bust out in the pitifullest sobbin and cryin, and she and me had it.

She blamed me, her only son, for wantin in her old age, to turn his ma "homeless and houseless, roofless and a'."

"My son," she says, "the a'r don't blow so sweet and pure over no other piece of God's earth, and things all so convenient to my hand. I could go to my places the darkest night that comes."

Though I'll swear you'd have to travel a mile to go the rounds of her flower garden greenhouse, dairy, weavin house, icehouse and all the fowlhouses and appurtenances. They were located far apart in old slavery days, to give occupation to the niggers, I suppose.

"And, oh, George, my two babies in the graveyard, and I'd picked out my own place by your pa's side. I'm like an old tree. I can't stand transplantin. Oh, son, to think of your doin such a cruel hearted thing in my old age!"

"But ma," I says, tryin to defen myself.

"And George, I don't know but it's wrong to go off and desert our niggers. The old ones that raised us and the young ones we raised. It's not their faults they are set free, and they mind their 'old miss' as well as ever they did (I always spiled 'em some), and it's only the triflin no 'count ones gone off to the Yankees, any way."

Seein I agreed with her, she went on. "There's old Villet with her rheumatiz, and Crazy Jane, who's harmless as a robin, and your pa's old dropsified butler, and Blind Jim boy, that used to drive the blooded Morgan horses when your pa came a-courtin me.

"Who'd physic 'em and scold 'em and see they don't starve? George! it would be a sin to desert 'em at their times of lives."

Women may be no great shakes at hard, soun reasonin, but ma's a very pretty talker indeed, and, by grabs, I felt sorter so myself and downright aggravated with McKay. What call had he to fly off like a potleg in such a sudden swivet to oust us from the property which had belonged to our generation ever since William the Conqueror, and for aught I know helped him to conquer it?

The honor and glory of settin up in a stiff starched collar at the Exchange hotel, hobnobbin with the Virginia legislatur', and the judges, and the bong tong would be but a poor compensation for my pack of houn's and brood horses, and the foxes and birds and things I was used to. I would be but a lone, lost boy, cast adrift, even if I did eat oyshters three times a day.

"Ain't there no way of gettin out of this trap?" says ma, wipin her eyes on the long sockleg.

"I b'leeve I'd die anywhere else."

"If we pay McKay his commission and persuade Mr. Sage to give out the notion," says I doubtfully.

"How much is the commission, George?" she asked eagerly.

"It amounts to $98.70, but"—

"George," she spoke quickly, "if you will step out to the stables for awhile I think I can compose my mind and solemnize my thoughts."

The colts came whinnyin to meet me, and rubbed their noses on my shoulder, the calves, the pigs, everything in the yard came at me in a body.

I got a hamper of nubbins and scattered 'em, and somethin kep' gettin in my eye, and I thought I would actually blow my blamed nose off; and the more I thought of McKay's officiousness the madder I got. But when I got back to the parlor it was quiet as a church, and there was ma out at the yard gate biddin the gent'men "far' well." Such was her haste to get them off and away.

My dear old mother! Her eyes shone bright as a young girl's—she smilin and lookin as pleased as if she'd been left a fortune.

Mr. Sage smiled, too, and bowed over her thin, wrinkled hand like a true hearted gent'man.

Ma had carried all her pints with Mr. Sage; then run and got the shotbag she had kep' her egg and chicken and butter money in for forty years. She paid McKay the commission, and begged and plead with him to go away and never come there on no such erran' again, so long as she was on top of God's earth.—Eva M. de Jarnette in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Labouchere's Opinion of Beaconsfield.

A famous scene in the house, with which Mr. Labouchere's name must go down to parliamentary history, is that which took place when the proposition was made for a memorial monument to Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Gladstone made a powerful speech amid general cheering, disclaiming any intention or necessity for considering the political character of Beaconsfield. "We are here," he said, "to place a wreath on the bier of a champion who has fallen among us."

The house was impressed by Mr. Gladstone's speech, and the applause had scarcely died away when Mr. Labouchere was on his feet. He was greeted with cries of "Agreed!" "Agreed!" coming cheerfully from a number of benches. But he pitched into Gladstone tooth and nail.

He was surprised, he said, that the Liberal leader should allow his generosity to outweigh all other feelings. For his own part he was willing to admit that Beaconsfield had great gifts, but he felt obliged to consider how they were applied. He did not think that England had any reason to be grateful for anything that Beaconsfield had done. It was impossible for him to separate the man from the minister, the statesman from statesmanship.—London Cor. New York World.

Cowboy Hospitality.

I never visited a house in the cowboy region and found locks on the doors. The room where I slept at the Brooks ranch had an outside door, but no lock. Our tents were left day after day, and although we occasionally knew that cowboys had stopped and helped themselves to food nothing else was taken. I was told that a man had not been arraigned for stealing in Natrona county in several years. I was riding with Brooks one day when we came to a sheep wagon. The herder was gone, but everything was lying about loose. Being hungry, Brooks made a fire, and we cooked a meal. While we were eating, the herder returned.

I expected trouble, but he simply expressed his regret that he had no butter and aided us to find several things that had escaped us. If you stop at a house to stay all night or eat a meal you are never expected to pay. A tramp who owned a horse could live magnificently in that country by traveling from house to house. When a cowboy is out of a job he travels about, finding free entertainment every where until he finds work. Settlements are few and far between, and the people are always glad to see visitors.—Cor. Topeka Capital.

A Big Dam Proposed.

Scientific men in Holland propose to close the Zuyder Zee by means of a dam that shall be constructed from the main land, on each side of the island of Wieringen. The idea is to drain this area, which will then be exceedingly valuable for agricultural purposes.

A STRANGE SCENE.

Terrible Midnight Vision of King Charles XI of Sweden.

A LEGION OF THE ROYAL CASTLE.

Ghastly Execution Witnessed by the King.—The Assassination of Gustavus III.

There is a legend attached to the royal castle of Stockholm which is very weird in its way, and which is often told by Scandinavians around the fire on winter evenings. It is the tale of a vision seen by King Charles XI—a vision which is supposed to have presaged the assassination of Gustavus III and the consequent decapitation of Count Ankerstrom, the assassin, and his associates. Thus runs the story: King Charles, in deep grief at the loss of his queen, whom he had passionately loved, was sitting in his apartment one night. In attendance were Count Brahe, his aid-de-camp, and the king's physician. The bereaved monarch had given no encouragement to conversation, and silence had reigned for some time, when the castle clock struck the hour of midnight. The king rose and expressed his wish to retire for the night. He asked what kind of a night it was, and the count went to the window and withdrew the curtains—and immediately stepped back in amazement. The royal castle in Stockholm is an immense pile of buildings surrounding a vast courtyard. The Swedish diet (parliament) is domiciled within the precincts of the castle, and when in session occupies now, as in King Charles' day, a great hall opposite to the royal apartments. From the long row of windows streamed a blaze of light. Parliament was not in session, and the illumination at this midnight hour was wholly unaccountable. The king commanded Count Brahe to summon the marshal of the castle to his presence. The old man came in a state of bewilderment and trepidation, and could of course give no explanation of the mystery. The king determined to ascertain the cause for himself, and, bidding the seneschal precede him with his lantern and keys, he crossed the deserted courtyard with his two attendants. Entering the vestibule of the diet hall, they became aware that the walls were hung with black cloth, entirely covering the faded tapestries. Awed and impressed, the party stood silent and undecided for awhile, a murmuring of many voices, evidently proceeding from the great hall, being faintly but distinctly audible. Deciding to solve the mystery at all hazards, the king commanded the seneschal to open the door forthwith. In mortal terror the old servant fell on his knees and implored his majesty to forego his determination, declaring his own inability to obey his king's command. Turning to the count, the king bade him open the door. "Your majesty can bear me witness," said Brahe, "that I have always done my duty in defense of my king and country. I fear no mortal foe, but I confess I have no courage to face those of another world, in whose awful presence we evidently stand."

The physician likewise showed his timidity or unwillingness, whereupon the king snatched the key from the hand of the seneschal, exclaiming, "I perceive that these things concern myself alone!" Without further hesitation he opened the door and crossed the threshold, his attendants following, in fear and trembling, but ashamed to desert their master.

A parliament was in full session, and the vast hall was crowded with people. None looked at or seemed to be aware of the king and his party as they entered. A noticeable thing was the unfamiliar garb of the members of the midnight parliament; it was not that of the period nor that of the past. The Swedish rigsdag, or diet, of that day consisted of a supreme council and president and the members of the four estates of the realm—the nobles, clergy, burghers and the peasants. As usual, the benches in the lower part of the hall were occupied by the peasant members; above them sat the burghers, the clergy and the members of the nobility, according to their degree. At the extreme upper end of the great apartment was a raised dais occupied by the supreme council, or court, and the president. In the center appeared a magnificent bier, upon which rested a corpse partly covered with a velvet mantle displaying the royal arms of the house of Vasa. A large open space intervened between the raised platform and the first benches of the nobility. In the midst stood a block, and the headsman leaning on his ax.

The murmuring had gradually died away into silence. An eager and horrible suspense was appearent in the faces of the assembly. Presently the president arose, a gigantic figure, but bent with age, and made a sign, whereupon a woeful procession of men, bareheaded and with manacled hands and attended by guards in strange uniforms, was seen issuing from a side door and approaching the scaffold. Another sign from the president, and the first man knelt down and was dispatched by the headsman. One after another came up and suffered his doom, deluging the floor with blood. The last, a man in middle life, was evidently the chief criminal. He lifted his hand in defiance at the judges and then laid it on the block. It was severed at once by a stroke of the ax. The head followed immediately and rolled in a strange manner up to where the king stood, seemingly bespattering his feet with blood. In amazement and horror the king exclaimed in a loud voice, "Merciful Lord, is this to be in my reign, or does it forbode the future?"

The response came from the aged chief and was repeated by the multitude, "Woe, woe, woe, to the blood of Vasa!" The words, though faint and distant, were distinctly heard. As the sounds died away the light faded and the figures grew dim and shadowy, and soon the whole vision vanished. The guest hall was empty and dark, save where the seneschal's lantern made the gloom visible. In the antechamber the worm eaten hangings appeared as usual. When the king reached his apartments, having sworn his attendants to secrecy, he commanded the physician to place on record the portentous scene which they had all witnessed that night. He then affixed his signature and seal. The attendants likewise signed the document, which is said still to exist among the secret archives of the Vasa family.

Jinks' Soft Snap.

Winks—I notice that your barber always talks to you in French. I did not know that you understood that language.

Jinks—Well, I don't, but you needn't tell him so.—New York Weekly.

Spring Military.

The weather secretary
Will please get out the way,
And now let February
March, so that April May.
—Detroit Free Press.

PATROL WAGON AS A CARRIAGE.

How a Funny Police Captain Rode Home From a Sociable.

Quite a good story was found drifting about the other day on the surface of life. It concerns Lieutenant Hayes of the police force, who was once a captain and located at the Desplaines street station. The captain was considered an excellent brother-in-law of the church, and one night he laid down the cares of office long enough to accompany his family and some friends to a church sociable. The night was not a pleasant one, and when the hour came for dispersing there was good reason for not wishing to walk through the streets. A rain was falling, and the wind was blowing. Carriages were most decidedly in order.

All through the festivities of the evening the captain had borne a master hand at entertainment. He had made jokes, and the jokes had been laughed at till the general impression of him was that Captain Hayes was a monstrously funny fellow. Of course a police captain on the West Side wields a good deal of power of one kind and another, and he doesn't have to exert himself as a common man would to achieve applause. Some philosopher once remarked, observing that all good Frenchmen were laughing at the bonmots of Napoleon, that "an emperor can be funny with a very little wit." In a modified way this was true of the captain. True, his jests had been merry, in a manner, but none of them possessed the humorous merit of his leave taking.

Just as the rest of the guests were grumbling about the door and dreading the plunge into darkness and rain Captain Hayes disappeared from the scene for a moment, ran down to the corner and tarried a moment at the patrol box.

Then he came back and gathered his flock about him. By the time all their wraps were adjusted there was a clatter of hoofs on the pavement, the startling peal of a gong, and there at the curb stood a patrol wagon.

Captain Hayes hustled his family and friends inside, climbed up behind them in regulation copper style, gave a word to the driver and vanished into the darkness.

"Taking them home from a church sociable in a patrol wagon!" exclaimed one matron, speechless thereafter at the captain's humor.

"Yes," said her husband, dutifully laughing at the captain's last joke. "That's the funniest thing he has done all the evening."

The captain still possesses a very fine sense of humor.—Chicago Herald.

Placing the Furniture.

Take an absolutely impassive face, draw the lines of the mouth upward, as in a laugh, and the effect is agreeable; draw the lines downward, as in grief, and they are most decidedly disagreeable.

Straight lines as well as curved lines produce the effect of solidity, durability and support. This is a constructive axiom, accepted from the earliest ages. On this principle wainscotings, doors and mantels are built in straight and curved lines. But it would be manifestly wrong to furnish a mantel with ornaments whose tops or proportions would give a rounding or straight effect unless you desire such a room to be stiff and prim.

The poplar tree, with its upshooting branches, forming down pointing angles, has a look of cheerfulness about it, while the willow with its drooping branches, forming up turning angles, produces quite an opposite effect and in all countries typifies mourning and sadness.

If, in the putting up of decorations, we see to it that lines from the tops of the different objects with which we are to decorate a mantel form angles pointing downward, then the effect produced will be cheerful. If the points of the article point upward, the effect will be opposite.—Upholsterer.

Children's Eating.

Some parents compel their children to eat against their will, as when they come to the breakfast table without an appetite, or have lost it in prospect of a visit or a ride, or for the sake of "eating their plates clean" in discouragement of wasteful habits. Unless we are thirsty we cannot drink the purest spring water without aversion, and as for eating when there is no appetite it is revolting, as any one may prove to himself by attempting to take a second meal in 20 minutes after having eaten a regular dinner. The appetite, the hunger, is excited by the presence of gastric juice about the stomach, but if there is no gastric juice there can be no hunger, no appetite, and to compel a child to swallow food when it is distasteful is an absurdity and a cruelty, in the opinion of Hall's Journal of Health.

Irish Home Rule.

It is time for plain speaking about the Irish situation. It is folly for Ireland or the friends of Ireland to delude themselves with false hopes of the triumph of home rule in the near future. The last hope vanished with Gladstone's retirement. The day of home rule for the Irish people is still a long way off. Lord Rosebery knows it. Mr. Gladstone knows it, and the knowledge was one of the principal causes of his resignation. The leaders of the Irish party, in their secret hearts, know it.—London Cor. New York Sun.

Abuse of Respectability.

Stuart—Why didn't you manifest a little patriotism by going to the polls and casting your vote?

Farrasee—Well, I understand that the respectable element stays at home on election day, and I dislike to do anything which might reflect on my respectability.—Raymond's Monthly.

A Cold Snap.

"So you went and proposed to her, in spite of my warnings?"

"Yep."

"And the result?"

"The answer I got was so chilling that I fell several degrees in my own estimation."—Indianapolis Journal.

An Alarming Discovery.

Little Visitor—You said Mrs. Slimdiet's dog had five dear little puppies, but I don't see but one. Where are the others?

Little Hostess (who boards)—I'm sure I don't know. They was all here yesterday. Dear me! We had potpie for dinner.—Good News.

Notes of Birds.

The sportive notes of birds are characterized in many books of natural history. We copy a few: Tiou! Tiou! Tiou! Spa! Squa! Tio! Tio! Tio tix! Coutio! Coutio! Tzu, tzu, tzu! Dzorre, dzorre, dzorre! Tzatu, tzatu! Quia, quia, quia! Zozozozo! Hezezezezezez! Kigaigaigaigaigai!—Troy Times.

SHUT-IN SOCIETY.

A Unique and also Very Helpful Organization for Invalids.

WORK DONE BY UNFORTUNATES.

Letters Written From One Invalid to Another Which Resulted in Fast Friendship.

Fifteen years ago Miss Jennie M. Drinkwater, now Mrs. Conklin, of Madison, N. J., was shut in her room by a long and serious illness. Time hung heavily on her hands, and she conceived an idea so simple, and yet so obviously full of common sense, that the wonder is that some one had not thought of it long before. She entered into a correspondence with another invalid personally unknown to her, in order that they might be mutually cheered and entertained. This was the origin of that remarkable organization of invalids known as the Shut-In society, which has a membership of many thousands in every country of the civilized world.

The correspondence so modestly begun proved so pleasant that it was extended to other invalids, until in 1884 the correspondents organized themselves into the Shut-In society, and the next year the society was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, with Mrs. Conklin as president. Of course the primary qualification for admission is illness. "To be a sufferer shut in from the outside world constitutes one a proper candidate for membership in this society," says the constitution. But there is a character qualification also, and all applicants for membership must "send with their application, if possible, the name of their pastor or their physician, or of some associate member of the society, as an introduction."

The associate members are not invalids, but "being in tender sympathy with the suffering, volunteer in this ministry of love." Each associate member volunteers to correspond with members in a certain assigned district and is expected to subscribe at least one dollar a year.

The society is managed by an advisory board composed of associate members. As might naturally be expected, the society is largely composed of women. There is a man's department, however, under the direction of Mr. Will S. Mather, of Chicago. There is a flourishing children's department, the members of which are popularly known as the "sunshine makers." It is under the direction of Miss G. L. Lewis, of Boston, and Miss Josie A. Jones and Miss Abbie A. Miller, of Dorchester, Mass.

There is also a department of children associate members, which have formed themselves into a band called the Little Cup Bearers to the King. It is composed of boys and girls from six to nineteen years of age, who pledge themselves to carry sympathy and comfort to some little sufferer. It is found that children enter into this work with great enthusiasm, and the little cup bearers have helped many a poor and weary sufferer to become a sunshine maker.

Another department of the society is the wheelchair committee, of which Miss C. O. Ross, of Newark, N. J., is the active manager. Its object is to alleviate the condition of the shut in members by furnishing them, when possible, with a wheel chair. When a wheelchair invalid dies, a little silver plate is fastened on the back of the chair inscribed, "To the memory of ———," and it is sent back to the committee, to be used by some other member. The King's Daughters are interested in the wheelchair work, and in fact a number of circles of King's Daughters have been formed among members of the Shut-In society. Many of the members themselves work for the wheelchair committee.

The library of the society is one of its important features. Books, magazines and papers are freely sent to invalids in every state in the Union, as well as to many foreign countries. In Philadelphia a Pass-It-Along club has been formed, which circulates periodicals among invalids. The Open Window is the name of the excellent monthly publication issued by the society.

It is an interesting fact that a missionary spirit has been developed in this society, although its members might well be excused if they thought only of themselves. There is an "Invalid's auxiliary," which is now supporting a native nurse in the Margaret Williamson hospital at Shanghai, China, and is also raising a fund to endow a bed in the same hospital, to be known as the "Shut-In society's bed." Another branch of missionary work done by the society is the writing of letters to prisoners. About 1,700 letters have been sent to Sing Sing alone. They are sent unaddressed to the chaplain, who addresses them personally to the convicts. The name and address of the writer are not, however, given to the convict. It is the testimony of the chaplain that these letters have done much good.

The letters written by invalids to other invalids have resulted in many warm friendships, and the term "letter friend" has become a recognized phrase in the society. The organization of the society has brought out the fact that a surprisingly large number of invalids have been "shut in" for a long term of years, many for twenty-five or thirty years. One member of the society, who died last year, had been confined to her bed for sixty years.

The condition of such long term patients is apt to become very desolate, as their early friends die or drop away and they are made to feel that they are a burden on those who are charged with their care. To such invalids the society comes as a blessed boon, for it not only puts them in direct communication with many fellow sufferers and sympathetic friends, but the various interests of the society give them something to think of, and thus break the dreary monotony of their lives.

One of the best known members of the society is Miss Jennie Casseday, of Louisville, who has been confined to her room for twenty-five years. She has acquired a widespread reputation as the founder and national president of the Flower mission.—New York Tribune.

A Trifle.

Agnes (fluttering)—Oh, is that you, my lord?

His Lordship—Yes. You seemed very much frightened.

Agnes (nervously trying to control herself)—Yes; I get frightened at the least little things of late!

And that is why his nibletts didn't pop.—New York World.

Very Strange.

Mrs. Park Rowe—I hear your husband is home sick.

Mrs. Juggerly—Why, he isn't exactly sick, but I think it's overwork, for he certainly does act strangely. Today, for instance, a circus parade passed the house, and he wanted to know if it was real.—Brooklyn Life.

GHOSTS AT HAMPTON COURT.

The Apparitions Still Startle the Inhabitants of the Place.

The ghosts at Hampton Court palace still are said to frighten the inhabitants and officials of the place, and even visitors, it is declared, are not exempt, several of them having terminated their visits abruptly owing to the noises they have heard. A resident in the palace sends to the London Graphic an account of an apparition seen by an attendant in the gardens, who was sitting on a bench waiting for the inspector to pass on his rounds at night, when suddenly he felt a hand laid upon his face, and looking up saw a tall, pale lady dressed in gray. He sprang up at once, but she vanished before his eyes, and the shock caused by the apparition was so great that he had to resign his post. He became so nervous that he was absolutely afraid to remain in the gardens at night.

Nor are the ghosts confined to the gardens, for a few nights ago two of the maid servants, fancying they smelled something burning, went down one of the staircases in the middle of the night and met a tall, pale lady with "a reflected light on her face" and dressed in black. She, too, vanished through one of the queen's gates, though the door itself was shut, and no footsteps could be heard. Other servants in the palace have been visited by these royal ghosts. One servant declares that she felt something come and touch her face in the dark when she was asleep in bed, and another maid sleeping in the next room called out to her to "leave off walking about her room," as she heard footsteps moving about. Several visitors to the palace have noticed extraordinary noises in a particular room, and only a few months ago two ladies were standing talking near this room at about 11:30 one night when they heard a loud crash and saw a brilliant light flash through the room, a sight which they could not account for in any way. The Graphic's informant is positive that no practical joker is the author of the disturbances, as has been suggested in some quarters.

Peculiarities In Massage.

Light friction of a part reduces surface temperature. In 10 experiments on healthy adults, whose armpit temperature on both sides was equal, and whose free surface temperature on the surface of both forearms was before massage 88 degrees F. or more, it was found, on subjecting the left forearm to gentle upward friction, that while the temperature in both armpits and in the untouched free surface of the opposite limb remained constant, the temperature of the left forearm fell in all cases more than two degrees and in three cases nearly four degrees.

After firm friction, rolling, squeezing and kneading of the skin of the limb in all cases, the free cutaneous temperature rose to 95 degrees, but the armpit temperature remained the same on both sides, while in seven cases an interesting phenomenon was noticed on the opposite side—viz, the right limb sensibly perspired and the free surface temperature of the untouched forearm fell to 84 degrees during the time that the firm friction of the left limb was in progress. In regard to light friction it has been impossible to detect any effect on the patient's sense of locality or on the temperature sense. After firm friction of a part for five minutes comes a decided increase of the sense of touch, and the sense of locality has in most instances been apparently improved.—New York Ledger.

The Pope Joan Legend.

In spite of the learned historian by whom the story has been refuted, there is still a widespread popular belief that there existed in the middle ages a female pope. Pope Joan, as she is called, has even given her name to a game of cards, which is mentioned in Sheridan's "School For Scandal."

The tradition with regard to the female pope has been traced back to the eleventh century, but she is said to have lived much earlier, her pontificate having taken place in the ninth century and having lasted for more than two years. The name she is alleged to have assumed is John VII. At the last meeting of the Academy of Inscriptions in Paris, M. Muntz dealt another blow at a story which Gibbon, who cannot be suspected of Catholic prejudices, considered had been "annihilated" by two Protestant critics, Blondel and Bayle.

M. Muntz characterizes the legend as a vulgar fable invented in the middle ages. Never, he declares, after a careful study of the question, has a woman worn the tiara, and moreover there was no interregnum at the period when the pretended John VII governed the church.—London News.

The Kola Nut as a Stimulant.

Half a kola nut will, says Mr. C. F. Scott Elliott, in his report on the botany of Sierra Leone, enable a man to go without food and support great fatigue for 24 hours or more. It is an excellent nerve tonic, and is especially good for keeping the brain clear and active at night. It prevents sleep, however, almost too thoroughly, and should not be taken less than four hours before bedtime. It is said to remove immediately and thoroughly the unsteadiness and stupidity due to drunkenness. It grows freely everywhere, thrives wherever planted, seems to require no special condition of soil and yields at the rate of £800 per acre. Another property attributed to this nut is that of rapidly clearing foul water and improving beer.—Invention.

Poisonous Saliva.

The saliva of dogs and cats is especially rich in bacteria, that of the latter containing a form which is seldom observed and so fatal that rabbits and guinea pigs inoculated with it die in 24 hours. The dog's saliva contains an even greater number of bacteria plus occasional eggs of intestinal worms and so on. Those fond and loving women who are prone to waste their caresses upon lapdogs will be interested in this item.

A VEILED WOMAN.

A Mysterious Stranger Visits the Prison at Sing Sing.

WATCHES THE PASSING PRISONERS.

She Sees all the Uniformed Prisoners in Their Lock Step March, but no one Knows Her Name.

Sing Sing prison has a mysterious woman visitor, but that is not remarkable, because seven-eighths of the visitors to the convicts there are women. They all have burdens of sorrow to bear, but rarely of their own making, and they come and go, year in and year out, to see loved ones whom the world does not love and has put behind bars. The gray prison walls hold all that is dear in life to these mothers, wives, sweethearts and sisters.

Many a romance brought to a tragic climax by the merciless hand of the law is suggested by these untiring visitors. Even the ubiquitous hackmen who infest the Sing Sing railway station seem to appreciate this, for when these unhappy ones alight from the trains and look uneasily and self consciously about the drivers realize intuitively the nature of their errand and treat them with a deference rarely met with in their class. They approach respectfully, and in subdued tones say kindly, "To the prison, madam?" or, "Right this way to the prison."

About one visitor only is there any mystery. Others give their names and go to see some convict who is known to the keepers. This one goes veiled, and no one knows who it is she goes to see.

A tall, lithe, graceful woman, attired all in black and wearing a heavy black veil, occupied the seat in a car directly in front of and opposite that occupied by a World reporter one Saturday recently.

She was uneasy and restless, though not obstrusively so. She carried herself with the fine reserve of a woman of breeding accustomed to do just such things. Sometimes she would look anxiously about the car, as if in fear of being recognized, though with her veil recognition, even by an intimate friend, would clearly have been impossible.

An old time hackman at the Sing Sing station approached her as she alighted. She got into his ramshackle conveyance as if she had been in it before, and it rattled up the hill and over the stony road along the bluff to the prison a few hundred yards in advance of the equally noisy conveyance of The World man.

It was the hour at which the convicts, having finished their evening meal in the great feeding hall—it would raise the ghost of Brillat Savarin to call it a dining room—march in lockstep to their cells in long single files. They come through the stone flagged prison yard with a steady, machinelike shuffle of their heavy prison shoes. Keepers stand about with heavy sticks in their hands.

Near the entrance to the long granite building containing the tiers of cells are two great open boxes of bread. Each striped miserable reaches out and takes a piece with his left hand as he passes. Slung on the right arm of each is an iron slop pail, on which is painted the prisoner's number. The shuffle of the slowly moving line continues for perhaps 20 minutes, at the end of which time each of the 1,300 has, with his supper in one hand and his slop pail in the other, been locked in his cell.

The woman had been shown to the yard and stood, a keeper by her side, under the portico of the inhospitable looking hospital building. The long lines of convicts marched toward her and turned not 10 feet from where she stood and marched past the breadbox into the building. She supported herself with one daintily gloved hand against the stone wall, and leaning forward in an attitude of eager interest faced down the approaching line.

She tapped the pavement impatiently from time to time with the toe of her neat boot.

Some one in that long line riveted her attention, but there were hundreds there, and the veil prevented any one from seeing which striped one it was.

The prisoners all turned away their heads as they passed the woman. Was it a prison rule that prompted this, or a sense of shame that has survived hardening crime? Not one did otherwise. Many faces flushed, and if any one in that line recognized the trim figure and graceful pose of the strange woman he could never be detected by the flush, for flushed faces were too numerous.

When the last man of the last line, a negro on crutches, who killed a policeman on Wall street, had disappeared in the door, the woman was escorted out by the keeper. She thanked Principal Keeper Connaughton for his courtesy, which, to all visitors, men and women, is always the same. Her voice was pleasant, and there were no tears indicated in it. Her manner indicated nothing in particular, and certainly not grief. She was driven away to the station and returned to New York.

This woman's visits occur once every two months. Sometimes the interval between them is longer, and sometimes, but seldom, she misses one.

She has been coming for nearly three years, and her visits are always at the same hour. She sees all the prisoners in their lockstep march, and no one connected with the prison knows her name. No one in the prison has ever seen her face.

There are two ways of accounting for the periodical visits of this mysterious unknown. She either loves or hates, with a greater love or a greater hate than ordinary, some one of the Sing Sing convicts. Perhaps it is love that impels her to remain veiled and thus to spare the object of her affections humiliation and shame. Unrequited love perhaps leads her to conceal her face. Possibly her hate of some one in that long line of erring men derives a certain pleasure from the sight of him in the moment of his disgrace.

Who can tell why she hides her face? Is it because of love or hate?—New York World.

The "De" and the "Van."

In Britain the presence or absence of the prefix de never was a criterion of nobility, and in early times it was not such in France. Even in later times many of the noblest families of that kingdom never used it. Louis XIV, however, in 1699 forbade the use of the prefix to all who were not noble by race.

In Holland van or vander is no sign of nobility. Dr. Burnett deprecates in strong terms the frequent practice in modern times of prefixing De to certain surnames, and the extensive introduction of that particle, from mistaken motives, into peerage titles. He might, on similar grounds, have condemned the affectation of spelling certain names with ff, which is of course only a form of the capital.—Scottish Review.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
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The postal authorities are discussing the momentous question: Is the report of the Breckinridge-Pollard suit too obscene to be sent through the mails? We think it is, and the railroads should refuse to carry Breckinridge for the same reason.—Post.

The Ogden Press says that the Pullman Palace Car Co. have issued a circular about the number of years their conductors and porters have served them, and in the future all conductors who have served five years will receive a gold band to wear on his coat, and every five years after that he will receive on; and after ten years the company will furnish him two suits a year in appreciation of his faithful services. The porters will be served the same, except that they will receive a silver card. The object is to show the company's appreciation of faithful duty and to enable the people to distinguish the old employes from the new.

The Louisville Courier-Journal in an editorial of May 6th declares that Breckinridge should be beaten for renomination. The paper says: "The situation in Ashland district is unprecedented and makes it imperative that every journal which has the good of the party at heart, which cherishes the honor of its State and which appreciates its obligation to society, shall protest with all its power against the re-election to Congress of Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge. We do not underrate what he has done for his party and the cause of tariff reform in the past. But if his ability for future usefulness were not destroyed by the miserable scandal which has darkened his name the party could not afford to accept his services at the price it would be forced to pay. It is idle to attempt to obscure the issue with sophistical distinction between Colonel Breckinridge's public and private life. It has gone far beyond the possibility of that. The question simply is do the people of Kentucky propose to send as a representative to Congress the man whom Colonel Breckinridge confessed himself to be in his testimony before a Washington jury? It is a question which transcends the limits of the Ashland district of Kentucky itself. It is a question which the people of the entire nation are deeply interested in. The part of his speech yesterday devoted to the scandal in which he figured were better passed over in pity. It is a strange exhibition of marvelous effrontery, wretched taste and mentally and morally oblique casuistry."

The day before the recent battle in the Third Ohio district, the Boston Traveller had an editorial article upon it, as follows: "The surface issue is the election of the congressman in the Third Ohio district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Houk. The return of a Democratic or Republican representative to the present congress is of trivial concern in itself, but greatly important and significant as a typical exhibit of the judgment of the nation upon the Democratic policy and programme. In this Ohio district the issue is confessedly drawn with the utmost sharpness and clearness. The contest turns distinctly and solely on the tariff, or more precisely, on the Wilson bill programme. In all the documents that have been sent out by the Democratic campaign committee, as a correspondent of the World remarks, the arguments have been for the Wilson bill as it came from the house, income tax and all, with the general deprecation of the senate's delay in making it a law. Rarely, if ever, has a campaign been fought out on both sides with such freedom from personalities and such insistence upon a single issue."

While it has been a Democratic district generally, McKinley carried it by 536 votes last fall, and it seemed to be confidently claimed that there would be even a still more pronounced change in favor of the Republicans. The outcome, however, has been a bitter disappointment to the noisy shouters against tariff revision. Probably the most noteworthy feature of the great victory of Mr. Sorg, the successful candidate of the Democracy, is that he is identified with the manufacturing interests of his district in the closest and most practical way, having earned his first dollar as a journeyman iron-moulder. He has ever been in constant touch with the workingmen and employes, and made a frank and open canvass before the people as an advocate of tariff reform. Truly it was a significant contest.—Los Angeles Times.

DREAMING.

The cooling fingers of the twilight lay
A balm upon the fevered ebb of day,
And, languor lulled by dream winged spirits in their flight
Between the half uncertain hours of dark and light,
I dream of thee.

Trilled through the silvery sphere of fading day,
A late bird homeward winga its wearied way;
And, through the wide tranquillity of upper sea
Attunes his vesper note of faroff minstrelsy
To songs of thee.

Far from the west the sentinel of light
Lets the dead altars of approaching night
Aflame, and paints the ambient skies with mystic gold,
Whose liquid light reflects the happiness of old
Of me with thee.

The sky, the air, the sea, the earth, its flowers,
Lie steeped in magic of the moonlit showers,
And I? Far out beyond the waves, where sky meets sea,
From star to star across the night's tranquillity,
I come to thee.

The evening winds, distilled from fragrant flowers,
Pour out their incense on the dew wrapt hours,
And on the still, sweet harmony of sky and sea
I stray a little space into infinity
To dwell with thee.

Thus when the fingers of the twilight gray
Pour balm upon the ebbing tides of day,
I, languor lulled by dream winged spirits in their flight
Between the half uncertain hours of dark and light,
Can live with thee.

—Amy Seville Wolff.

Kilgore's Objections.

A single phrase has made Colonel Kilgore a national character. Very early in his congressional career he began to say, "I object." He has kept this up at every session of congress with serene consistency. A small man, a nervous man or a bad tempered man could never have made a success of such a policy. He would have been run over in some way. But Colonel Kilgore's "I object," uttered with dignity and with deliberation and backed by such an impressive personality, has won its way. It has stopped hundreds of little bills; it has sent many a disappointed member to the cloakroom fuming and swearing. And yet the big man, who is always good humored and who smiles on slight provocation, is a popular member of congress. There is everything in the way that "I object" is said. The tone can carry malice or anger or honest opposition. Colonel Kilgore says "I object" with such utter disregard of personal considerations and with such unfailing regularity that he has disarmed the resentment which usually falls upon objectors.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Smelling Out Bank Bills.

If a bill must be sent in a letter, the safest plan is to roll it tightly into the shape of a lamplighter and lay it in the fold of the sheet inclosed. Arranged in that fashion, the fact that it is money cannot well be distinguished by the "feel." A thread, with a knot at the end, will not be so likely to fetch a telltale fragment of the fiber paper when drawn by means of a needle through the envelope, and the smell of it will be less perceptible. So peculiar is the effluvium belonging to bank or treasury notes that experts at the bureau of engraving say that they can distinguish them when sealed in envelopes by the nose every time. A thief once showed to government detectives who had caught him that he could pick out, while blindfolded, from a pile of 400 letters every one of seven which contained paper cash merely by scent.—Washington Star.

Tollemache's Consideration.

Of the late Lord Tollemache's consideration for others an amusing instance has been related by his brother. One day, at Peckforton, he came down earlier than was his wont and happened to look into the drawing room. He found the room "not done" and littered with brushes and dusters. Extremely displeased he rang the bell impetuously, and the inculpated housemaid was summoned, but when she appeared, instead of administering the intended rebuke, he apologized to her for coming into the room so early, and was so full of excuses for his untimely visit that she said at last, "Pray, don't mention it, my lord."—London Tit-Bits.

Malta Drinking Water.

"The best water I ever drank," writes a correspondent, "was at Malta, where it is collected on the flat roofs, which are most carefully cleaned preparatory to the heavy fall of rain which takes place when the weather breaks the first or second week in September. Every house has below it an immense tank, often of the same area as the house, and about 12 feet deep, and into this pours the beautiful fresh water, which comes up cool and sparkling when wanted."

Scared Enough to Dye.

"See here," said the man who had married a widow, "hasn't your hair turned gray rather suddenly since we were wed?"

"Oh," said she, "that's from fright. I was so scared when you proposed to me, don't you know!"—Indianapolis Journal.

The strongest animals in the world are those that live on a vegetable diet, say the vegetarians. The lion is ferocious rather than strong. The bull, horse, reindeer, elephant and antelope, all conspicuous for strength and endurance, choose a vegetable diet.

When you speak of bees, designate the kind referred to. There are 4,500 species popularly known as "wild bees," 3,200 being natives of the Americas. Britain has 70 species of bees and 16 of wasps. Of the latter there are 170 species known to entomologists.

In the Vatican library there is a treatise on dragons, a manuscript in a single roll 300 feet long and a foot wide, the material of which is said to be the "tanned gut of a great dragon."

A woman wearing stays as loosely as is possible for such articles to be worn exerts a pressure of 40 pounds on the organs which they compress. Such figures in cold print are startling.

GENESIS OF THE STEAMBOAT.

Ancient Craft That Foreshadowed the Modern Greyhounds of the Sea.

The first steamboat was built by Dennis Papin, who navigated it safely down the Fulda as long ago as 1707. Unfortunately this pioneer craft was destroyed by jealous sailors, and even the very memory of it was lost for three-quarters of a century. In 1775 Perrier, another Frenchman, built an experimental steam vessel at Paris. Eight years later, in 1783, Jouffroy took up the idea that had been evolved by Papin and Perrier and built a steamer, which did good service for some time on the Saone.

The first American to attempt to apply steam to navigation was John Fitch, a Connecticut mechanic, who made his initial experiments in the year 1785. To what extent Fitch was indebted to the three illustrious French inventors named above we are not informed, but that his models were original there is not the least doubt. In the first he employed a large pipe kettle for generating the steam, the motive power being side paddles worked after the fashion of oars on a common rowboat. In the second Fitch craft the same mode of propulsion was adopted with the exception that the paddles were made to imitate a revolving wheel and were fixed to the stern—clearly foreshadowing the present sternwheeler.

This last mentioned boat was the first American steam vessel that can be pronounced a success. It made its first trip to Burlington in July, 1788. But, after all, it was not until after the opening of the present century that steam navigation started into actual life. In 1807 Robert Fulton (who every school child knows was an American), in conjunction with one Robert R. Livingston, built the Clermont, and established a regular packet service between New York and Albany.

The success of this undertaking was so satisfactory that four new boats were built before the end of 1811, at least two of them being designed for service in other rivers.—St. Louis Republic.

The Man In the Iron Mask.

A letter to Louvois by Louis XIV, written in cipher, has been long in the archives of the ministry of war and has at length been deciphered. In it the king orders Louvois to arrest General de Burlonde for having raised the siege of Conti without permission, to send him to Pignerol and to conceal his features under a loup, or black velvet mask. The order was executed, and the presumption is therefore violent that the "Man In the Iron Mask"—it was a black velvet one with iron springs—was General de Burlonde. The story tallies with the known fact that the prisoner made repeated attempts to communicate his name to soldiers; that he was treated with respect by his military jailers, and that Louis XV, who knew the truth of the whole affair, declared it to be a matter of no importance. The difficulty is to discover the king's motive for such a precaution, but he may have feared discontent among his great officers or the soldiery. It must, however, be possible to discover from the lists in the war office whether General de Burlonde was recorded as "missing" or "dead" about the right time.—Saturday Review.

Tricks In All Trades.

The young doctor was sitting in his consultation room chatting with a friend when some one entered the outer office. He stepped out, and the friend heard him say:

"Pray take a seat. I'll be at liberty in a few minutes."

Then he came back into the consultation room and closed the door after him.

"I'll skip," said the friend.

"Not for the world. Sit down," said the doctor.

"But you have a patient waiting."

"Well, it's a woman. Let her wait about 15 minutes."

"You may lose her business."

"On the contrary, I'll get it regularly. I always make them wait."

"Why?"

"To give the impression of a rush of business. It is the only way to keep a woman. If she thought I wasn't rushed to death, she'd lose confidence in me and go somewhere else."—Chicago Record.

A Cabman's Revenge.

A good story is told of a stipendiary magistrate in a Yorkshire town, not given to err on the side of leniency, who heavily fined a cabman for fast driving. A few days after the magistrate, detained rather longer than usual in the court, was hurrying along to catch his train when, seeing an empty cab handy, he hailed the driver and directed him to proceed to the station, telling him that he was pressed for time. The driver, however, heedless of the hint, kept to a gentle trot. "I say, I say, my man," exclaimed the fare, with his head out of the window, "drive faster than this!" "It can't be done, sir," replied the driver. "Ye see, if we drives faster we're had up afore the 'beak,' and we gets fined, so we has to be careful." He did not alter his pace, and neither did the "beak" catch his train.—London Tit-Bits.

Women Usurers.

Women are, as we know, invading most trades and professions, but it is interesting, says the London Lady, and not a little startling to learn that they have even taken to the doubtful one of usury. "You would hardly credit," said a well known solicitor recently, "what a huge number of women money lenders there are about." Many of them have small private connections only, obliging feminine friends or acquaintances pressed for the amount of some dressmaker's or milliner's bill with temporary loans at interest. But there are others who go in for it extensively—advertise, and, in fact, make quite a handsome income out of it.

The Nurse's Business.

The Caller—Do the children mind you when the mother is out?

The Nurse—I don't require any minding, ma'am. I was not hired for them to mind me, but for me to mind them.—New York Press.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

I SHALL NOT DIE FOR THEE.

For thee I shall not die,
Woman high of fame and name;
Foolish men thou mayest slay,
I and they are not the same.

Why should I expire
For the fire of an eye,
Slender waist or swanlike limb?
Is't for them that I should die?

The round breasts, the fresh skin,
Cheeks crimson, hair so long and rich:
Indeed, indeed, I shall not die,
Please God, not I, for any such.

The golden hair, the forehead thin,
The chaste mien, the gracious ease,
The rounded heel, the languid tone—
Fools alone find death from these.

Thy sharp wit, thy perfect calm,
Thy thin palm, like the sea foam;
Thy white neck, thy blue eye,
I shall not die for these alone.

Woman, graceful as the swan,
A wise man did nurture me;
Little palm, white neck, bright eye,
I shall not die for ye.

—Douglas Hyde in London Sun.

An Old Family.

Several years ago there was an old family in Pennsylvania named Roth. Indeed the long line of Roths was about all the family had to show by way of distinction, and so much did they make of the long branches of the family tree and the Niagara of blue blood that had in centuries past coursed through their veins that people of the more recent generations really began to think these Roths were of some account.

One evening there happened to be a party in the little town of M——, and beside the great Roth family the guests numbered among others young Dr. Sharp. He was a popular and rising physician and considered by matchmaking mammas a particularly desirable catch.

Mrs. Roth had four marriageable daughters, so at the first favorable opportunity she cornered the young doctor and sought to impress upon him the importance of her wonderful family.

"Why, doctor," she said, "we all came over on the Mayflower, so I know you will not think me bold in asserting that the Roths are really one of the first families."

"Pardon me," replied the young physician, "but I have no hesitation in saying that your family enjoys even a greater distinction."

"Oh, doctor," gushed the old woman, giving herself a congratulatory hug on her coming triumph. "Indeed you flatter us."

"Not at all," he replied, "for I know you are the first family."

"Who told you that, dear doctor?"

"The Bible," he replied reverently, "for it says the Lord was Roth."—Boston Budget.

Count D'Orsay and Lady Holland.

A story going the rounds is one told of the famous Count d'Orsay. On the occasion of his first visit to England, while he was very young, very handsome and not easily disconcerted, he chanced to be seated at dinner next to the brilliant and singular Lady Holland.

That remarkable and many sided woman was in, as it happened, one of her imperious humors, and her young neighbor soon felt its weight. She dropped her napkin. The count picked it up gallantly. Then her fan, then her fork, then her glass, and as often her neighbor stooped and restored the lost article. At last, however, the patience of the youth gave way, and on her dropping her napkin again he turned and called one of the footmen behind him. "Put my plate on the floor," said he. "I will finish my dinner there. It will be so much more convenient to my Lady Holland."—New York Times.

Growth of the Human Heart.

Dr. Benecke of Marburg has made known his observations on the growth of the human heart, the fact appearing that the increase is greatest and most rapid during the first and second years of life, its bulk at the end of the second year being exactly double what it originally was. Between the second and seventh years it is again doubled in size. A slower rate of growth then sets in and continues during the period of maturity of other portions of the body. After the fifteenth year up to the fiftieth the annual growth of the heart is about .061 of a cubic inch, the increase ceasing about the fiftieth year.—Leisure Moments.

Royal Pin Money.

The Princess of Wales' long retirement has enabled her to save much of her pin money—£10,000 a year—and bring it up to a comfortable amount. In the past Alexandra has had plenty to do with that allowance, dressing herself most elegantly, her daughters very much less so, and fitting out the boys. Times have changed, her children have an annual income of £36,000 to divide among themselves, and the princess has lived aloof from London society since the death of her eldest son, thereby incurring but little expense for dress.—New York Advertiser.

"Neither is a dictionary a bad book to read," says Emerson in his essay on books. "There is no cant in it, no excess of explanation, and it is full of suggestion—the raw material of possible poems and histories. Nothing is wanting but a little shuffling, sorting, ligature and cartilage."

German papers give detailed descriptions of six statues recently unearthed in a crypt under the sacristy of the "Peter-Paul Kirche" at Liegnitz, in Silesia. The statues, which are all connected with one another, are supposed to represent apostles, and to date from the twelfth century.

Queen Victoria's "Jubilee Book," the volume containing the jubilee speeches and addresses, is 18 inches thick, has leaves 2 by 3 feet and weighs 63 pounds.

An advertiser in a New York daily a few days ago offered a reward for the return of two sets of teeth and no questions asked.

Method is like packing things in a box; a good packer will get in half as much again as a bad one.—Cecil.

The Common Snake.

The common snake is found throughout Europe (save in Ireland, the Orkneys, Hebrides, Shetland islands and Iceland), extending northward in Scandinavia to 65 degs. It abounds in Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica, and occurs, though rarely, in Algiers, but not thence eastward in Africa. It is found in Persia and western Siberia, and Asia as far Lake Baikal, and in the Alps at an altitude of 6,000 feet.—Quarterly Review.

AN OCEAN TRAGEDY.

THE TERRIBLE FATE WHICH BEFEL THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

A Contest Between Angry Waters and a Bucket Line, In Which the Latter Lost. A Cowardly Engineer—A Bird Guided the Ellen to the Rescue.

And who that remembers can hear without a thrill the name of the steamship Central America, which sank in a great storm on Sept. 12, 1857, with most of her officers and crew, nearly 400 passengers and $1,800,000 in gold?

The Central America was crowded with treasure laden people from California on their way to New York. After leaving Havana on Sept. 8 she ran into a storm. The steamer began to leak, and Captain Hernden called upon the passengers to form lines and pass the buckets. Hour after hour the tempest howled, and the huge vessel groaned as the immense seas broke against her. Hour after hour the men with the buckets toiled for their lives; slowly the water gained on them.

The officers exhorted the bucket gangs not to pause for a moment if the ship was to be saved. The wind roared and the storm increased in fury. Every passenger stuck to his post and worked until he fell to the deck exhausted. Then the women offered to take the places of their wornout, fainting husbands and brothers, but none of the men would allow it. As the horror of the situation gradually dawned on the minds of the women and children the air was filled with sounds of terror, but above the raging hurricane and the cries of lamentation rose the chorus of the bucket men:

Heave, oh! heave, oh! stamp and go,
We'll be jolly blather, oh!

All day long they sang this song and fought for life against the steadily rising water. Mrs. Easton, a bride on her honeymoon trip, passed bottles of wine to the heroic men to strengthen them in their desperate work. All night long the struggle was continued, and still the ocean gained inch by inch. The women begged, with tears in their eyes, to be allowed to help. They cheered the brave fellows and wept when they saw them fall to the deck with white faces and trembling limbs.

During the next day the peril of the steamer was increased by the lack of food and water. The hurricane tossed the sinking hull about and shattered her spars and masts. While the tired and sleepless men stuck to the buckets the women knelt and prayed to God for assistance.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon a sail was seen to windward. Guns were fired and signals of distress hoisted. The strange vessel, which turned out to be the brig Marine of Boston, answered the signals and tried to approach, but the gale blew her about three miles away.

Then the boats were made ready, and the women and children prepared themselves. They had to strip off nearly all of their clothes and put on life preservers. Many of the women had gold, which they could not carry with them. Two of them went to their staterooms and took out bags of $20 gold pieces, which they threw down in the cabin, inviting the others to take what they pleased. The money rolled and jingled about on the floor, while the two weeping women explained that they were returning home to enjoy the fortune which they had made in California, and that they would be beggars if the ship was lost. None of the women dared to take more than two pieces of gold lest it might weigh them down.

The men still remained at their work, saying that they would remain on board until another ship arrived, as the Marine could not take all the passengers, and the women and children must be saved first. Among those heroes was Billy Birch, the famous minstrel.

Two of the lifeboats were smashed by the sea, but three boats were filled with women and children, many of the latter being infants. The last boat to leave carried the chief engineer. He solemnly promised the captain to return, but the moment he got into the boat he drew a knife and threatened to kill any one who followed him. Later on, when the women and children were put on board the Marine, the chief engineer, like the coward and liar he was, refused to return.

Now the sinking steamship was so low in the ocean that almost every wave swept her deck. Some of the passengers got into the rigging, while others tried to build a raft. Night came on. The storm continued to rage. The ship quivered and careened. Rockets soared up into the bellowing, angry heavens. Slowly the vessel filled with water, and the doomed host clinging to her deck and rigging prepared for death. There was no weeping and no shrieking, no wringing of hands. The captain stood at the wheel to the last.

All at once the ship, as if in an agony of death herself, made a plunge at an angle of 45 degrees, and with an appalling shriek from the engulfed mass she disappeared, and nearly 500 human beings were left struggling among the fierce waters. The scene was horrifying, and many who were saved afterward fainted at the mere memory of it.

A few held on to planks and spars all through the wild night, and as the day broke the Norwegian bark Ellen arrived and picked up 49 of the men.

"I was forced out of my course just before I met you," said the captain of the Ellen to the rescued passengers, "and when I altered my course a bird flew across the ship once or twice, and then darted into my face. A few minutes later the bird repeated its movements. I thought it an extraordinary thing, and while thinking on it in this way the mysterious bird reappeared, and for the third time flew into my face. This induced me to alter my course back to the original one, and in a short time I heard noises in the sea and discovered that I was in the midst of shipwrecked people."

Who shall say what power guided the flight of the frail messenger through the stormy air?—New York Herald.

Waiting to Be Called.

The solicitor of a mountain district of North Carolina a few years back was J. M. Gudger. On one occasion five colored men of unusual blackness of tint were on trial. When the case was called, the judge, noticing the group, inquired, "What have you now, Mr. Solicitor?" Instantly came the reply, "A flush of spades, your honor."—San Francisco Argonaut.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.
Be obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "Independent" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW
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MACK & DENSMORE,
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Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's drugstore

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HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and braided.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURCKHARDT

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
Independence.

TO ADVERTISERS
A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
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John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest in and to that certain lode, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South six-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-one and eleven-twentieth (41 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine, has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
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BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND BRINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAY 11 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

MONDAY, May 7, 1894.

Calling of Court Calendar continued until Monday, May 14.

WEDNESDAY, May 9, 1894.

Baxter et als vs. Gilbert et als—Filed stipulation for extending time for filing statement.

BORN.

KINSLEY—Near Bishop, April 29, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kinsley, a son.

MARRIED.

McMURRY—SCHALTEN—At Big Pine, May 3, 1894, by A. C. McDonald, J. P., Mr. Henry H. McMurry and Miss Jessie Schalten.

DIED.

SHAW—Near Big Pine, May 2, 1894, Miss Agnes Shaw, aged 18 years.

Mr. James Moffett and wife were visitors at Independence on Thursday.

Mrs. I. H. Mulholland has gone on a visit to relatives and friends in Oakland.

Mr. J. J. Gunn came in from Modock on Saturday last and returned on Wednesday.

F. G. Brooks, Chief Engineer of the big ditch, arrived from Los Angeles by Monday's train.

A petition is being circulated at Black Rock praying for the formation of a new school district.

E. H. Farnsworth, Adjuster for the insurance companies, arrived by Wednesday's train. The matter of the fire is still in course of adjustment.

The prices of the leading metals are as follows: Silver, 64; lead, 3.20; copper, 15; borax, 7½; antimony, 13; quicksilver (flask), 41.

Sheep in large numbers are arriving daily. Uncle Sam's Sierra Forest Reserve on this side of the mountains furnishing feeding ground for not less 250,000 sheep.

Messrs. Webb, Whitmore and Cook have been busy for several days past rounding up their stock, preparatory to starting for their Summer range in Long Valley.

Mrs. Shattuck, who shot Harry Poole in San Francisco last March, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The verdict of the jury was imprisonment for life.

Police Court Bailiff McNamara, who shot his predecessor, Thomas Bashford, was discharged from custody Saturday. The evidence showed that he shot Bashford in self defense.

William Fredericks, the convicted murderer of William A. Herrick, was sentenced by Judge Levy on Monday last to be hanged at San Quentin Prison on Wednesday, July 11.

Persons having warrants against the 38th District Agricultural Association are requested to present them for payment immediately to the Treasurer, Henry Rhine, at Independence.

The next Republican State Convention of California will be held in Sacramento on June 19, when a Governor and other State officers will be nominated. Inyo will be entitled to four delegates.

Baseball enthusiasts will have an opportunity of witnessing a spirited game of baseball in Independence on Sunday next, when the Lone Pine and Independence nines will try conclusions.

Mr. Horace Bellows came up from Hawaii on Friday last. He reports having struck artesian water at a depth of twelve feet. The flow is considerable, and the water rises to a height of four feet above the ground.

Quite a large number of people are coming into Inyo county from the southern part of the State, with a view of purchasing or locating land and permanently residing here. They all seem to well pleased with the outlook for our well-watered valley, and speak very highly of the future possibilities of our much favored county.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

MANUEL MONTANA DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Last night about 11 o'clock, in the town of Bishop, Manuel Montana, of Lone Pine, was shot and dangerously wounded by a Mexican named Balentin Diaz.

It seems that Montana had known Diaz in Los Angeles some years ago, and in speaking of him, stated that at that time he did not bear an enviable reputation. Diaz hearing of the remarks became angry and sought an explanation. Meeting Montana they talked it over, had a drink, parted, and were apparently on friendly terms.

Later in the evening, about 11 o'clock, Montana, thinking that perhaps Diaz might be in need of something to eat and a night's lodging, went in search of him for the purpose of providing him with both. Meeting him, and before he could extend his invitation, Diaz commenced shooting and shot the unfortunate man three times, in the stomach, head and left hand.

The would-be murderer, after the shooting, stole a horse and started down the valley. He was tracked as far as Independence by Frank Rielas, from whom we gained the above information.

Sheriff Gorman and deputies are now in pursuit, and it is confidently expected that Diaz will be in custody in a short time.

The injured man is reported to be still alive as we go to press.

Foster's Forecast

Fosters's last bulletin give forecast of the storm wave to cross the continent from May 9 to the 13th, and the next will reach the Pacific Coast about May 13th, cross the western mountains by the close of the 15th, the great central valleys from the 16th to the 18th, the Eastern States about the 19th.

May is usually a quiet weather month, but this year it will assume the role of March, and much blustery weather will be experienced. This storm wave will continue this unusual weather, and a larger number of electrical disturbances than usual may be expected. This disturbance will also inaugurate the cooler half of the month, the temperature of which will average about as much below the normal as the first half will have averaged above.

The warm wave will cross the western mountains about the 14th, the great central valleys about the 16th, and the Eastern States about the 18th.

The cool wave will cross the western mountains about the 17th, and the great central valleys about the 19th and the Eastern States about the 21.

Sutro Tunnel History.

The Sutro tunnel connection with the underground workings of the Comstock mines was made on Monday, July 8, 1878. The connection was made on the 1640 level of the Savage incline shaft. A bulkhead was put in to prevent the flow of water through the tunnel until a drain was cut to carry off the waste. The drain was cut that Summer, three feet deep and three in bread h in which a flume was placed constructed of three-inch redwood planks. It required four months to complete this drain, which is four miles in length. The connection of the tunnel with the Comstock mines was celebrated in the town of Sutro on July 9. The employes were entertained at a banquet on the evening of that date and at the conclusion of his address on that occasion, Mr. Sutro said he was not prepared to furnish the necessary amount of liquid refreshments at the mansion, but had arranged with the saloons in the town to provide everybody with stimulating irrigants at his expense.—*Enterprise.*

Deserve Praise.

Miss Lena Thomson and Miss Annie Bell deserve great credit for their untiring efforts in procuring subscriptions and the work accomplished at the cemetery at Camp Independence. The fences have all been repaired and the grounds have been beautified to such an extent that they are hardly recognizable. Although the money secured was not enough to pay for the improvements made, yet, lack of funds did not prevent the young ladies from accomplishing their laudable undertaking of thoroughly beautifying the city of the dead. People who have relatives or friends buried there should see that the young ladies are repaid the extra expense they have been forced to incur.

To Grow White Sage.

An experiment is being made in sowing white sage on arid lands. This sage is one of the most nutritious plants known for range cattle to graze upon. One peculiarity of its growth is that where found in its native state there is scarcely a vestige of common sagebrush on the same tract, although the area including the white sage is fringed with common sage.

Independence on Top.

A game of baseball was played in Independence on Sunday last for a purse of $71, between the Independence nine and the Piute nine of Big Pine. Independence winning by a score of 17 to 12, with one inning to spare.

Assignment.

Ardizzi & Olcese, the prominent merchants and sheep men of Sumner, Kern county, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

The *Homer Index* says that the Indians say that the Summer will be hot and dry, basing the prediction upon the fact that chipmonks' tails are longer and bushier than usual, enabling the cunning little rodents to better shield themselves from the sun.

R. H. McDonald, Jr., vice president of the Pacific Bank, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of San Francisco for felony, and now lies in a cell in the County Jail. Judge Hebbard fixed his bonds at $100,000.

Irv. H. Mulholland is taking in the Midwinter Fair. He will return to Independence on Wednesday next.

The butterflies are making butter, the grasshoppers are making grass, the chipmonks are chipping, and the frogs are making a terrible racket. Summer has come.—*Homer Index.*

Fred. Skinner, who has been clerking in a store at Mojave, returned to his home at Georges Creek on Wednesday. He will take a vacation for a couple of months before resuming his labors at Mojave.

CAUTION.

My wife, Maud B. Day, having left my bed and board without any cause whatever, and against my consent, I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract from and after this date.

CHARLES E. DAY.

Dated March 23, 1894.

A Cheap Power,

And at the same time a reliable power, are the points to be sought for in purchasing an engine. With steam power a constant watch on the gauge is necessary to prevent accidents, and the expense for engineer is a serious item against economy. The gas or gasoline engine is by far the cheapest power, as it will run all day without attention or fear of accident, and the cost is about two cents per hour for fuel per horse power. For intermittent power the economy of gas over steam is beyond comparison. While these points of superiority are without question, it is important in selecting an engine to get the best; the best in the long run is the cheapest. Do not fail to investigate the striking advantages of the Hercules Gas and Gasoline Engines. Send for catalogue. If you want second-hand engines of other makes at *cheap rates* we can supply you. We have a number taken in trade and cannot take any more until they are realized on. PALMER & REY TYPE FOUNDRY, 405-407 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

Notice for Proposals.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALed proposals will be received by the Board of Directors of the Lone Pine Canal Company at the office of the Secretary, Independence, Cal., for the construction of two miles of said canal as follows, to wit: First section—Beginning at a point immediately north of the public road from Independence to Lone Pine on the line of said canal, thence south one mile, following surveyed line of said canal. Second section—Beginning at the south end of first section, thence one mile south along the surveyed line of said canal. Canal to be fifteen (15) feet wide on the bottom, eighteen (18) inch cut, slope of banks, two (2) feet horizontal to one (1) foot vertical. Bidders to specify amount for which each section will be completed. Bids will be received up to Saturday, May 12, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day. And the Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND, Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Propagation License.

NOTICE TO BREEDERS.

THE ATTENTION OF STOCKRAISERS and Breeders in Inyo county is called to the following provision of Ordinance No. 44 Section 12.

"Every person who keeps a Stallion, Jack or Bull, and permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation, for hire, must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector."

Parties failing to procure such propagation license are guilty of a misdemeanor. Licenses are now due.

J. S. GORMAN, Tax Collector.

Independence, April 6, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JEDEDIAH S. COLLINS, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

A. O. COLLINS,

Administrator of the estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

Dated March 9, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

JOHN ALEXANDER,

Administrator of the estate of Frank Silva, deceased.

Dated March 1st, 1894.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

mar3 5t

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1893, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first instalment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN, Tax Collector.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H E No. 580

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 14, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Calif., on Saturday, June 23, 1894, viz.: Charles Mulholland, H. E. No. 580, for the S ½ of NE¼ and N ½ of SE ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp 14 S, R 35 East, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.: William Jenkins, Hans Meyer, J. Peter Meyer and Edward J. Reynolds, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

C. W. CRAIG, Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESpectfully invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.

feb12t

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

WINES,

LIQUORS,

& CIGARS

☞ The most careful attention given to the the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 td

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE CAL.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,

Proprietor.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, Cal

New House

New Furniture.

Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro

feb12tf

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, I can be assured of finding there the best of Hogs, Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives— p m
Mound House	10.50 a m	5.55 p m
Dayton	11.30 a m	5.27 p m
Wabuska	1.35 p m	3.15 a m
Hawthorne	4.50 p m	12.00 m
Mottsg	6.35 p m	10.15 a m
Sodа Springs	7.15 p m	9.35 a m
Belleville	8.25 p m	8.15 a m
Candelaria Ar.	9.10 p m	Lv. 6.45 a m
	No. 3.	No.
	Leave—	Arrives— a m
Belleville	8.35 a m	5.35 p m
Junion	12.05 p m	1.45 p m
Bishop Creek	2.15 p m	11.10 a m
Alvord	3.00 p m	10.10 a m
Independence	4.35 p m	8.40 a m
Lone Pine	5.25 p m	7.45 a m
Keeler Ar.	6.10 p m	Lv. 7.00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., also connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (68 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will presen the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and sell no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.

THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.

O. I. MAIRS, Independence.

W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

☞ Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines, Liquors, & Cigars.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC.

☞ Buyers and consumer should call and xamine my stock and pric before purchas g elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.

j14-tf

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.

Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons

j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS, &c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

Independence, Cal

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

A Pacific Ocean Basin.

Submarine soundings, which have recently been made with extraordinary care and precision, rendered practicable by means of superior instruments in hands most experienced and expert, show the existence in the Pacific of a trough or basin of extraordinary depth and extent along the east coast of Japan and the Kurile islands, and under the Kuro Siwo, or Japan or black stream, the basin exceeding any similar depression yet found in any other region of the great ocean.

In a run of 30 miles after leaving the coast of Japan, the surveying officers for the proposed transpacific telegraph cable found that the waters deepened more than 1,800 fathoms, and upon the next cast of the lead the wire broke after some 4,643 fathoms had been run out without bottom having been reached. The depth of the deepest cast, which was 5¼ miles, being the deepest water yet found, is remarked as sufficient to hold two mountains as high as Japan's great Fusiyama, one on top of the other, and then the summit of the highest would be nearly two-thirds of a mile under water.—New York Sun.

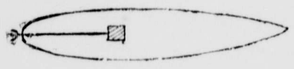
He Sold and Left.

A lawyer had a horse that always stopped and refused to cross a certain bridge leading out of the city. No whipping, no urging, would induce him to cross it, so he advertised him, "To be sold for no other reason than that the owner wants to get out of town."—Boston Beacon.

Exhibit of the Hamburg-American Packet Co., A. W. Myer, General Agent, 101 California Street.

There are very few visitors at the Manufactures' Building, in Midwinter Fair, that have not noticed in the German section the exhibit of the Hamburg American Packet Co. in the shape of a beautiful model of the famous steamer "Furst Bismark." In fact there are crowds around it all the time. The model was built in Stetting, Germany, by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Co., the firm who built the steamer "Furst Bismark" at a cost of nearly 300,000 marks. This model illustrates the first great point made by the company, namely, safety in crossing the ocean, and their four great ocean racers were built with that in view. The magnificent twin-screw express steamers "Augusta Victoria," "Columbia," "Furst Bismark," and "Normania," of 13,56,000 horse power are counted among the finest, largest and fastest ships afloat. The dimensions of the "Furst Bismark" are 521 feet length, 57 width, 34 depth, burthen 12,00 tons, engines 16,000 horse-power. Steamers as generally constructed have one set of machinery, shaft and screw, but these new vessels have their whole working machinery duplicated and no expense has been spared to make these ships as safe as human foresight can secure. They are practically unsinkable, being divided by a longitudinal bulkhead into two non-communicating halves, each fully equipped with a full set of machinery, shaft and screw, capable of propelling the ship at a high rate of speed. Each side is again subdivided into seven water-tight non-communicating compartments. This is the great principle of the twin screw system. The steamers also have a double bottom, divided into water-tight chambers.

Cut showing twin screw system on Hamburg-American steamers.



Cut showing single screw system.

These steamers must be counted among the fastest ships afloat, the line holding the record for the fastest time between New York South Hampton (London) and the Continent. The best time accomplished on the Southampton route was 6 days, 10 hours and 45 minutes, equal to 5 days, 19 hours from New York to Queenstown, Southampton being about 200 miles east from Queenstown. The best average for the whole trip was over 20 knots, or 23 statute miles per hour.

These steamers have large, luxurious saloons, ladies' boudoirs, music and smoking rooms, and the staterooms are fitted up in magnificent style. The method of ventilation is perfect, and there is first-class service throughout, with the conveniences of barber shop, bath and toilet rooms, etc. In fact the accommodations are such as may be obtained in a first-class hotel. There is no overcrowding, the number of passengers being limited to the seating capacity of the saloons. The motto of the Hamburg-American Packet Company is "Safety, Speed and Comfort," and it is carried out to perfection.

At the office of A. W. Myer, the general agent, at 401 California St., San Francisco, tickets can be had for the through to Europe, including railroad trip to New York. An Overland Ticket Office is conducted in connection with the steamship and foreign banking departments. Those who have relatives or friends in the old country can pay for their through passage from any place in Europe to any place in this country, also can remit their money in large or small payments through the agency of Mr. A. W. Myer, 401 California Street, San Francisco.

You Shiver

and say: "I'm taking cold." But you shiver because your system is weak and cannot resist outside influences.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites will clothe your bones with solid flesh and build you up so you won't take cold easily. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

Better Than He Expected.

Boston has the reputation of being a city of unusual culture. No doubt this reputation is deserved; but Bostonians do not, as the humorous paragraphers so frequently intimate, converse in the street in Greek or conduct their business affairs in Latin. This was just the impression, however, which a visitor to the modern Athens recently received.

He was from one of the mountain districts of the south and was visiting Boston for the first time. He strolled about the city, taking in its sights, getting lost in its winding streets and thoroughly enjoying himself.

He was walking, shortly after his arrival, along the lower part of Washington street, when the old statehouse, nestling so demurely among its neighbors, attracted his attention. He did not know that he was standing before one of the oldest and most historic buildings in America.

Situated as it is in the busy part of a business street, he took it simply for a store of some kind, differing from those about it only in being far less pretentious. In fact, he did not notice the building itself so much as the words that stood out in large gilt letters across its front.

This inscription, which was very properly placed on the venerable building some years ago, is the motto of the state. It shows at once the spirit of liberty that dominated our forefathers, and the troublous times through which the young republic had to pass before its independence was secured. It reads, "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."

The stranger gazed at the mysterious words for some time, spelling them out forward and backward, but utterly failed to extract any meaning from them. Finally he called to a newsboy who was hurrying by. "Say, bub, what's that say up there."

"Why," said the boy, "that's Latin."

"Well," replied the southerner, a look of admiration overspreading his face. "I've heard a pile, first and last, about the edjucation of this 'ere town, but I 'low I never reckoned as how they painted their signs in the dead languages."—Youth's Companion.

A Memorable Square Meal.

"If a man is blessed with a good appetite," said Mr. Staybolt, "he can get along comfortably for quite a spell without terrapin; there may be times, indeed, when he will find the delights of a banquet in a very simple meal. I remember a day in the army, for instance, when, after we had been for weeks without fresh vegetables of any sort, there was issued to the regiment a ration of potatoes. It so happened that on the same day the sutler had onions. There were in our tent four men. We got the company cook to give us our rations of potatoes and of salt pork uncooked, and we bought onions of the sutler. We had at that time an old saucepan that one of us had picked up somewhere. We got out the saucepan, and cut up the pork and boiled it until it was about half done. Then we put in the onions and then the potatoes, which we had cut up in large pieces as nearly as possible uniform in size, so that they would all be done at the same time.

"While one man looked after the fire another attended to the cooking. The other two sat on the ground and applauded—that is, they sniffed the air whenever the lid was taken off the saucepan and looked at each other and at the two men by the fire and smiled.

"When the stew was nearly done we put in a few hardtack to soften, and when after a formal inspection by each man it had been officially declared done the cook lifted the saucepan from the fire and set it on the ground. The two men who had the least to do had been holding their plates and spoons for fifteen minutes.

"Good? It makes me laugh whenever I think of it."—New York Sun.

Arsenic Eaters.

The majority of the fashionable beauties of Sydney, according to an English observer, have peculiarly delicate complexions, languid expressions, fragile physiques and a die away look in the eyes, which are more suited to the enervated temperament of an old civilization than the active vitality of a new world. It was easy even for a novice to detect that these ladies owed a good deal to their perruquier. The mystery of this curious combination of premature baldness and unusual delicacy of complexion was explained by the fact that these women ate arsenic in order to produce an aristocratic pallor and languor and found to their horror that another effect of the drug was to make their hair drop out. Valuing their complexions above their hair, however, they sacrificed the one to the other. What a woman will endure for her complexion may be estimated by this, and also by the fact that these arsenic eaters rarely live past 45.—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Vicious Fish.

In South America there is a small fish that not only attacks its fellows of the sea and river, but is greatly dreaded by the natives, who during certain seasons have to ford the streams in which the carbitos are found. Bathers are often attacked by them, the sharp, chisel shaped teeth taking a bit from the flesh wherever they attack. They are perfect scavengers, eating the animals that float down the river—dead or alive.

ONLY GIRL AT OVERLOOK

By FRANKLIN FYLES.

[Copyright. All rights reserved.]

CHAPTER I.

He seized Ravelli by the throat.

Two names were used for the only girl at Overlook. In addressing her the men of the place always said "Miss Warriner." In mentioning her they often said "Mary Mite." The reason for this distinctive difference was revealed by the sight of Miss Mary Warriner herself as she sat on a high stool behind a rude desk, under a roughly boarded shelter, and with rapid fingers clicked the key of a telegraphic instrument. There was a perfect poise of quiet self possession which would have been very impressive dignity in an older and bigger person, and which, although here limited by eighteen years and one hundred pounds, still made a demand for respectful treatment. Therefore the men when in her presence never felt like calling her anything else than "Miss Warriner." If she had been less like a stately damsel in miniature, and more like such a child as she was in size only; if her employment had been something not so near to science as that of telegraphy, and not so far off from juvenile simplicity; if her brown hair had been loosely curled instead of closely coiled, and if her skirts had stopped at her ankles instead of reaching to her feet, then she might have been nicknamed "Mary Mite" within her own hearing, as she was beyond it by those who described her smallness in a sobriquet. There may have been a variance of opinion among those dwellers at Overlook who had made any estimate of her composure, but if there was one who believed that she merely assumed a reserve of manner because she was among two hundred men he had not yet tried his chances of exceptional acquaintance.

Overlook was crude and temporary. The inhabitants were making a roadbed for a new railway at a spot where the job was extraordinary, requiring an uncommonly large proportion of brain to brawn in the work. Those who were mental laborers in the remarkable feat of engineering, or were at least bosses of the physical toil, were the ones who had errands at the telegraphic shed, and for whom Mary sent and received messages over the wires. The isolated colony of workers was a hundred miles deep, in a wilderness of mountain and forest, but not as many seconds distant, measured by the time necessary for electrical communication from the construction company's headquarters in a great city.

"Must you wait for an answer?" Mary said, as she clicked the last word of a message. "It's an hour since your first telegram went, and they seem in no hurry to reply."

Polite indifference, and nothing else, was in her clear, gentle voice. There was neither boldness nor shyness in the eyes that opened wide and blue as she lifted them from the paper to the man whom she questioned. There was no more of a smile than of a pout on the mouth that worded that inquiry. She did not indicate the faintest interest as to whether he went or staid, although she did suggest that he might as well go.

"I'd rather lounge here, if you don't mind," was Gerald Heath's answer.

Here the alertness of the placid girl was faintly shown by a quick glance, but it was so furtive that the subject of her wariness did not know his face was being scrutinized, and she was quickly convinced that she was not the cause of his remaining, for he said, "I'll tell you why I'm anxious about the telegram and in a hurry to get it."

Gerald Heath had been lazily leaning against the makeshift desk of the telegrapher as he waited, and for pastime had whittled the smooth birch sapling that formed its outer edge. He had chipped and shaved after the manner of those to whom a sharp pocket knife and a piece of wood provide a solace. There had been no conversation except a few words concerning the message. But now he heightened himself to six feet by standing erect, and took on the outlines of a magnificent physique. His proportions had not been realized before by the girl at the other side of the counter. She comprehended, too, that if his somewhat unkempt condition were changed to one which included a face cleaned of stubborn beard, a suit of modish clothes to replace the half worn corduroys, and the shine of a silk hat and polished boots at his now dusty extremities, he would become a young gentleman whose disregard might be an appreciable slight.

That was the conclusion which she reached without any visible sign that her careless eyes were conveying any sort of impression to her mind. As it was, he looked an unusually burly specimen of the men to whom isolation from city life had imparted an aspect of barbarians. Before he had uttered another word she realized that he was wholly engrossed in the matter of his telegrams and had no thought of the individuality of the listener. Not only was she not the thing that made him wait, but she might as well have been old, ugly or a man, if only she had ears to hear.

It was a summer afternoon, and the clear, balmy weather was seasonable. The removal of protective canvas had left the structure an open shed, over the front of which hung the boughs of the two trees against whose massive trunks it leaned. Gerald Heath reached up with both hands and held the foliage aside.

"Do you get an unobstructed view?" he asked. "Now, I've helped lay out railroads through many a place where it was a shame to let trains go faster than a mile a day. I've surveyed routes that ought to provide special trains for passengers with eyes in their heads—trains with speed graduated between sixty miles an hour and sixty hours a mile. It is an outrage on nature and art that travelers should ever be whisked past Overlook without a good chance to see what we're looking at. That's why I wrote to the president of the company a month ago telling him how a slight deviation from the surveyed line would enable passengers to get what's in our view now. He asked how much the line would be lengthened by my plan. A hundred yards, I answered. And I submitted a map showing how the tracks, after coming out from the tunnel, might make a small detour to this very spot instead of going behind a mass of rocks that will completely hide this"—and a comprehensive gesture of one arm followed his sweep of vision.

Places that get their names on impulse are apt to have appropriate ones. Camps of railway makers in a hitherto unbroken country are not often miscalled. An ensuing town on the same site may be unmeaningly named as a permanency, but the inspirations that afford transient nomenclature are usually descriptive. It was so in the case of Overlook. The railway tunneled through the mountain and emerged at a height of a thousand feet above a wide valley. Mary had daily, and all day long, sat overlooking the prospect.

It had astonished and enchanted her at first, but familiarity had blunted the keenness of her appreciation. As shown to her anew it was like a fresh disclosure. Gerald Heath stood holding the boughs aside which otherwise obscured a part of the view. He appeared to feel that if he was not the painter of this enormous landscape he, at least, had the proprietary interest of a discoverer, and it was with something of the air of an art collector proudly extolling his choicest possession that he turned his eyes from it to Mary Warriner. The expression of admiration on her face, although quiet and delicate, was quite satisfactory, for a moment only, and then the delight passed out of her visage, as though expelled by some physical pang. It was the suddenness of the change, for it was of itself very slight, that made it perceptible. Gerald instinctively turned to look for the cause.

Into the picture had come a human figure. A few yards in front of the hut stood a man. In relation to the landscape far beyond he was gigantic, and the shade of the trees made him devilishy black by contrast with the sunlight of heaven that illumined the rest. He was thus for an instant in silhouette, and it chanced that his sharp outlines included a facial profile, with the points of a mustache and beard, giving satanic suggestion to an accidental attitude of malicious intrusion. The illusion was almost startling, but it was momentary, and then the form became the commonplace one of Tonio Ravelli, who walked under the shelter.

"Do—a I centrude?" he asked, with an Italian accent and an Italian bearing. "I suppose no—eh? Thece ces a placa bees ness?"

Mary's small departure from a businesslike, perfunctory manner ended at once. She took the scrap of paper which Ravelli laid on her desk, and without a word translated its writing into telegraphic clicks. Ravelli was a sub-contractor, and this was one of his frequent communications with officials at the company's city office. The response was likely to be immediate, and he waited for it.

"To get the full value of this view," Gerald Heath resumed, and now he addressed himself to Mary directly, as though with almost a purpose of ignoring Ravelli, to whose greeting he had barely responded, "you need to come upon it suddenly—as I once did. We had been for months blasting and digging through the mountain. Every day's duty in that hole was like a spell of imprisonment in a dark, damp dungeon. And your men, Ravelli, looked like a chain gang of convicts."

"You woulda no dare say so mooch to theira fa-ces," Ravelli retorted, with an insolence that was unmistakably intentional.

"Oh, I didn't mean a reflection on them," said Gerald, disregarding the other's quarrelsome aggressiveness. "We all look rascally in the mud, drip and grime of tunnel work. And your gang of swarthy Italians are bound to have a demoniac aspect under ground."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Taking Photographs Under Water.

It is quite possible to take photographs under water. In 1883 a submarine observatory was constructed by Signor Toselli at Naples, enabling visitors to see the bottom of the sea. It was a steel chamber with plate glass floors and a collapsing float to sink it to different depths. It carried eight persons and was illuminated inside by electric light, while telephones communicated with the shore. It was of course quite possible to take photographs inside it beneath the water.—Spare Moments.

ATHLETES.

One and all bear witness to ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS as invaluable for their purposes.

James Robinson the athletic trainer at Princeton College, Princeton, N. J., says:

"I have found it imperative to have pure and simple remedies on hand in case of cuts, bruises, strains, sprains, colds, rheumatism, etc. Shortly after entering upon my profession, I discovered such a remedy in ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. I tried other plasters, but found them too harsh and irritating. ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS give almost instantaneous relief, and their strengthening power is remarkable. In cases of weak back put two plasters on the small of the back and in a short time you will be capable of quite severe exercise. In 'sprint,' and "distance" races and jumping, the muscles or tendons in the legs and feet sometimes weaken. This can invariably be relieved by cutting the plaster in narrow strips, so as to give free motion, and applying on muscles affected."

BRANDRETH'S PILLS rectify the secretions.

Some people imagine that they cannot have a walk-over without trampling their rivals under foot.

The fitness of things is happily illustrated in the name of Chinook Whiskers of Oregon.

Each year finds "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" in new localities, in various parts of the world. For relieving Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, they have been *proved* reliable. *Sold only in boxes.*

He Obeyed Orders—Manager—I told you to hurry back. Messenger boy—I did, sir, I was a long time going.

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Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German File Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

AN AUBURN MIRACLE.

AN ACT OF HEROISM IS FOLLOWED BY DIRE RESULTS.

Edward Donnelly Saves a Life Almost at the Cost of His Own—After Years of Suffering He is Restored to Health—His Story as told to a Reporter of the Auburn Bulletin.

[*Auburn N. Y. Bulletin.*]

It is on record that upon a chilly April day, a few years ago, an eight-year-old-boy fell into the East river at the foot of East Eighth street, New York, and when all efforts to rescue him had failed, Edward Donnelly, at risk of his own life, plunged into the water and, when himself nearly exhausted, saved the boy from drowning. It was a humane and self-sacrificing deed, and received deserved commendation in all the newspapers.

There is a sequel to this accident, however, which thus far has not been published. It is to the effect that Donnelly was paralyzed as a result of the cold plunge and came near dying. Auburn people have known the family since his wife was Amanda Grantman and his sister Mrs. S. D. Corry, of 21 Moravia street. Donnelly himself describes the rescue and the result:—

"I was general foreman of the F. A. Mulgrew Saw Mills, foot of Eighth street, N. Y., on the East river. It was on the 20th of April, 1889, that the boy fell into the river and I rescued him from drowning. At that time I was in the water so long that I was taken with a deathly chill, and soon became so stiffened up and weak that I could neither work nor walk. For some time I was under treatment of Dr. George McDonald, who said I had Locomotor Ataxia. He finally gave me up, and on the 1st of June, 1892, my wife and I came up to Auburn.

"When the disease first came upon me the numbness began in my heels, and soon the whole of both my feet became affected. There was a cold feeling across the small of my back and downwards, and a sense of soreness and a tight pressure on the chest. The numbness gradually extended up both legs and into the lower part of my body. I felt that death was creeping up to my vitals. I was still taking the medicine ('It was Iodide of Potassium,' said his wife), and was being rubbed and having plasters put all over my body, but with no benefit.

"I sent to the Chas. H. Sagar Company, the popular Auburn druggists and chemists, at 109 and 111 Genesee street, and got three boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and began taking them. In three weeks' time I was so improved that from being helpless, I was able to help myself and to get up and go to work, and to walk every day from No. 74 Walnut street, where I then lived, to Osborne's New Twine Factory, Seymour and Cottage streets—more than a mile—where I was then employed, but all the while I was taking Pink Pills.

"Then Dr. Patchen, of Wisconsin, uncle of my wife, and who was here on a visit, began to poo-hoo at me for taking Pink Pills, and finally persuaded me to stop taking them and let him treat me. When he returned to the West he left a prescription with Dr. Hyatt, of Auburn, who also treated me. But their treatment did me no good, and after a while the old trouble returned and I was getting bad again. Then I began to take Pink Pills; have taken them ever since, am taking them now; have taken in all nearly 20 boxes at an entire cost of less than $10.00 (my other treatment cost me a pile of money), and again I am well and able to work.

"If I was able, I would at my own expense, publish the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to the whole world and especially in New York City, where I am much better known than I am here."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People without doubt mark the beginning of a more healthful era. They were first compounded by an eminent practitioner, and used as a prescription for many years in general practice with almost incredible success. They are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill that flesh is heir to. These pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.,

In silence the family are sitting,
Each keeping as still as a mouse,
As they ponder the annual question,
"Is it better to move or clean house?"

Hunker—I asked old Mr. Mumm if I might pay my addresses to his daughter. Spratts—What did he say? Hunker—He suggested that I should pay my debts first.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

A MOTHER'S OPINION.

Mrs. L. A. Lyford, Proprietress of "The Hollywood" 116 Turk street, San Francisco, says: "I am absolutely amazed at the great good Calderwood's Rheumatism Cure did my daughter Fannie. She was afflicted in her feet and ankles with inflammatory rheumatism and had to use crutches to get about. My family physician treated her for several weeks but the girl grew worse and so I sent $5 to the office of Calderwood's Rheumatism Cure, on the corner of Market and Fourth streets, and soon a messenger came back with three bottles of the remedy which she began using, and before the medicine was gone she had thrown away her crutches and is now sound and well.

When darkness dies and dawn is nigh
There's tumult overhead,
As Mother Moon comes up the sky
And puts the stars to bed.

THE COMPLEXION OF A CHINESE

Is not yellower than that of an unfortunate individual whose liver complaint has assumed the chronic form. The eyeballs of the sufferer assume a saffron hue, there is dull pain in the region of the organ affected, the tongue is coated, breath sour, sick headaches usually but not always occur, and there is sometimes dizziness on arising from a sitting posture. Constipation and dyspepsia are also attendants of this very common ailment, always in its aggravated form, liable to breed abscesses of the liver, which are very dangerous. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters wholly eradicates it, as well as the troubles complicated with it and which it originates. In chills and fever, a complaint which always yields to the Bitters, the liver is seriously involved. This fine alterative tonic removes costiveness and indigestion, rheumatic, nervous and kidney trouble and debility.

At some period in her life nearly every married woman has thought seriously of leaving her husband.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

There is a great deal of nonsense in the world and a brisk demand for it.

HOME CURE FOR THE LIQUOR AND OPIUM HABITS.

The Hygienic compound, made into Troches, Fully combines the medicines used in the Keeley, Gold and White Ash Treatments, *which are no longer scientific secrets*, and are a more certain and safe cure. For sale by principal druggists. California Office and Depot: 478 Tenth Street, Oakland. C. A. FAWCETT, Agent.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

CURES OTHERS

M. W. SCOTT, Esq., of the U. S. Marshall's Office, *Atlanta, Ga.*, writes: "For many years my wife has been a constant sufferer from indigestion, sick headache, nervous prostration and all other complaints that the female sex is heir to, and, after trying many remedies and doctors with but little or no relief, I persuaded her to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She was so out of heart, she returned the answer that it would be like all the rest—of no good; but on my account, she said she would try it, so I got one bottle each; and before she had used half of a bottle she felt that it was benefiting her, and she has continued to improve ever since, and now thinks it the most wonderful remedy on earth for her sex, and recommends it to all suffering females. She has not been so well in ten years.

MRS. SCOTT.

I write this without any solicitation and with a free, good will, so that you may let all who may suffer know what it has done for her." Sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

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CURES

All manner of Blood diseases, from the pestiferous little boil on your nose to the worst cases of inherited blood taint, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh and

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Perfectly Cured of Impure Blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla

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Entirely Well.

The sores have all disappeared and his hair is growing nicely. He has only taken one bottle

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1894.

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TO CALIFORNIA.

"It is hame, and it's hame,
And it is hame I fain would be."

Oh, for the sight of a manzanita,
With its branches red and its frosty sheen!
Oh, for the shade of a dark madrone,
With waxy blossoms its leaves between!

Oh, for the sight of a white Sierra,
Or undulant wave of a rolling plain!
Oh, for one view of the broad Pacific,
Or the rounded hills of the low coast chain!

Oh, for one breath of the balmy pine breeze
That softly falls from the mountains above!
Oh, for the cool of the fog at evening,
Nestling down like a brooding dove!

Oh, for one hour beside the ocean,
That ebbs and flows through the Golden Gate!
Oh, for a place on calm Lone mountain,
To slumber in when the day grows late!

Oh, for a sight of the luscious verdure!
And, oh, for the lovely flowers that grow!
Oh, for a rest and an hour's forgetting
Of all of the other lands I know!

Oh, give me one hour in California!
'Twould cyclos in other lands outweigh.
Oh, let me once feel her skies o'ershade me!
Years, years I would give for but just one day!

OLIVE HARPER.

POOR MRS. PENRHYN.

It was the height of the season—that is, it was becoming more and more difficult to secure a second piece of pie. The table at Lawton's had never been what you would call generous, and the elderly people, to whom no amount of tennis or dog cart could compensate for any lack in dinner, were grumbling perceptibly. Old Mr. Foxwood indeed was heard to mutter one afternoon that he had serious thoughts of going down to the city merely to get a regular dinner, and when asked where he should expect to find it murmured testily that there were places where they had to square the circle, and knew how to give you a square meal if you paid them a round sum.

"I'm going back to Kiasko in September," he added. "It was terribly hot there in July, and I hadn't a particle of appetite; but they set a splendid table."

"Can't expect everything anywhere, Mr. Foxwood," remarked Van Etten cheerfully. "Here you have an appetite and at Kiasko you had something to eat."

To which Miss Deblois added a grim comment to the effect that it might be a good thing occasionally for a high liver to be obliged to diet for awhile.

"Yes, Mr. Foxwood," said Van Etten blithely, "much better di-et than die eating."

"Don't think so. If I knew smoking would shorten my life ten years, I'd go on smoking and die earlier."

"But it is such a pity," murmured Miss Deblois, "for men to be a slave to anything, even to tea."

"Is that the reason why you never take any, Miss Deblois? Then it seems to me you are a kind of slave, too; you are a slave to not taking tea. And speaking of tea, what is the matter with this coffee?"

"It's the cup," said Masterson Flower plaintively. "I should as soon think of trying to drink over a stone wall."

"No, it's the way it is browned. The goodness of coffee is all a matter of browning. Anybody can make good coffee after it is browned carefully."

"Yes," sighed Van Etten. "Such a pity the Browning clubs don't take up this practical branch of their art."

But the young people were perfectly satisfied. There was tennis. There were lovely woods, with drives and walks through them. Occasionally some youth would complain of a too devoted chaperon, who insisted on accompanying the pair through the woods, and effectually preventing any conversation except about the scenery; but he was always assured by Van Etten that it was a good sign when a chaperon took such interest in the "prospects." A small "park" had been laid out with great exactness and very green sodding in front of the house, so that invalids could take their constitutionals comfortably within range; but the landlord feared he had made a mistake when—the park being a perfect square—the worst of the invalids complained that he knew he was losing strength, because when he came he could walk quite around the entire square, but lately, as soon as he got half around, he had to turn and come back.

However, the young people who were not invalids were in ecstacies. There were picnics and excursions and walking parties and moonlight drives, when Mr. Foxwood, surveying the start from the piazza and gazing at the bright young faces, would remark cynically, "Good heavens! one would think you were starting out on a party of pleasure!" The natives of the vicinity offered unique entertainment in the local color of their speech and opinions. It was seldom that an excursion returned without some bonnots from a rustic to carry back for a dinner anecdote during the city winter. It was thought Van Etten had secured rather the cream of these, when he came across a native stonecutter whose direct business was the making of gravestones. He had gravely assured Van Etten that he thought of changing his profession and going to the city. "The trouble with monements," he explained, "is that yer can't never secure any one man fur a regerlar customer!"

Yes, the young people were happy. For there were piazzas and dancing and college songs, in addition to the woods and the tennis; and then there was Arthur Penrhyn.

Arthur Penrhyn was young, he was handsome, he was rich, he was aristocratic, he was devoted. True, he was also married; but his wife had left in July to take care of a sick friend in the city, and Mr. Penrhyn, in her absence, did not mope. Moreover, he had a dogcart. "Yes, it was rather a nice affair," he used to confess with pride; "I'm not too proud to go without a dogcart, but I am too proud to have a shabby one." And he never drove out alone; some one was always invited to share the drive. Moreover, he was a capital tennis player, a good talker, a rather remarkable musician and a thoroughly fine fellow. In other words he was, in summer hotel parlance, "ready for anything."

There were those, including Miss Deblois, who thought he was too ready, and that if poor Mrs. Penrhyn knew, she would shorten her ministrations to her invalid friend. Nothing more definite was ever brought up against him than that he seemed to be "carrying on." He was not guilty of pronounced devotion to any one of the fair belles. Each had her turn in the dogcart, and there came a day when Miss Deblois herself was subjected to a painful decision between maintaining a just consistency and going to drive with Mr. Penrhyn herself.

After much reflection she decided that the long, quiet drive would give her an excellent opportunity to sow good seed in Mrs. Penrhyn's absence. So she went—and sowed, but the only harvest she reaped was a second invitation when her turn came around again, after a goodly number of pretty girls had been content to go to drive without sowing. What she sowed was not known; and it was probably the imperceptibility of any particular harvest that led her to accept the second invitation to herself, and so apparently to encourage the delightful Arthur in "carrying on."

"Is your wife coming today?" she asked primly at the breakfast table one morning, when a date that she had heard mentioned had come around with the whirligig of time.

"Alas, no!" and Miss Deblois was thankful that at least the cheerful Arthur had the grace to suspend an animated conversation with Miss Howe and sigh. "She finds she must stay another week, and she has sent for another of her dresses. I found the skirt, but I am in despair about the waist; I can't find it anywhere, and she is in a great hurry for it."

"Oh, well," said Van Etten, "if she is in a hurry, just pack up the skirt and send it off in haste. Haste, you know, always brings waist."

When the second date that had been fixed for Mrs. Penryhn's arrival came around, however, it was announced that she was really to arrive. Miss Deblois noticed with pleasure—at least she said it was with pleasure—that at any rate Mr. Penrhyn gave up a game of tennis to go in the dogcart himself to the station to meet his wife. Poor thing! How little she knew! It was to be hoped he would at least have the grace to cease "carrying on" in her very presence.

"And so pretty!" sighed Miss Deblois, as she peeked through the blind when the dogcart drove up, and caught a glimpse of a lovely little lady habited most stylishly in dark blue cloth with a very becoming hat and dark blue feathers, who smiled brightly as she glanced up at the house as if conscious what might be lurking behind closed blinds. "How could he desert her so?"

In strict truth it was Mrs. Penrhyn who might have been said to desert Mr. Penrhyn under the circumstances. But Miss Deblois never recognized circumstances. If his wife had to be away it was Mr. Penrhyn's duty to mope. And he had not moped. Moped, indeed!

As the Penrhyns came out on the piazza a few minutes before tea, Mr. Penrhyn introduced his wife to occasional groups, and especially to Miss Howe.

"And are you the Miss Howe who plays tennis so splendidly?" asked Mrs. Penrhyn, with a cordial smile.

"Poor thing! she knows," murmured Miss Deblois. "Who could have told her?"

"Perhaps he told her himself," remarked Van Etten grimly. "You know there was always a letter every day."

"From her, yes," answered Miss Deblois, pursing up her lips.

"But people don't go on persistently writing letters unless they are answered, do they?"

"Devoted wives do, frequently," said the lady, with an emphasis as of one who had been a devoted wife for years.

It was soon evident that, whoever might be the guilty informant, Mrs. Penrhyn "knew all," as Miss Deblois would have expressed it. Every name was evidently familiar to her, and she knew just what incidents were connected with every name. It was Miss Howe who played tennis so well, and Miss Newton who sang so many German songs, and Miss Lewis who had made Arthur that charming smoking cap, and Miss de Peyster who had found those beautiful ferns in the drive through the woods, and Mrs. Malcolm who had shown her husband that lovely view from a remote hill, and Miss Deblois herself who played whist so well that Arthur had been beguiled into playing long after midnight. They must have a rubber that very evening. It was evident that she knew all.

But she had her revenge. The devotion of Mr. Penrhyn to the crowd was nothing to the devotion now of the crowd to Mrs. Penrhyn. They might pity her while she was away, but when she was present she worked her own sweet will. No plans were made without consulting her, no entertainment was complete without her presence. One touch of her hand on the piano, and around it would gather old men, young men, collegians, professors, married men, widowers and bachelors, to say nothing of the troop of bright young girls who admired her as only young girls can admire.

And if Mr. Penrhyn had never concentrated his devotion upon, however unpardonable the amount of devotion he scattered generally, Mrs. Penrhyn, if she wanted revenge, had all she could attend to in the single hearted devotion of her greatest admirer. For there was one gentleman who seemed aware of little but Mrs. Penrhyn's presence. It was he who walked with her, drove with her, talked with her, listened to her, played for her on the piano, with her in tennis and against her at whist. If it were a solitary drive, she was the solitary lady who took it, and if it were a party, she it was who made up the party and decided what other ladies were to go. No other young married lady had ever "carried on" so before at Lawton's. It was he who suggested her shawl, went for the shawl, wrapped it around her shoulders, read to her, promenaded the piazza with her, took long strolls with her.

"She can't be promising to be a sister to him, of course," remarked Van Etten as the two came up the walk one day. "Looks very much as if she were promising to be a widow to him."

Nor did the attraction wear out in the least. It lasted till the very last moment, when Mrs. Penrhyn's trunks were all packed, and when her admirer drove her to the station and actually went with her to the city on the same train!

For this ardent admirer of Mrs. Penrhyn was Mr. Penrhyn, her husband.—Alice Willington Rollins in Pittsburg Bulletin.

Putting Off an Objection.

It has twice happened to me that some one has risen up in the church for the purpose of forbidding the banns. I asked the objector to speak to me in the vestry after service, and the incident passed off and seemed to make little stir in the church at the time, but on both occasions the fact was widely reported in the London papers.

I have heard again of a clergyman who was so awkward that on the first occasion of his officiating at a wedding he stood the whole time at the altar, and read the service exactly as he found it in the prayer book, without inserting the names of the interested parties, "I, M., take thee, N., to my wedded wife," etc.—Cornhill Magazine.

Took No Chances.

Aunt Mary—I know one sign that's never failed yet—if you can slice an apple in two without cutting a seed you will marry the one you wish.

Sweet Girl (ten minutes later)—I've done it! I've done it!

Aunt Mary—Did you use a sharp knife?

Sweet Girl—Of course not. I used a paper cutter.—Good News.

THE UNEXPECTED.

Something That Very Often Happens to Upset Our Plans.

VERY FREQUENTLY IT IS DEATH.

A Vague Dread That Fills the Mind With Anticipation, Is the Result of the Unexpected.

Certain things are absolutely sure to come to us, the heavily laden sons of men. Among them are death, taxes, sorrow and the unexpected. Anticipation is a phantasmagoric and unstable kind of thing, and fulfillment as often cheats the dread as it disappoints the hope of that which had to arrive, for the unexpected is always there on the horizon, sometimes building rainbow bridges against the clouds, and anon tearing up the vineyards on the sunny slopes of an unknown volcano. Though its form is as obscure as that of a ghost in the twilight, the advent of the unexpected ranks as one of the absolute certainties of the future—one of the eternal verities of life.

From the angels unawares whom you entertain under the appearance of doubtful travelers tramping wearily through foreign cities, to the assassin in the garb of a monk, the pickpocket smiling benignly as a sister, the unexpected dogs your steps and meets you full face across the stile. The friend on whose life you had counted with such certainty as to make him the guardian and trustee for your children drops dead as a stone, without note or warning or word of preface; and the life on which you would have laid long odds as compared with your own goes out like a farthing rushlight in a breeze. The last news you heard of that dear woman she was lying at the point of death surrounded by weeping relations and sorrowing friends. In an incredibly short space of time you received her wedding cards, and the expected funeral is exchanged for the unexpected marriage.

Set high on the gilded pinnacle of apparent prosperity, suddenly the painted cheat dissolves, and that which looked so like the real thing melts away into the dim region of the fallacious, the specious, the unexpected. You would as soon have expected the bankruptcy of that fine old lady who issues her promises to pay in Threadneedle street as the collapse of this local Crœsus. But the adage holds good here as elsewhere, and the unexpected is the only thing of which you can make sure.

Unexpected, too, is that transformation of the turtledove into the hawk. Hitherto you have known only the sweetness of docility, the gentleness of patience, the peace of love. Suddenly, almost without cause, and certainly without any show of gradual decline, of practical change logically to be accounted for by physiological conditions, the charmer whom you thought you had charmed throws off the mask and ceases to dance to your piping. The dove ruffles out into the hawk and the law of the unexpected is vindicated.

This is not an uncommon experience when marriage has loosened the bonds of self control necessitated by uncertainty of holding—when intimacy has removed the gloss of formality and shown the real grain underneath. Then the unexpected makes itself manifest, and things undreamed of and unsuspected come to the light, even as those wriggling, round and creeping creatures found under the stone when turned up and set in a new place.

In the matter of arrivals the unexpected is the rule. You think you have safely landed your rolling stone on a distant shore. Foreign tides are to wash over him, and strange influences are to clothe him with fertile moss and maybe radiant flowers. A millstone around your neck here, he is to be there shaped and polished into the goodly cornerstone of a stately temple raised and dedicated to prosperity. You are happy in his fair prospects and relieved by his absence. He had been to you as yet naught but pain and distress—now he is to bring you honor and content. You are looking for a letter from him to tell you of his success. His last spoke hopefully, and the skies were cloudless and serene.

Suddenly, without warning, without even a telegram from the docks, your rolling stone comes tumbling back on to your path. He walks cheerily into your room undismayed by the chance of a cold reception, undeterred by the knowledge of his own failure. Smiling, confident, serene as those skies which arched above him when he last wrote, he greets you with his happy-go-lucky kind of manner—all your good work undone, all your hopes slaughtered like the innocents of old and the whole Penelope web unraveled, having to be redone, no matter at what cost of flesh and patience!

How often the unexpected stultifies anticipation! To bet on the favorite for the Derby is not a more "chancy" kind of thing than to make sure that fulfillment will follow on anticipation. You go for a day's pleasure—something to which you have been looking forward for many days, and for which you have been promised all manner of delights. The unexpected arises in the shape of a furious bore, invited at the last moment, or haply in that of your mortal enemy, or, yet more disastrously, in the form of an accident which turns the rose wreaths of pleasure into the funeral wreaths of mourning and robs the earth of one of her fairest flowers. No one anticipated this terrible overturn of the boat—this fatal plunge of the rash leaders down hill—this broken pole—this defective rein.

Unexpected, unlooked for death swept by that gay throng and the song was hushed in sobs, the smile was lost in tears. Less tragic, but as unlooked for, was the evil temper of your hostess, which spoiled the pleasure of your visit and transformed your expected couch of roses into a cushion stuffed full of pins and needles. You sat on that cushion for the whole time your visit lasted. You walked among burning plowshares and danced over and around eggshells of the most fragile kind. Your anticipated pleasure vanished into thin air, and the most unexpected displeasure brooding like so much sooty fog took its place instead. That, too, comes into the list of a life's experiences more often than is desirable.—London Queen.

A Pleasing Theory.

Anxious Mother—There's a look about that young man's eyes that I don't like. He looks at me out of their corners as if trying to conceal something.

Daughter—Perhaps he is trying to conceal his admiration for you, ma.

Mother (much relieved)—Oh! I didn't think of that.—New York Weekly.

A break in the main water pipe in a street in Tombstone, A. T., was found to have been caused by the roots of a tree, which had grown around the pipe and crushed it so that it burst.

CHRISTIANITY AND ISLAM.

In Their Origin Both Religions Are Asiatic and Both Semitic.

In their origin, Christianity and Islam are both Asiatic, both Semitic, and Jerusalem is but a few hundred miles from Mecca. In regard to the number of their adherents, both have steadily increased from the beginning to the present day. After 1,900 years, Christianity numbers 400,000,000, and Islam, after 1,300 years, 200,000,000; but Mohammedanism has been practically confined to Asia and Africa, while Christianity has been the religion of Europe and the new world, and politically it rules now over all the world except China and Turkey.

Mohammedanism has been identified with a stationary civilization, and Christianity with a progressive one. There was a time—from the eighth century to the thirteenth—when science and philosphy flourished at Bagdad and Cordova under Moslem rule, while darkness reigned in Europe. But Renan has shown that this brilliant period was neither Arabic nor Mohammedan in its spirit or origin, and although his statements may admit of some modification it is certain that, however brilliant while it lasted, this period has left no trace in the Moslem faith, unless it be in the philosophical basis of Mohammedan law, while Christianity has led the way in the progress of modern civilization.

Both of these are positive religions. Each claims to rest upon a divine revelation which is in its nature final and unchangeable; yet the one is stationary and the other progressive. The one is based upon what it believes to be divine commands and the other upon divine principles—just the difference that there is between the law of Sinai and the law of love, the ten commandments and the two. The ten are specific and unchangeable; the two admit of ever new and progressive application.—Contemporary Review.

A Crank Recipe.

Thanks are due to a South Side gentleman for his discovery and prompt application of a scheme for abating the crank nuisance. The device is one which, if put into general use, will greatly discourage the practice of going about with a pistol and ordering other people to write large checks. The crank in the present case having made his reasonable request for an immediate donation of $10,000, the proprietor of the house promptly refused. Then the crank drew his pistol.

At this point there comes into play the unpatented crank discouraging device, consisting of (a) smashing forearm blow, knocking the pistol out of the crank's hand; (b) a twisting grasp on the collar; (c) an energetic dragging movement toward the front door, followed by (d) a vigorous muscular exertion imparting a forward and rotary motion to the crank, who thus rolls into the street; the whole performance supplemented (e) by notifying the police.—Chicago Record.

A Monkey's Dread of Snakes.

Of snakes, large or small, our monkey has always stood in abject terror. If he is held firmly and the snake is placed near him, he looks piteously in the face of his keeper, and sometimes, more in sorrow than in anger, he will bite if he is not let go. At one time a snake in a paper bag was shown him. When the paper bag was afterward left near him, he would furtively approach and open it, to peep a moment shiveringly into its depths, and then retreat ignominiously, only to approach for another peep when he had summoned sufficient courage.

A live salamander was placed on the table by his side. This he looked at with a great deal of interest, finally taking it in his hands, with many precautions. When he saw how inert it was, he laid it down and lost all interest in it.—Popular Science Monthly.

An Ancient Arrowhead.

While walking along the beach at Upper Nyack, not far from Hook mountain, Master Charles Meissner picked up one of the prettiest specimens of an Indian arrowhead that has ever been found in these parts. It is of pure white quartz, perfectly fashioned, and was doubtless dropped a couple of centuries ago by some redskin who paid a friendly or warlike visit to these parts. The tribes hereabouts, as our local collectors well know, used black flint entirely, and hence the white quartz specimen is rare. This specimen is now at this office and can be seen for a few days by interested parties.—Nyack City and Country.

The Laundry of the Future.

The man who perambulates the streets nowadays with rips in his raiments and holes in his hose has no excuse for living. A well known laundry has given employment to a number of persons by starting an important addendum to their regular business. Their sign reads conspicuously as follows, "We darn your socks, repair your shirts, mend your underwear, etc."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Retrenched Too Soon.

Clara—Why did you break your engagement with George? He used to bring you such delicious candy!

Dora—Yes, used to; but since I accepted him he's been bringing me the twenty five cent kind.—New York Weekly.

STUDY OF BIRDS.

A Very Valuable Collection Given to Harvard College.

DIFFERENT METHODS OF MOUNTING.

How Mr. Scott Conceived a Valuable Paper on the Flight of Different Birds at Night.

One of the most valuable additions which has ever been made to the Agassiz Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge is a collection of 3,000 birds—made by Mr. W. E. D. Scott—from the United States and West Indies. About 100 of these are mounted, the remainder being in the form technically known to naturalists as bird skins—that is, they look simply like dead birds, that can be mounted at any time. Ever since Mr. Scott graduated from Harvard college in 1873 this plan of making an ornithological collection has been the great object of his life, and to give this collection to the Agassiz museum has been his desire, which is now accomplished.

Mr. Scott is, through his writings, one of the best known collectors of birds in the world. He was one of the original members of the Nutal club of Cambridge, and his first paper before that society, entitled "A Partial List of the Summer Birds of Kanawha County," was the first of the series which are now regularly published by the society. His first work, and one that attracted attention in the whole ornithological world, as well as the attention of astronomers, was brought about by what seems now to be a singular coincidence. Happening to be at one time in the observatory connected with Princeton college, he was invited to look through the telescope at the moon. While doing so, he noticed what seemed to be a number of small objects flitting across the luminous disk. He asked what they were and was informed that it was a common occurrence to see these birds flying across the range of the telescope. So common was it, in fact, that the astornomers had paid no attention to the matter, but of course such an occurrence invited the attention of a man the main object of whose life was the observance of every point pertaining to birds and bird life.

He had heard time and again farmers and backwoodsmen speak of the sound of birds flying by night, and here was an actual proof of the fact, as well as a chance to make a mathematical calculation on the subject, for, upon examination of the subject, it was found that, given the focal length of the lens and the other data which the astronomer could furnish, the flight of the birds could be determined with some degree of accuracy. And not only this, but the kind of bird could be determined, because, as every one knows, each bird has its own peculiar method of flight, which could readily be determined against the bright disk of the moon through a telescope.

The final result of this circumstance was a paper upon the subject, which was translated into nearly every modern language, and this method is now known as the "Scott method of determining the flight of birds by night." So highly are Mr. Scott's opinions valued upon matters pertaining to birds that the British museum recently bought a collection made by him, of some 2,500 Florida birds, at his own valuation, and without even seeing the collection.

It was here in Florida that the writer met Mr. Scott, surrounded by his collections and implements for stuffing and keeping the birds. For years Mr. Scott has made as his specialty the study of Florida birds and has been indefatigable in his efforts to make his collection complete. He has now removed them to his home in Pocantico Hills, N. Y. The first point which the visitor notices, on seeing the collection, is the lifelike manner in which the birds are mounted. Instead of the conventional methods always employed heretofore by professional taxidermists, Mr. Scott has brought out the pose of the bird in actual life.

Nearly all collections of birds which have so far been made have been built up upon an absolutely systematic basis. In the collection proposed for Harvard, the birds are to be rendered as lifelike as possible—that is to say, artistic—while at the same time they shall lose nothing of their scientific value. Heretofore the external features of the bird have been shown with the name attached to each specimen, indicating the species. The specimens have been displayed in rows, each one standing on a perch made from turned wood and T shaped, either painted white or else made of hard wood, varnished. Such a method has always limited the position in which the bird could be placed. The visitors to museums have wondered why every bird should be standing in just that particular way, with both feet firmly planted upon the perch, and looking for all the world as if he were one of an army.

This is wholly artificial, and in contradistinction to it birds should be mounted on simple, natural accessories. By such a method the warbler or the wren should be shown naturally balanced upon the swaying twig, and the woodpecker would be clinging to the trunk of a tree; the gull's environment would be a bit of the seashore, artificially represented. So it will be seen that the idea is for each bird to give a glimpse of the environment in which it lives. But these surroundings should always be a subordinate part of the exhibition, allowing the central figure of the specimen to be the conspicuous object.

The second point to bring out in this collection is the effect of physical environment on such species as are now migratory and range uninterruptedly over large geographical areas. This is to be done in connection with and by the aid of diagramatic maps. To illustrate what is meant, the common quail ranges from Massachusetts to Florida and from the eastern coast to Dakota. Sportsmen who kill this bird in different parts of the country have frequently asked if they are different birds and why those found in different parts of the country are smaller or larger, darker or lighter colored, as the case may be, at the different points where they are encountered.

Now, in this collection it is proposed to have a series of quail, specimens of which shall be taken from the different localities mentioned and brought together.—Boston Herald.

His Old Master.

"De ole marster what I had befoah de wah was a gennerman," remarked old Mose to another relic of antebellum days.

"You bet dar was high toned gennermans in dose days," his friend replied.

"Now you's talkin. I remember how time and agin my ole marster kicked me off de front steps, and a minit arteward he had done plum forgot all about hit. Der ain't no moah sich gennermans nowadays."—Texas Siftings.

FOOLING THE BIRDS.

How They Are Drawn From Their Hiding Places In the Forests.

I have heard young women whistle beautifully, mimicking the songs of the birds, the blackbird and the thrush particularly. They fashioned simple instruments by the fireside, which were easily carried in the pocket, the whole lot of them, with which they mimicked the calls for the various species. If they wished to see whether a stoat, weasel, crow or jay were about, they would place their lips on the back of one hand and squeal horribly, the cries becoming weaker each time, exactly like those of a rabbit caught in a trap or fixed by a stoat or weasel.

Crows, magpies and jays know very well what that cry means. It is as a dinner bell to them, for after the stoat or weasel leaves a rabbit a feathered company come to eat him. As the evening got more dusky the boys would come out in their gardens, which were surrounded by the fir woods, to call the owls to them. They would hiss and snore like the white owl—the barn owl—hoot, click and bark like the wood owl—the brown and tawny owl—and squeak like mice for the pleasure of seeing the owl swoop toward the place where the sound or sounds proceeded from.

"You bide still an see ef I don't fetch him in this ere fir close to our gate," said one to me. I did "bide still," being very much interested in the whole performance. First he locked his hands together with the thumbs upright, and into the hollow of the hands he blew between the thumbs. This was the hooting machine, and it was simply perfect. "Hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo-e, hoo!" rang out, the fourth note being longer than the others. Then followed the click of the bill, as the fine bird snaps it in pleasant anticipation of mouse, finishing up with the bark when the bird springs from his resting place.

All this was done to perfection by the boy, but the master touches were yet to come. With a small piece of twig he rattled "tick, tick, tick, tick, tick," like the short patter of a mouse on dry leaves, for all mice travel intermittingly—there is a short rush and then a halt for a few seconds. No owl was visible yet, but the bird had got close when he heard the rustle. As the lad squeaked as a mouse will when he runs at night, he looked up and pointed. There was the owl ready for his mouse. When the bird caught sight of us, he departed in the same noiseless fashion in which he had arrived.—St. James Budget.

Had Fun With the Policeman.

It is seldom that one of the finest gets such a scare as a member of the force received the other night on Park row in front of the postoffice. This policeman has made himself obnoxious to the newsboys who congregate around the postoffice. He seemed to them to take delight in moving them on. The boys had no redress, but at last they took up a scheme which has afforded pleasure to small boys more than once.

They secured an old pair of trousers, together with a coat and a hat, which they stuffed with straw. Waiting until the policeman was looking in their direction, two of them, with the dummy between them, boldly walked out of Beekman street and started across Park row toward the postoffice. The sight of the two boys in charge of a man who apparently could not take care of himself interested the policeman, and he started to follow them. The boys walked on until they reached the middle of the street, when they threw the figure on the track before an approaching horse car and fled.

With a pale face and an involuntary cry of terror the policeman ran toward the body. He had gone but a few feet when he tripped and fell. The driver of the car put on the brake just as the horses reached the body. Just then two boys rushed from the postoffice, seized the body by the legs, one on each side, and ran down Beekman street with it amid the shouts of their companions, who had been silent but much amused witnesses of the joke. The policeman did not follow.—New York Sun.

Professor Thomson Was Snubbed.

As near to recreation as anything of the kind ever engages the always earnest attention of Professor Elihu Thomson is the interest which he shows in the alleged applications of electricity, particularly in regard to the devices by which the unscrupulous play upon the credulous and the suffering. While at the Chicago fair he examined at a selling stand a so called electrical appliance to be worn in the shoes for the cure of various ailments from cold feet upward. The young woman volubly described the apparatus in political phrase, "claiming everything," and then proceeded to explain the "scientific principles" by which the electric current would pass up one limb to the heart and then down by the other one, and much more of the like ilk. The professor mildly stated that electricity did not operate in the manner stated, when the young woman indignantly swept the goods back into the showcase, exclaiming, "Well, what do you know about electricity anyway?"—Boston Transcript.

In the Neck.

At the sound of approaching footsteps the knight with the black mustache raised his eyes in supplication.

"Guide me," he murmured, "O powers, in this affair of the heart."

He waited with bated breath.

"Certainly," he argued with himself in sudden apprehension, "this is the trysting place."

A shadow flitted past him. A mocking laugh rang in his ears.

"Guyed me," he groaned.

Then he groped his way hence.—Detroit Tribune.

Logical.

Professor of Logic—I put my hat down in the room, I cannot see it anywhere, there has been nobody in besides myself. Ergo, I am sitting on it!—Nervion.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Why a Wife Should Not Insure Her Life in Favor of Her Husband.

MORTALITY AMONG MARRIED WOMEN

It is Believed the Crime of Wife Murder is More Frequent Than is Commonly Supposed.

The subject of life insurance is beginning to attract attention among women. It is known that though the aggregate volume of the sum payable on life policies in Europe and America amounts to the enormous figure of $10,000,000,000—a sum exceeding the total cost of all the railroads in the world added to all the national debts—the risks taken out on female lives amount to a comparatively small sum. This has arisen partly from the unwillingness of life insurance companies to insure women, a feeling which induces some companies to refuse to insure them at all, while others charge 1 per cent. additional for female risks, and partly from the fact that the woman is not, as a rule, the family breadwinner, and her death does not, save in exceptional cases, require to be guarded against in a pecuniary point of view. Still the number of women whose demise would take bread out of the mouths of others is on the increase.

Companies object to take female risks because women are exposed to die of casualties and diseases from which men are exempt. But, on the other hand, men are exposed to die of accidents or of diseases produced by reckless lives quite as frequently as women perish in childbirth or from diseases incident to maternity. The sexes are fairly on an equality in this respect. It is probable that a healthy young woman of twenty, whether married or unmarried, is about as good a risk as a young man of the same age.

Some of the companies raise the point whether any one has an insurable interest in the life of a woman. A man's wife and children have an insurable interest in his life, but who suffers a pecuniary loss when a girl or a married woman dies? Certainly not, as a general rule, the father, or the mother, or the brothers and sisters of the former, or the husband of the latter; they may be plunged into deep affliction, but affliction cannot be measured in dollars.

But the case alters if the girl or the married woman belongs to the working class, so that she is in whole or in part the breadwinner for the household; then her father, mother, brothers, sisters, children, and possibly her husband, may have an interest in her life which can be insured. If she belongs to the leisure class, and does not contribute by her daily exertions to the daily sustenance of her family, it is not easy to see who has an interest in her life which could be appraised in dollars, and for which a company could make compensation in the form of a check.

It is common, when a marriage takes place between young people who have no fortune and expect to be dependent on the husband's exertions, for the man to insure his life in favor of his wife and children. This is one of the most beneficent uses of life insurance. Formerly, more frequently than now, the consorts assured their lives reciprocally, each in favor of the other. This operation never could be reconciled with business principles or sound ethics.

Experience, moreover, has developed the unpleasant fact that the mortality among women whose lives are insured in favor of their husbands is larger than the ordinary mortality tables warrant. It is a terrible thing to say, but doctors and criminal lawyers believe the crime of wife murder to be much more frequent than is commonly supposed. It is a crime that is rarely suspected, and still more rarely detected. A woman is taken ill with a strange pain. She consults a doctor, who knows that women are always having strange pains, and that they generally arise from very simple causes. He prescribes for this or that organic trouble. The pain continues. The woman tries other medicines, which have relieved friends of hers under similar circumstances. The husband acts as nurse and gives the medicines. In these days of science, toxicology knows a dozen drugs which are difficult to detect by smell, taste or sight, but which, if regularly administered, will sap life and eventually cause death.

As a general rule, a girl should refuse to insure her life in favor of her husband, and a well administered company should refuse to issue such a policy.—San Francisco Argonaut.

For and About Women.

England has 20,000 women farmers.

Floral slippers are the correct thing to throw after a bridal pair.

Women exclusively run a Winnsborough (N. C.) canning factory.

The dowry of a Turkish bride is fixed by custom at about $1.70.

Rosa Bonheur has just completed a painting for which she has refused $60,000.

The household maintained by the queen of England consists of nearly 1,000 persons.

One of the most capable leaders in the suffrage party is Laura Clay, daughter of Cassius Clay, of Kentucky.

The late Mrs. Curtis, of Philadelphia, was for years a manufacturer of Masonic regalia.

When this country was but nine years old a woman took a patent for a straw weaving machine.

A combined photographic and visual telescope has been finished and placed in position for Dr. Jansen at Meudon. The two lenses were made by the Henry Bros. of the Paris observatory, and the mounting by Gauthier of Paris.

An Open Question.

An advertiser asks, "Has the man grown or the flannel shirt shrunk?" That depends upon which of them was washed.—Hallo.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 18 1894

The Clews circular of May 5th is the most hopeful issue of that Wall street hebdomadal we have seen in a long while. Its review of the business condition and prospects in the United States and Europe is cheery throughout, and with the exception of its stock fling at the silver question it looks up on the revival of good times as a fact that is imminent. It says of the European outlook that the large industrial nations are coming out of the severe commercial depression from which they have been suffering since the close of 1890; and that the recovery of England France and Germany is very marked. The change may be expected to show its effects in an increased demand for our exports, and a better tone in the markets for our great staples, as well as an improved inquiry for our investments at a later stage. Speaking of the causes of the long depression and their consequences, it says that these consequences have produced an unprecedented depletion of stock of manufactured products, and so soon as the new tariff is passed, and uncertainty dispelled, there is nothing to prevent a resumption of normal activity in every branch of business, the consequent general employment of labor and an attendant increase in consumption by the masses. This is a more lively and cheerful tune than Clews has been in the habit of playing for, lo, these many months. Let us hope that its prognostics will be speedily realized.—Los Angeles Herald.

The Democrat who is honest in his belief will not hesitate in doing his duty for no better reason than that the party has recently met with reverses. The men who are enjoying the benefits that the tariff bounty affords are not going to surrender those advantages without a struggle. On account of public discontent and depression in business, they are enjoying a temporary triumph, but harmony of action and unity of purpose among those Democrats who have the courage to champion a principle in the face of an apparent adverse public sentiment, will eventually vindicate the wisdom of the Democratic policy of tariff reform. In the face of the emergency that now confronts us, no honest, courageous, conscientious, loyal Democrat can hesitate for one moment about the course he shall pursue. The people may be temporarily deceived with the fallacy that the resultant effect of an unjust system of taxation that is still in force is due to a Democratic administration, but that illusion will disappear if Democrats are but true to themselves and faithful to the trust reposed in them, and before the close of President Cleveland's term of office, we confidently predict that the American people will put the stamp of popular approval upon the acts of his administration.—Woodland Democrat.

The first check upon corporation rule has just been reached in New York state, where Governor Flower has approved a bill to compel the railway companies to pay the costs in all condemnation suits which they begin and fail to prosecute to a termination. The elevated railways in the city of New York have been annoying the property holders in that city with vexatious lawsuits and then dropping them after the owners had been put to an unwarrantable expense. It was to prevent such occurrences as these that the bill in question was passed. Some of these days a similar law will be needed in California.

Europe begins to fear that she is losing her laborers and will shortly resort to some plan of keeping them from coming to this country. This is the most cheering news that we have heard in some time and will save the United States the trouble of erecting barriers at the ports of entry to keep out the labor that Europe worries so much about losing.

It looks as though silver would yet be placed in its proper place beside gold as the money of the civilized world. It is encouraging to see that even the most rabid gold bugs are coming to acknowledge that bimetallism is necessary if the commerce of the world is ever to recover from the present state of paralysis.

The reports from Kentucky differ. One says that Colonel Breckinridge will be elected, the other states that the women will ask him to withdraw. We sincerely regret that the women of Kentucky may not vote.

WAYSIDE AMBITION.

I want to be a brakeman,
Dog gone!
Legs hangin over the edge of a flat car,
Train goin bout twenty-five mile 'n hour,
Kickin the dog fennel 'long the track—
That's what a brakeman does.

I want to be a brakeman,
I jing!
Making the boys git off the platform,
Cussin the drayman if the skids is lost,
Hollers, "Back 'er a length," and engineer has to—
That's a brakeman for ye!

No conductor for me, just a brakeman,
By hen!
Can make a couplin on the dead run,
Has spring bottom pants 'n braid on his clothes,
Carries a lantern at night 'n cap over his ears—
That's a brakeman, I'll tell ye!

I want to be a brakeman,
Geeminently!
Stand to with agents and operators,
Gits to Peru every night 'n sees a show,
Knows the numbers of the trains, chaws tobacker—
He's a regular one, you bet.

'N I want to be head brakeman,
Golslee!
Twistin 'er hard, smoke rollin round ye,
Country people stoppin work to look,
Girls wavin at ye all the way to Peru;
I'll be one, too, some day.

—Chicago Record.

SPIKING THE GUNS.

"The regiment will be annihilated," observed the adjutant coolly. And then, in the same immovable tones, he asked some one to pass him a biscuit.

"Curse you," shouted the colonel, "do you think I don't know that? Do you imagine I fear getting killed tomorrow? Do you suppose I want to live on after what has happened? It's the eternal disgrace of the thing that's cutting me."

"Once comfortably shot," remarked the senior major in easy philosophy, "it doesn't much matter to me personally where or for why I go down. Not a soul will be left behind to care."

This last remark added tinder to the blaze. The major was a peasant's son, who had hacked and thrust his way up from the ranks by sheer hard fighting. His commanding officer was a noble of the old regime. He had hoped and reasonably expected that the previous day's engagement would give him a brigade, and so the fiasco had fallen all the more bitterly.

It seemed as though the very stars in their courses had been battling against us. Everything had gone wrong. The blame was not ours. But this, in an army where want of luck was the greatest crime, told nothing in our favor. Many men had fallen, and panic had seized the heels of the rest. Which of us initiated the run cannot be said, but in the rush of some all had been carried along, few, except perhaps one or two of the older officers, resisting very strenuously. The colonel, burning with shame, had gone in to report. What precisely had been said to him we did not know, but we guessed with some accuracy, although he did not repeat the details. The gist of his interview was that the regiment was to attack again on the morrow, and if unsuccessful then once more on the day after, and so on till the bridge was taken.

Yesterday the thing had been barely possible. Yet today it was far different. During the night the defenses had been more than trebled. The Austrians swarmed. Enough artillery was mounted there now to have demolished an entire army corps advancing against it from the open.

The deduction was clear. The bravest men will turn tail sometimes, and in our army, which was the bravest in the world, there had during the latter part of the campaign been more than one case of wavering. An example accordingly was to be made. Our corps had been singled out for the condign punishment. We were doomed to march on the morrow to our annihilation.

Of course the matter had not been put so at headquarters. There the words ran: "Most important strategic point. Must be taken at whatever cost. Your regiment will again have the honor, colonel," and so on. But, summed up bluntly, it was neither more nor less than I have said. We all understood the order of the letter, and there was not a man in the regiment who would hesitate a moment in carrying out his share. Each private soldier, each officer would march with firm determination to march then his last. That gives the case in a nutshell.

But the secure knowledge that there would be no skulkers along this road to execution did not pacify the colonel. If anything, it increased his bitterness. It would make his ungrateful memory last the longer. He sat at the table end of that inn room where we had messed, with folded arms and nervous fingers kneading at his muscles. By a singular irony we were lodged in comfort there—we, who had got to go out and die on the morrow—and he must needs taunt us with it, as though it were a shame for such as we to have so tolerable a billet.

Myself, I was stretched out on a sofa away by the far wall, and lay there mutely, having but little taste for the wordy savageries which were being so freely dealt about. And the night grew older without my being disturbed. But the angry man at the end of the table singled me out at last, perhaps because my outward calm and listlessness jarred upon him.

"Tired, Eugene?" he asked.

"A little, sir."

"Ah, I can understand it. I noted your activity today. You have mistaken your vocation, mon cher. You should not have come into the army. You should have been a professional runner."

An answer burned on my tongue. But I kept it there, gave a shrug and said nothing. What use could further wrangling be? But the silence was an ill move. It only angered him further, and he threw at me an insult which was more than human man could endure.

"Do you think you will again feel inclined to use those powers of yours tomorrow, Eugene? Or had I better have you handcuffed to some steady old soldier?"

A dozen of the other officers sprang to their feet at this ghastly taunt, for when such a thing as this was said to one of their number it touched all. The old major was their spokesman.

"Colonel, we make all allowances, but you are going too far with the youngster."

The colonel scowled round tight lipped for a minute, and then:

"I am quite capable of commanding this regiment of lost sheep without unasked for advice from subordinates, major. Lieutenant Ramard, you heard my question, I presume? Please have the civility to answer."

During the minute's respite I had been thinking and acting—that is, writing. I got up and handed the colonel a slip of paper. On it were the words:

I acknowledge that I, E. Ramard, lieutenant of the Twenty-second ——, am a coward.
EUGENE RAMARD.

He read it.

"There, sir," I said, "kindly add the date, as I have forgotten what it is, and please leave that behind with the baggage when we march tomorrow. If I do not do better work for France than any man in the regiment, it is my wish that this paper be published." The colonel nodded grimly and then frowned.

"Have I your permission now, sir, to withdraw from this room?"

A refusal was framing itself—I could see it—but the lowering faces around made him curb his passion, and he nodded again, but reluctantly.

In the dark, wet air outside, and not before, did I realize fully what I had done. The screed on the slip of paper had been the spasm of the instant. It seemed to me now the outcome of a moment's insanity. I had had no plan, no trace of scheme in my head while I was scribbling. The words and the pledge were an empty boast, made in the wild hope that I could hold them good. But how could such a thing be done? The most furious, desperate courage by itself would avail nothing. There would be a thousand men around, each to the full as brave as I—for no one can march farther than death—and to do "better work for France" than any of them! Ah, no, the thing was impossible! With them I should fall, and among all of them I alone would be branded infamous. The paper would be brought to light, the curt, bald confession would be read, with no explanation of how or why it was written, and men would form their own opinions—all hostile, all against me.

To leave behind nothing but the name of a self avowed coward! Oh, agony, bitter agony!

I wandered wherever my blind feet led me, wrenched by torments that God alone knew the strength of, and from which there seemed no human means of escape. The heavy rain squalls moaned down the village streets. The place, with its armed tenantry, slept. Only the dripping sentries were open eyed. These, taking me for an officer on ordinary rounds, saluted with silent respect. No soul interfered with me. Not even a dog barked.

The thought came: You die only to gain a wreath of craven plumes. Why not pass away from here—escape—desert—vanish—be known no more—and yet live? No one withholds from you new life and new country. France alone, of all the world, is utterly hopeless for you.

The thought gained. I say it freely now, for the dead, dull blackness of my prospect then showed no spot of relief. In my walkings to and fro I gradually verged nearer and nearer to the outer cordon. As an officer I knew the words for the night—sign and countersign both. I could pass the pickets.

Farther and farther toward the scattered outskirts of the hamlet did my doubting feet lead me. In one more patrol up and down I think my mind would have been made up, and after that whatever deluge the fates desired. But a sound fell on my ear, faint and not unmusical. I was dully conscious of some new scheme beginning to frame itself. I changed my path and walked faster.

Presently the cause of the sound disclosed itself. A field forge, an anvil and a couple of grimy farriers and half a dozen troopers with horses. The cavalrymen were resting on the ground, watering bridle in hand, awaiting their turns. The smiths were slaving, sweating, swearing, doing the work of thrice their number. It was a queer enough group, and I gazed at it for many minutes, still unable to frame the gauzy idea that had reanimated me. Then one of the farriers who had been fitting a hissing shoe on to a hind hoof chilled the hot iron in a rain puddle and humped up the horse's fetlock on to his apron again.

I started.

The fellow picked up a hammer, took a nail from his mouth and drove the nail first gently, and then smartly home.

"There, vicious one," swore he, "I put that spike through the vent in a matter of seconds, but with these four others beside it, thou'll not rid thyself of it in as many weeks."

I strode forward.

"Five louis for that hammer and a score of nails!"

The military smith dropped the hoof from his lap, came to attention and saluted. But he looked at me queerly and answered nothing. I could see he thought me mad. Very likely excitement had made me look so.

"Ten louis. There is the money in gold."

"My officer, the things are yours."

Steel spikes, brittle rods that would snap off short, would have been better. But time was growing narrow, and I must take what offered. These soft bent nails would serve my purpose. And now for the river. The current was swift, and I could not swim a stroke. I must go up stream and trust to find some tree trunk or wooden balk that would aid me in floating down.

On the matters that happened after this I cannot speak with any minuteness. To think back at the whole time seems like a blurred dream, broken by snatches of dead sleep. I know I gained my point on the river bank, some miles above the village, and entered the water there, finding it chill as ice. I think it was a small fence gate that aided my passage.

I can only recollect clearly that the thing I clung to was terribly unstable, and that on being landed by a chance eddy on a strip of shoal I lay there for fully half an hour, listening to a sentry plodding past and past through the mud 10 yards away, unable to move a limb. Then I gathered strength, and crawling, not only from caution, but through sheer helplessness, made my stealthy way still farther along the shore.

Four batteries commanded the approaches to the bridge. Two were on either flank, to deliver a converging fire; two, one above the other, were in a direct line with it, so that the causeway could be swept from end to end.

It was in the lower of these last that I found myself—by what route come I cannot say. Only then my senses seemed to return to me. I was lying in an embrasure. Overhead was the round black chase of a 60 pounder. I crawled further and looked down the line. Six more guns loomed through the night, making seven in all.

The rain was coming down in torrents, sending up spurts of mud. There were men within a dozen yards, wakeful men, and then, and not before, did it flash upon me that my farrier's hammer was a useless weapon. Fool that I was to bring it. Idiot I must have been to forget that the first clink would awaken the redoubt. My life? No, pah! I didn't count that. But it would mean only one gun spiked effectually, if so much. I drew back into the embrasure and knitted my forehead afresh. The right thought was tardy, but it came. I drew off my boot. It was new and it was heavy—badinage had been poured out by my comrades over its heaviness. The strong sewed heel would drive like a calker's mallet.

Then I got to work. The guns were loaded and primed. The locks were covered with leather aprons. I used infinite caution, crawling like a cat, crouching in deepest shadows, stopping, making detours, not for mere life's sake, be it understood, but because life was wanted for work yet undone.

The seven guns were put out of action, and still the night was dark, and the Austrians were ignorant behind the curtain of rain. And then on to the upper battery. Two, four, eight guns!

Three I spiked, and the night began to gray. Three more, and men were stirring. I got reckless and sprang openly at another. The air was filling with shouts and stinking powder smoke and crashes and the red flash of cannon.

The French were advancing to the storm in the wet, gray dawn. Both flanking batteries, fully manned, had opened upon them, but of the guns which had direct command of the bridge only one spoke.

Into the roar of artillery the wind brought up yells and oaths and bubbling shrieks. And then the eagles came through the smoke. There was no stopping that rush.

Somehow I found myself among comrades, fighting with a claw backed farrier's hammer, knowing nothing of order or reason or how these things came to pass, but heated only by an insane desire to kill and kill and kill! And then I grappled with a man who was struggling off with a flag, and wrestled with him in a crimson slough, and choked him down into it, while heavily shod feet trampled madly on both of us. And afterward there was more shouting and cheering, and mighty hand claps between my shoulder blades, and the old major gave me cognac out of a silver flask—cognac which seemed to have been sadly overwatered.

And that is all I remembered till I woke up in the afternoon from the sofa in that village inn. Reveille had sounded. We mustered under arms, and the roll was called. Many did not answer.

And then, "Stand out, Lieutenant Ramard!" said the colonel.

I advanced and saluted.

"You will consider yourself under arrest, sir, for desertion before the enemy. Presently you will surrender your sword and report yourself at headquarters."

The colonel turned and exchanged some words with a little, pale man near him, who sat awkwardly on a white stallion.

He resumed, "The emperor has considered your case, sir, confirms the arrest and orders you to be reduced to the ranks." The colonel paused and continued:

"But as a reward for your gallantry your commission of captain will be made out with promotion to the first vacant majority, and you will also receive a decoration."

And then I was ordered to advance again, and the emperor transferred a Cross of the Legion from his own breast to mine.

"Captain of the Twenty-second," he said, "thou art my brother."

I never asked for the colonel's apology.—C. J. C. Hayne in Washington News.

Discretion.

Two burglars broke into the house of a merchant who was generally considered to be very rich. After herculean efforts they managed to open the safe, but who can describe their disappointment when they found that it was empty and all their labor in vain? At that moment the master of the house, awakened by the noise, appeared on the scene. For a moment all three stood there as if turned into stone. The merchant was the first to come to himself.

"Gentlemen," he said, "let us all maintain a discreet silence over this incident. And now permit me to show you the door."—Seifenblasen.

Ignorance.

"Brother Johnsing," said Mr. Bones, with a wink at the other end man, "here is a conundrum for you. What is the difference between an oyster and an elephant?"

"H'm!" said the middle man thoughtfully. "The difference between an oyster and an elephant? Well, Mr. Bones, I must confess I don't know."

"Then I should not advise you to go into the oyster business," returned Mr. Bones. "The orchestra will now play 'Ta-ra-ra Rooney.'"—Exchange.

Death Rate of Miners.

Seeing the conditions under which coal miners work in hot and dust laden atmosphere and their terrible liability to fatal accident, it might naturally be expected that their death rate would be excessively high. As a matter of fact, this is far from being the case. Even when fatal accident is included, their death rate is by no means an excessively high one, and putting accidents aside the death rate from disease alone is exceptionally low, being almost exactly the same as agricultural laborers.—National Popular Review.

THE MINE SORCERER.

MALAY FAKIRS WHO WORK THE IGNORANT AND SUPERSTITIOUS.

They Are Not So Potent as They Were Some Years Ago—Ceremonies Observed by the Pawang In Invoking the Hantu, or Tutelary Spirit, of the Mine.

Miners in all countries have been noted for their superstitious beliefs as to various matters affecting their good or ill luck. Soothsayers, sorcerers, or at least lode finders, were in past ages trusted to secure the satisfactory results which are now nowadays more reasonably hoped for on the report of the mining expert and engineer. The latest survival of belief in the occult powers of the "medicine man" or sorcerer is probably to be found in the Malay peninsula, which contains the most important tin workings yet known to exist. The individual who thus guides his employers to fortune, or the reverse, is known as a pawang.

Until the practical termination of independent Malay rule throughout the major portion of the peninsula, about 10 years ago, the pawang was a recognized member of every mining staff, and recognized not only by the mine owners but by the petty chiefs, who alternately encouraged or obstructed mining enterprise.

So potent was he that he could foretell the prospects of a mine, levy fines (which went into his own pocket), direct the offering up of animal sacrifices and enforce rules respecting the workings of a mine which but for him would have been simply ridiculed by the miners. Although in many districts his pretensions are now discredited, he still lingers on, superstition with the existing generation of miners having yet a firm hold in the more remote districts.

The pawang may or may not be the hereditary successor of a predecessor. In some cases he is self made, and attains his position by a few lucky forecasts as to the value of a projected mine. In a territory where, as is sometimes said, "If you dig up the highway, you are sure to find tin," the supernaturally gifted prospector has a tolerably easy task. Not that tin is always found when a hole is sunk. But a moderate acquaintance with the usual indications is quite sufficient. Chinese of limited means do not often trouble a pawang in the initiatory stages. But when the mine—"stream tin," or tin sand, with an overburden of 10 or 20 feet earth and gravel—is fairly started, the pawang suggests that he alone knows how to keep good luck in sight. Sometimes he is politely informed that his services are not wanted, and he leaves in wrath, predicting all sorts of disaster to the unbelieving towkay or manager. Upon the whole, however, he manages to get his way.

A fine physical appearance is indispensable. When engaged in any duty, such as invoking spirits or offering sacrifices, he is allowed to assume only one of two positions—with his hands resting on his hips or with them clasped behind his back. He alone is allowed to wear a black coat in the mine. As in the case of camphor hunters in Formosa and gutta percha hunters in Malaya, he uses a peculiar vocabulary. Thus cats, elephants, tigers, buffaloes, etc., must not be mentioned by their usual designation, nor are such animals (tigers unfortunately sometimes prove unpleasant exceptions) ever allowed upon a mine. Perhaps the oddest article in the pawang's "index expurgatorius" is the lime fruit or lemon, which under no circumstances may be brought to a mine, and should the juice be thrown into the mine water dire results are dreaded. Raw cotton, glass and earthenware or an unsheathed spear or kris are equally anathema, all the articles mentioned being offensive to the hantu or spirits which haunt the mine.

Assuming that the pawang is engaged by a mine owner at a fee varying from £15 to £30, his first business is to erect a platform or altar, constructed of a special kind of wood. The four branches, which serve as supports, have the bark peeled off for about 4½ feet from the ground to where the twigs begin. The leaves on the latter are not removed. A square platform, measuring 15 inches each way, of peeled sticks is fixed to these supports at about three feet from the ground. A foot above this comes a railing round three sides of the platform, while a railed ladder with four rungs reaches from the open side of the platform to the ground. Fringes of cocoanut ornament the railing, and the whole construction is bound together with creepers, rattan, however, being forbidden. Upon it offerings are laid, and the pawang invokes the hantu or tutelary spirit of the mine to bless it with good fortune. A bag of tin sand from the first washing is the fee paid for this service.

Sometimes a cheaper kind of altar is made by placing in the ground a single peeled stick with its upper end split in four, upon which is placed the little platform above described. The next process is to hang an ancha, or square frame, about 18 inches each way in the smelting house just under the eaves of the roof. This serves as an interior altar, upon which the miners place their offerings to the hantu. The accurate hanging up of the ancha is a matter of special care.

These preliminaries accomplished, the mine is considered sure of luck.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Thought He Could Jump.

A young man the other day got an umbrella where the bottle got the cork—in the neck. This young man is one of those fellows who can readily explain to you that nothing that any one else can do is really as difficult as it appears. He joined a local gymnasium not long ago, and after watching the members once or twice going through their exercises came away with the feeling that he was a full fledged athlete. Walking on East Court street alongside of the jail, he espied two women ahead of him walking abreast and carrying a basket of freshly washed clothes between them. The street being narrow at this point, they took up the full width. The young man, being in a hurry, thought he could save time by jumping over the basket, but his calculation was not acute enough, and he kicked some of the wash off. After walking a few steps he turned around to ascertain the result of his maneuver and was just in time to see an umbrella hurled at him by the unerring aim of an enraged woman. He tried to dodge, but was too slow.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The Origin of Starching.

The course of history carries us back no further than the year 1564 for the origin of starching in London. It was in that year that Mistress Van der Plasse came with her husband from Flanders to the English metropolis "for their greater safety," and there professed herself a starcher. The best housewives of the time were not long in discovering the excellent whiteness of the "Dutch linen," as it was called, and Mistress Plasse soon had plenty of good paying clients. Some of these began to send her ruffs of lawn to starch, which she did so excellently well that it became a saying that if any one sent her a ruff made of a spider's web she would be able to starch it. So greatly did her reputation grow that fashionable dames went to her to learn the art and mystery of starching, for which they gladly paid a premium of £4 or £5, and for the secret of seething starch they paid gladly a farther sum of 20 shillings.—New York World.

A Hair Splitting Bishop.

It is recorded of a certain hair splitting English bishop, who was accustomed to compose his "charges" in the train, and whose desk was always placed opposite to him, that he invariably treated it as though it were a living vis-a-vis. The train being very full on one occasion, a would be passenger inquired if this place was taken, and the bishop, with his sunniest smile, expressed regret that there was no room. "I don't think that was quite right, my lord," said one of his fellow passengers. "What was not right?" inquired his lordship urbanely. "To say that the place was taken." "Pardon me, I did not say that it was taken; I was particularly careful to use the word 'occupied.'"—San Francisco

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M. &c., running thence West eleven chains and 8.10; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of Bishop Creek to the North line thence East [illegible] chains to Edwards Creek [illegible] Independence, thence following said Edwards Creek along its West line to the place of beginning, containing 40-100 acres; also Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, constituting what is known as the [illegible] Lots.

Lots Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12, in Block No. 26, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerl along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the porator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAY 18 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman	A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman	P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge	GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff	JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney	D. W. FORBES.
Assessor	P. A. GHALFANT.
Treasurer	W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner	H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed)	JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools	J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist	ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist	A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist	W. H. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist	JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist	FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Axbone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2.30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

MONDAY, May 14, 1894.

Estate of John F. Lubken, deceased—Filed decree of settlement of final account

DIED.

MONTAÑA—At Bishop, May 11th, Manuel Montaña, a native of California, aged 37 years.

Arthur McEwen has discontinued the publication of his *Letter*.

District Attorney Forbes and F. E. Densmore are Benton on a land case.

P. H. Mack Esq. is expected to arrive home from Los Angeles on Monday.

Mrs. F. Rhine arrived home last Friday from a visit of several weeks at San Francisco.

There was a slight shock of earthquake at Independence early last Sunday morning.

Webb Walker came up from Olancha a few days ago and spent several days in town.

Dana Brown, formerly conductor on the C. and C., is captain of a tugboat on the Sound at Seattle.

General N. P. Chipman will be a candidate for Governor before the Republican State Convention.

The Independence boys defeated the Lone Pine in the baseball game last Sunday by a score of 19 to 8.

A. Cohn of Bishop was a visitor at Independence during the week, returning yesterday morning.

Irv. H. Muhlolland arrived home yesterday from a short visit to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

A meeting of the Republican County Central Committee will be held at Independence on Friday evening, May 25th.

Charley Anthony came in from Darwin yesterday and expects to return to-day. He is interested in the sheep business just at present.

A. O Collins will go to Coyote Holes to meet his son-in-law, Bertrand Rhine, who is on his way here with a band of sheep from Tulare county.

It is said on good authority that in the event of the canal to Indian Wells Valley proving a success the Carson and Colorado people will complete their line to Mojave.

When in San Francisco last week we had the pleasure of meeting Cy Mulkey, formerly Sheriff of Inyo county from 1872 to '74. He inquired for many old time Inyo friends and wished to be remembered to them.

The number of Chinese registered in the entire country is 105,312, of whom 67,977 are in California and Nevada, 4,699 in Montana, Idaho and Utah and 1,791 in Arizona. The Chinese population by the first census was 107,485.

Matt. McDonald is excavating a cellar and getting ready to erect a new saloon on a site a little north of the burned building. The new structure will not be as large as the former one, but it will be nicely fitted up and made comfortable and cosey.

Superintendent Yerington, Assistant Superintendent Laws and Paymaster Mills of the Carson and Colorado railroad went to Keeler on a special train last Monday, returning next day. C. Taylor, Secretary to D. O. Mills, was also of the party.

John Carmichael, Inspector of United States Land Offices, arrived at Independence on Monday last. Mr. Carmichael spent the week investigating the affairs of the local office and adjusting the accounts. He will probably remain for several days in town.

R. W. Thomas and Ed. Ober were in Fresno early in the week. Ed. expects to be at Los Angeles to-morrow, where a match race of 100 yards will be run by Morris and Pulley. It is quite likely that a 75-yard race will be arranged between Ober and the winner.

About 10 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was occasioned by a blaze in the corral adjoining Rhine's stable. A bucket brigade hastily assembled and the fire was extinguished before any damage resulted. There was a high wind blowing at the time and had the fire gained any headway a disastrous conflagration might have resulted.

The Value of Irrigation

No better object lesson as to the benefits to be derived from irrigation can be had than a trip through the San Joaquin Valley. From Bakersfield north toward Fresno, outside of the irrigated districts, one rides through miles of country that has no more vegetation than a street. Crops are an utter and entire loss. By contrast the irrigated districts resemble oases in the midst of a vast, barren desert. With the farmers of the San Joaquin a crop every year was an absolute necessity. The failure of this one year's crop brings ruin upon the great majority of them. With irrigation a crop every year is a certainty; and while the cost of production may be slightly higher this fact far more than overbalances the possibility of utter loss. The construction of the big canal to Salt Wells Valley will open up a large body of fine land for settlement, and it will be eagerly sought after. With the extension of the C. and C. railroad to Mojave a tide of immigration will be turned this way that in a very short time will settle up all the available land in Owens Valley. There is a strong probability of this being done and the next few months are fraught with matters of the greatest interest to us all.

Will Celebrate.

A meeting of the citizens of Independence was held at the Pavilion on Tuesday evening to discuss the question of giving a Fourth of July celebration at this place. Henry Rhine was selected as Chairman of the meeting and B. H. Yandell Secretary. It was unanimously determined to give a rousing celebration. The following committees were appointed and the meeting adjourned until next Tuesday evening:

Programme — Misses Lena Thomsen, Maggie Gorman, Nettie Roeper, Mrs. Webb and Mrs. Matlack.

Dance—Messrs. Taylor, Ober and Mairs.

Baseball—Messrs. Naylor, Holland and Yandell.

Games—Messrs. Hession, Gorman and Tate.

Finance—Messrs. Mairs, Irwin, Collins Roeper and Lamar.

George Meads arrived at Mojave last Tuesday with his big team and will commence hauling freight for the Salt Wells Borax Company. There were three carloads of freight for this company at Mojave last Monday. Their new plant will soon be in place and they expect to be turning out two ton of borax per day in a short time. The marsh is in an accessible location and the company can place their product on the market to good advantage. The promoters of the enterprise will undoubtedly reap a profitable reward.

Manuel Montaña died early last Friday morning from the effect of the wounds inflicted by Balentin Diaz. The killing was in every way a dastardly, cold-blooded murder. Montaña was well known all over the county, and had many friends. While he had a fearless nature he was not quarrelsome and was a man devoted to his friends and who would sacrifice himself to oblige them. It was while performing a kind act that he was mercilessly shot down in cold blood.

Charley Collins has a force of men and teams at work on the old racetrack south of town getting it in condition for driving and training purposes. A meeting of the Independence track Association will be held in a few days to make arrangements for putting their track in first-class condition for the races this fall.

W. H. Bradley, a well known mining man of Los Angeles, arrived at Keeler on Wednesday's stage and went on to Bishop yesterday morning to examine some mining property there. He expects to visit Independence and points in southern Inyo before returning to Los Angeles.

Foster is certainly a success as a weather prophet. As he predicted the weather for the past week all over the Coast has been unusually cold and disagreeable. There was quite a fall of rain in the southern counties on Monday, too late, however, to do any good.

Bronco is at the Bay District track where he is being handled by Wm. Short, a careful and competent trainer. The old horse met with a severe accident last winter from which he has recovered, however, and it is expected that he will start in a handi-cap race to-morrow.

A telephone line is in operation between the mining camp at Redrock and Mojave. There is quite a camp at Redrock, having stores, restaurants, saloons etc.

A Cheap Power,

And at the same time a reliable power, are the points to be sought for in purchasing an engine. With steam power a constant watch on the gauge is necessary to prevent accidents, and the expense for engineer is a serious item against economy. The gas or gasoline engine is by far the cheapest power, as it will run all day without attention or fear of accident, and the cost is about two cents per hour for fuel per horse power. For intermittent power the economy of gas over steam is beyond comparison. While these points of superiority are without question, it is important in selecting an engine to get the best; the best in the long run is the cheapest. Do not fail to investigate the striking advantages of the Hercules Gas and Gasoline Engines. Send for catalogue. If you want second-hand engines of other makes at *cheap rates* we can supply you. We have a number taken in trade and cannot take any more until they are realized on. PALMER & REY TYPE FOUNDRY, 405-407 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

CAUTION.

My wife, Maud B. Day, having left my bed and board without any cause whatever, and against my consent, I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract from and after this date.

CHARLES E. DAY.

Dated March 23, 1894.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made **Two Hundred Dollars a Month.** No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No 488, Portland, Me.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN B. CLARKE,

Successor to John Clarke,

—PROPRIETOR—

John Clarke's Bishop Stables,

BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind

Fine Horses and Carriages.

Horses Boarded for any Time

Best of Care and Attention

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE AND REPAIRED.

THE BEST MATERIAL.

FIRST-CLASS WORK

Repairs done Promptly.

Prices Reasonable.

A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York

Notice for Proposals.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALed proposals will be received by the Board of Directors of the Lone Pine Canal Company at the office of the Secretary, Independence, Cal., for the construction of two miles of said canal as follows, to wit: First section—Beginning at a point immediately north of the public road from Independence to Lone Pine on the line of said canal, thence south one mile, following surveyed line of said canal. Second section—Beginning at the south end of first section, thence one mile south along the surveyed line of said canal. Canal to be fifteen (15) feet wide on the bottom, eighteen (18) inch cut, slope of banks, two (2) feet horizontal to one (1) foot vertical. Bidders to specify amount for which each section will be completed. Bids will be received up to Saturday, May 12, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day. And the Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Propagation License.

NOTICE TO BREEDERS.

THE ATTENTION OF STOCKRAISERS and Breeders in Inyo county is called to the following provision of Ordinance No. 44, Section 12.

"Every person who keeps a Stallion, Jack or Bull, and permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation, for hire, must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector."

Parties failing to procure such propagation license are guilty of a misdemeanor. Licenses are now due.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax Collector.

Independence, April 6, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JEDEDIAH S. COLLINS, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

A. O. COLLINS,
Administrator of the estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

Dated March 9, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Administrator of the estate of Frank Silva, deceased.

Dated March 1st, 1894.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

mar3 5t

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1833, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax Collector.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H E No. 580

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 14, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Calif., on Saturday, June 23, 1894, viz.: Charles Mulholland, H. E. No. 580, for the S ½ of NE¼ and N ½ of SE ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp 14 S, R 35 East, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.: William Jenkins, Hans Meyer, J. Peter Meyer and Edward J. Reynolds, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

C. W. CRAIG, Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESpectfully invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

WINES,

LIQUORS,

& CGARS

☞ The most careful attention given to the comfort and amusement of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 1d

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House,

New Furniture,

Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House

New Furniture.

Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well-known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.	
	Leave—		Arrives—	p m
Mound House	10.50 a m		5.55 p m	
Dayton	11.30 a m.		5.25 p m	
Wabuska	1.35 p m		3.15 a m	
Hawthorne	4.50 p m.		12.00 m.	
Luning	6.35 p. m.		10.15 a m	
Sodа Springs	7.15 p m.		9.35 a, m	
Belleville	8.25 p m.		8.15 a m	
Candelaria	Ar. 9.10 p. m		Lv. 6.45 a m	
	No. 3. Leave—		No. Arrives—	a m.
Belleville	8.35 a m		5.35 p m	
Benton	12.05 p m.		1.45 p m	
Bishop Creek	2.15p. m.		11.10 a m	
Alvord	3.00 p. m		10.10 a m.	
Independence	4.55 p. m.		8.40 a m	
Lone Pine	5.25p m		7.45 a m	
Keeler	Ar 6.15 p. m,		Lv. 7.00 a. m.	

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (78 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will presen the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

—o—

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH

FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.

THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.

O. I. MAIRS, Independence.

W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

☞ Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumer should call and xamine my stock and pric before purchas g elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.
j364fn

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage,

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons.
j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS.

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

dependence, Cal A. N. BELL,

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

THE VILLAGE PHYSICIAN.

A Case Where He Said Little, but He Thought Unutterable Things.

"The life of a village physician has its trials," said one a few days ago, "and, I may add," with a twinkle of the eye at some recollection, "its compensations too. One evening I returned about 11 from two or three professional visits and went to bed, fancying myself pretty safe for a night's rest, which I specially needed. I was hardly between the sheets, however, before the telephone rang. An old gentleman, a patient whom I had seen that day, was suffering from an attack of enteric colic, as he had before in the course of his illness, but which I thought I had guarded against for the immediate future.

"I dressed, went to the house and used some remedies, explaining that the attack would not be at once relieved, came home, undressed and went to bed again. I was fairly asleep when the whir of the telephone bell awakened me. It was the same patient, or rather his daughter. He was still suffering acutely, and would I come up again? The old gentleman is an especial friend as well as a patient of mine, and I answered the call a second time, though I questioned its necessity. I used more and stronger remedial measures, and again returned to my home and my bed. I had slept perhaps an hour when the telephone rang out its third warning, and I listened for the third time to the daughter's appeal to please come right away. I was pretty mad, but I swallowed my wrath, put on my clothes for toilet No. 3, and literally staggered up the street, reeling from want of sleep like a man who had been drinking.

"The milk carts were abroad and the dawn was struggling in the east when I reached my door after that visit, and too tired to take my clothes off again I threw myself on a lounge and was just sinking off into oblivion when that diabolical little instrument began its irritating clamor.

"'What is it?' I growled into the mouthpiece, and over the wire came reply:

"'Nothing, doctor, only I thought you might like to know that father is sleeping quietly.'

"What did I say? Well, I don't know that I said very much, but I hung that earpiece up with a click that was as good as some pretty tall swearing."—New York Times.

Patchouly.

The introduction of the perfume called patchouly was caused by the desire of French shawlmakers to deceive their customers. When shawls were first brought from India they were perfumed with patchouly, an extract of an Indian plant. The French soon learned to imitate the shawls to perfection, but the patchouly bothered them, as they could find no substitute for it, and this fact was used as the surest means of distinguishing the genuine India shawls from the French counterfeits. At last somebody discovered the secret and brought a quantity of patchouly to France. For a time the discoverers kept the matter to themselves and reaped a harvest. Then some one gave away the secret. The perfume soon became popular, and has never since passed completely out of use, though several times superseded temporarily by other perfumes.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Bad Temper.

"You say your wife gets mad and raises a row?" said Gus De Smith to Pete Amsterdam.

"I should say she did. She makes enough fuss to run a train 40 miles an hour. That's the way she has been doing all her life."

"But if you knew she was in the habit of getting mad, why did you marry her?"

"Because if I had held back she would have got madder than ever. I did it to pacify her, don't you see?"—Texas Siftings.

Diplomatic.

"Well, the cook's gone at last, John," said Mrs. B.

"Good. You must have had more courage than I gave you credit for to discharge her."

"I didn't do it. She discharged herself. I flattered her so about her cooking that she thought she was too good to stay in the country, and off she went."—Harper's Bazar.

Germs

of disease feed on life, and are only overcome by the making of sound, healthy tissue.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, is an easy, palatable fat food that makes new tissue quickly and gives strength. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

HIS LITTLE JOKE.

How a Bad Subject Turned the Tables on an Insurance Agent.

Bob Keyworth of Houston is a tall man, upward of 6 feet high, but he looks as if he was not long for this world. He is hollow chested and so thin that he looks very much as if he had not had anything to eat since the war. When he passes along the streets, the undertakers come out and cast a long, lingering glance at him, and no wonder, for he has been inspiring them with hopes that have never been realized for the last 20 years. He has, moreover, a hacking cough that has the genuine graveyard ring to it.

Not long ago it occurred to him that it would be a good idea to have his life insured. He had previously experienced some astonishment that he had never suffered from the importunity of life insurance agents. To his surprise, he discovered that the companies were afraid to take any risks on his life; that he was a bad subject, as his death might occur at any time. Being of a somewhat humorous turn of mind, Bob made it a practice from that time on to worry life insurance agents on every possible occasion. Not long since he tackled one in the lobby of a Houston hotel. The agent represented an influential New York company. Introducing himself, Bob said:

"I just heard of your arrival and hurried over to see you. For some time past I have been wanting to get my life insured in some good company, and yours is first class."

The agent gazed at the living anatomy before him and was somewhat embarrassed. He hemmed and hawed a few times and said hesitatingly that he was only taking first class risks and that his visitor seemed to be rather feeble.

"Yes," said Bob, "I know I look consumptive, but I've looked this way all my life, and I ain't dead yet. My grandparents are living yet and are both upward of 90 years of age. The old man can thread a needle without crutches—I mean without glasses. I'm good for 100 myself."

The agent shook his head in a deprecatory sort of way.

"I never get drunk or commit suicide and have the digestive power of an anaconda," continued Bob persuasively.

"I don't care to insure your life," said the agent, with increasing firmness.

"That's what all these agents say when I talk to them, but I am offering you special inducements. It is a sacred duty you owe your company to insure my life, my dear sir. You may die before night, and then you will regret having refused my offer. If the company hears of it, they will dock your salary, and I shall make it my duty to let them know how you are neglecting their interests."

"Excuse me, but I have a business engagement," said the agent, trying to get away, but Bob reached out a skeleton hand and detained him, saying:

"I have been vaccinated several times, and it took each time. Besides I am a man of influence here, and if you succeed in insuring me there's no telling how many other prominent citizens of Houston you will capture."

"I'm too busy to listen to you."

"I don't wish to bore you," replied Bob, "so I will call again later in the day, when we will talk it over."

The suffering agent rushed out of the hotel, and Bob laughed until the tears rolled down his hollow cheeks.—Texas Siftings.

Not Available.

A certain "funny man," whose name is familiar to those who read the comic papers of the day, was making a deposit of some checks at his bank when the receiving teller remarked:

"Oh, well, Mr. B——, I suppose the hard times don't affect men of your profession? People must have poetry, I take it."

"Yes," said Mr. B—— cheerfully. "We poets thrive in hard times or easy times."

"I presume so," continued the teller. "It must be a pretty good business. I imagine that a poem of yours must be good for a hundred dollars anywhere you please to offer it."

"Ye-e-es," said Mr. B—— thoughtfully. "Oh, of course, of course," he added.

Two days later he went into the bank again and handed a deposit slip to the teller. It read thus:

Cash	$14 80
Checks	36 10
Four poems	400 00
Total	$450 90

But Mr. B——'s bankbook showed a deposit of only $50.90.—Philadelphia Times.

A Choice of Woes.

Mrs. Nervus—Johnny, quit thumping on that tin pan. I've got a frightful headache.

Johnny—If I quit, you'll hear sister Nell up stairs playing the piano.

Mrs. Nervus—Go on thumping, Johnny.—Chicago Record.

Hard Questions.

Mrs. Shortt—How do you expect me to buy things for you to eat if you don't give me any money?

Mr. Shortt—And how do you expect me to earn money for you if you don't get anything to eat—say?—New York Weekly.

Troubles.

"My valet keeps me in hot watah all the time, don't you know."

"Mine doesn't, drat him! I'm blest if his carelessness didn't cause me to be shaved by a beastly bahber this morning."—Washington Star.

A Satisfactory Explanation.

Scientist—What do you suppose is the cause of the cyclones and tornadoes being so strong out here?

Citizen—Waal, stranger, I reckon it's because they take so much exercise.—Puck.

He Had Gone.

A Scandinavian fish peddler, unfamiliar with our language, was thrashing his horse while driving down the street. A lady belonging to the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals stopped him and exclaimed, "Have you no mercy, sir?"

"No, ma'am," replied the peddler, with a strong Scandinavian accent, "only codfish and halibut."—Woman's Journal.

ONLY GIRL AT OVERLOOK

By FRANKLIN FYLES.

It was more carelessly than intentionally that Gerald thus provoked Ravelli. There had been dislike between them, growing out of friction between their respective duties as a civil engineer and sub-contractor, for the former was necessarily a critic of the latter's work. But they had never quarreled, and Gerald saw nothing on this occasion, as Ravelli seemed to, for any outbreak of temper.

"Bettare be civ-vil witha your tongue," Ravelli sneered.

"Well, I think so, too, as we are with a lady."

"Zat ees whya I inseest you treata me as one gentleman."

So it seemed that he was especially regardful of how he figured in the presence of Mary Warriner.

"Like one gentleman? Oh, I will treat you like two gentlemen—so politely," and Gerald began to again nonchalantly whittle the birchen pole. "I was going to tell how, when at last we broke through the rock at this end of the tunnel, I happened to be right there. A blast tore out an aperture several feet wide. We saw daylight through the smoke. We rushed pell-mell over the broken stone, and struggled with one another to get through first. It was—why, it was you, Ravelli, wasn't it?—whom I tusseled with. Yes, we got into the breach together. You tried to push me back. You couldn't—of course you couldn't," and the narrator's reference to his own superior strength was exasperatingly accompanied by a glance not free from contempt.

"Eet was-a all een fun," Ravelli smilingly explained to Mary, and then his eyes turned darkly upon Gerald. "Eef eet had-a been one ear-nest fight"—The different result was vaguely indicated by a hard clinch of fists and a vicious crunch of teeth.

It was beyond a doubt that Ravelli could not bear to be belittled to Mary, but she and Gerald were alike inattentive to his exhibition of wrath.

"No prisoner was ever more exultant to escape," Heath went on, "than I was to get out of that dark, noisome hole into clear sunlight. I ran to this very spot, and—well, the landscape was on view, just as it is now. It was like getting from gloom out into glory."

The young man's exuberant words were not spoken with much enthusiasm, and yet they had sufficient earnestness to prove their sincerity. He had stopped whittling, and his knife lay on the desk as he turned his back against the sapling and rested both elbows on it.

"So I've been writing to the president of the company, urging him to deflect the route a trifle so that passengers might come out of the tunnel to see a landscape worth a thousand miles of special travel, and to be had by going less than as many feet. This is the very latest day for changing the survey. To-morrow will be too late. That is why I'm telegraphing so urgently."

Click, click, click! Mary went to the telegraphic instrument. She delivered the message by word of mouth, instead of taking it down in the usual manner with a pen.

"Gerald Heath, Overlook," she translated from the metallic language of the instrument; "your idea is foolish. We cannot entertain it. Henry Dockerman, president."

Gerald looked like a man receiving a jury's verdict involving great pecuniary loss, if not one of personal condemnation as he listened to the telegram.

"Zat ees whata I theenk," remarked Ravelli, with insolent elation; "you ar-r-e one-a fool, as ze president he say."

Gerald was already angered by the dispatch. The taunting epithet was timed to excite him to fury, which he impulsively spent upon the more immediate provoker. He seized Ravelli by the throat, but without choking him, and almost instantly let him go, as though ashamed of having assailed a man of not much more than half his own strength and nearly twice his age. With Italian quickness Ravelli grabbed Gerald's knife from the desk, against which he was flung. He would have used it, too, if self-defense had been necessary, but he saw that he was not to be further molested, and so he concealed the weapon under his arm, while Gerald strode away, unaware of his escape from a stab.

"He is a one beeg bully," said Ravelli, with forced composure. "Eef a lady had-a not been here"——

"You tormented him," the girl interrupted. "I once saw the best natured mastiff in the world lose his temper and turn on a"—— She stopped before saying "cur," and added instead: "If he was foolish you were not very wise to tease him."

"He is-a what to you, zat you take-a hees part?"

She bit her lips in resentment, but made no reply.

"Pare-haps he is one-a lover oof you?"

Still she would not reply to his impertinence. That angered him more than the severest rejoinder would have done.

"Oh, I am sure-a zat he ees one suitor."

She gave way at length to his provocation, and yet without any violent words, for she simply said: "You are insulting, while he is at least reasonably polite—when he needs me at all, which isn't often."

"Not-a often? But some-what closely he need-a you. See zat."

With an open palm he struck the place on the sapling where Gerald had whittled. The spot was on the outer edge, where Mary could not see it from her seat. She went round to the front of the primitively constructed desk or high counter to gratify her curiosity. There she saw that Gerald had carved a hand, her own hand, as she instantly perceived. The small and shapely member was reproduced in the fresh pale wood with rare fidelity. She had unconsciously posed it while working the key of the telegraphic instrument under the jack-knife sculptor's eyes, and there had been ample time for him to whittle a fac-simile into the birch.

"He is almost as impertinent as you are," she said, and turned to see how Ravelli took the comment.

But Ravelli had disappeared.

Then, being alone, she laid a hand of her own coquettishly alongside its wooden counterpart, and critically admired the likeness.

"It was an unwarranted liberty," she said to herself, "but he did it very well."

The delicate fiber of the wood had favored the carver's purpose. The imitation hand bore a shade of flattery in the barely tinted birchen white and in the fine grained satin smoothness that the keen blade had wrought, but this was not too much for more than a reasonable compliment. As to the modeling, that was sincerely accurate, and the fingers rested on the key precisely as Mary had seen them during many hours of many days. It is an excessively vain girl who admires herself as actually as she does a portrait, and the telegrapher really saw more beauty in the birchen hand than she had ever observed in the live one. As she contemplated it Ravelli returned noiselessly behind her.

"I-a wish to say some-thing, Mees Warriner."

The Italian accent of Ravelli grated with unnatural harshness on Mary's ears, and if he had been an intruder upon her privacy instead of a man in a really public place she would not have been surprised into a deep flush. She snatched her hand away from its wooden counterpart and clasped it with its mate behind her as she leaned her shoulder against the carving to hide it.

"If you have a message to send," she said, "I can't get it on the wire too soon. It's within five minutes of time to shut off."

She started to go behind the desk. He stopped her with a touch upon her shoulder and she shrank away reprovingly, although it was solely the man's earnestness that made him do it.

"No, no. It ees not words for-a ze wire zat I have-a for you," he said. "I wish-a to tell to yourself something. Will you leesten?"

"Yes, if it is something that I ought to hear."

"Thees eez it. I am a-more than I seem here—deef-e-rent—so deef-e-rent you would hardly know-a me. In zis place I am on-ly a contractor for ze laborer. I am-a as common as my gang in-a clothes—in-a manner too, eh? But een one hour—een one minute—I could-a conveence you zat I am-a someting finer."

Mary did not show in her perfectly regained composure that she was so much as puzzled by the man's enigmatic talk. She said, "I don't see how it could be worth while, Mr. Ravelli."

"Oh, yes. I beg-a par-don for ze contradic-tion—yes, it ees worth-a while. Away from-a here, Mary, I would-a be so deef-e-rent zat you a-love me."

"Stop, Mr. Ravelli—stop!"

The command was positive, but it was not obeyed.

"I love-a you"——

He caught her by one wrist as he began. She was utterly unresistant. If she had struggled or cried out he would have gone on with his voluble, excited declaration, but her placidity was incomprehensible to him.

"Mr. Ravelli," she began, after a moment, "you understand English?"

"Perfectly, Mees Warriner."

"Well, here is plain English for you. I would use Italian if I could, so that you mightn't mistake me. You are to let go of my hand."

He did it.

"You are to go away instantly and never come here again except on business. Go at once."

That he did not do.

"For what-a did you come here, into one camp oof men, eef"——

"If I didn't expect to be unsafe? I'll tell you. It was a mistake. Operator No. 9 was ordered to this post. No. 9 had been a man who within a week had been discharged and his number given to me. By an oversight no alteration was made in the record to show the sex of the new No. 9. I couldn't afford to lose the work. Besides"——

"Well, a—besides"——

"Besides, I reasoned that every man at Overlook would protect me against all the other men, if"——

"Yes, eef"——

"Yes, if I cared absolutely nothing for any single one of them. Therefore I am not afraid. But you must not annoy me."

Fury flashed into the man's eyes, into his reddened face, into the sudden tension of his gripped hands. The girl's contemptuous indifference maddened him. She saw this and was at once alarmed, for she realized that here was a reckless lover—one who heated dangerously where another would have chilled under disdain; but she maintained an unshaken voice as she said: "You may as well know, however, that I am amply protected. The night watchman is ordered to include this combined office and residence of mine in every round he makes; so I sleep quite unconcernedly. In the daytime, too, I shall have defense, if it becomes necessary."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Loophole For Escape.

"Thompson, while bicycling yesterday, rang for a baby carriage to make way. It did not, and the baby was killed and he arrested."

"How can he excuse himself?"

"He pleaded self defense."

"The dickens!"

"Yes. It turned out the baby was his and teething."—Life.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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The Hygienic compound, made into Troches. Fully combines the medicines used in the Keeley, Gold and White Ash Treatments, *which are no longer scientific secrets*, and are a more certain and safe cure. For sale by principal druggists. California Office and Depot: 478 Tenth Street, Oakland. C. A. FAWCETT, Agent.

John Eli Wade, a farmer of Clark county, Ky., has named his girl baby Madeline Pollard. The child is doing as well as could be expected.

THE COMPLEXION OF A CHINESE

Is not yellower than that of an unfortunate individual whose liver complaint has assumed the chronic form. The eyeballs of the sufferer assume a saffron hue, there is dull pain in the region of the organ affected, the tongue is coated, breath sour, sick headaches usually but not always occur, and there is sometimes dizziness on arising from a sitting posture. Constipation and dyspepsia are also attendants of this very common ailment, always in its aggravated form, liable to breed abscesses of the liver, which are very dangerous. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters wholly eradicates it, as well as the troubles complicated with it and which it originates. In chills and fever, a complaint which always yields to the Bitters, the liver is seriously involved. This fine alterative tonic removes costiveness and indigestion, rheumatic, nervous and kidney trouble and debility.

The corkscrew sprouts in a modest way,
The baitjug starts to climb
The fishpole tree on the grassy lea—
'Twill soon be fishing time.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Many a man who has no fear of a lion backs down before a gnat.

SYMPATHETIC PAINS.

The different organs of the body are very sympathetic. One is very apt to feel the pain of another, and it is not always easy to locate the trouble exactly. A weak back not infrequently occasions a pain in the side, and one limb often aches out of sympathy for another.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are just the remedy in such cases. They are soothing in their effect, and draw out the pain so that the back or side or limbs are supple instead of stiff, and free to perform their functions.

They have been tried by thousands and millions of people in every land, and with one uniform result, entire satisfaction.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS will relieve rheumatism.

Most people have very little use for the man who tells them a disagreeable truth.

Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat quickly relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" 25 cents a box.

Tramp—Madam, I was not always thus. Madam—No. It was your other arm you had in a sling this morning.

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Only a Scar Remains

Scrofula Cured—Blood Purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"It is with pleasure that I send a testimonial concerning what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for my daughter. It is a wonderful medicine and I cannot recommend it too highly. Sarah, who is fourteen years old, has been

Afflicted With Scrofula

ever since she was one year old. For five years she has had a running sore on one side of her face. We tried every remedy recommended, but nothing did her any good until we commenced using Hood's Sarsaparilla. My married daughter advised me to use Hood's Sarsaparilla because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

it had cured her of dyspepsia. She had been troubled with that complaint since childhood, and since her cure she has never been without a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the house. We commenced giving it to Sarah about one year ago, and it has conquered the running sore.

Only a Scar Remaining

as a trace of the dreadful disease. Previous to taking the medicine her eyesight was affected but now she can see perfectly. In connection with Hood's Sarsaparilla we have used Hood's Vegetable Pills, and find them the best." MRS. MARIA GRIFFIN, Xenia, Illinois. **Get Hood's**

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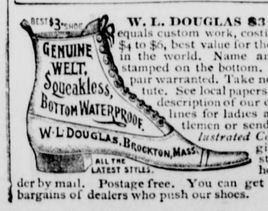

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1894.

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TIME AND LOVE.

Sly old Time took little Cupid,
Tied a kerchief o'er his eyes;
Turned him 'round, exclaiming, "Stupid,
Tell me where your true love lies!"
Long as moons shall shine above,
Time will play his tricks on Love.

Cupid, of his power reminded,
Showed old Time what he could do;
And, that though his eyes were blinded,
Yet his heart would guide him true.
Long as suns the heaven shall climb,
Love will foil the trick of Time.
—Robert Brown, Jr., in London Academy.

SCHMIDT'S WILL.

Yesterday morning the community was inexpressibly shocked to hear that our well known and honored citizen, John Schmidt, of East Darby township, had passed away from our midst. Mr. Schmidt came from Holland to this country when quite a lad. By honesty and industry he amassed a farm of eighty acres, and was universally respected. Owing to our going to press today, we must postpone his biography until next week, but we understand his real and personal estate is left to a nephew. The deceased came to his death by catching cold while killing hogs.—Darby Banner of Freedom.

Notwithstanding the "inexpressible shock" to the East Darby community, very little excitement was visible when the worthy John Schmidt was laid in his grave. On account of a spell of dry weather a great many farmers staid at home to attend to the haying, and not more than twenty people all told listened to the new clergyman, who had not even known the deceased by sight, while he spoke in flowery periods for five minutes. In fact, as Jonas Waters, the selectman, remarked, "Nobody could be expected to take much stock in a man that never got married nor went to church." Interest centered, however, on one old man and one young one, both dressed in black and both strangers to the community.

Presently it became known, in the mysterious way in which things do become known, that the old man was a lawyer from New York and the young man a nephew of the deceased and the presumable heir to his wealth. Then from the same occult source there came the information that John Schmidt's will would be read at his former residence day after next.

Thither flocked threescore of Darby's citizens, male and female, actuated simply by curiosity, since no neighbor was insane enough to suppose that the old gentleman would leave anything to him or the town. The old lawyer was on hand, with a smug and mysterious air; so was the young nephew in black, and so also were three strangers, also in black, of varying ages and visages, but alike in nervous twitching of lips and suspicious distrust of one another.

"It was the wish of my esteemed client, John Schmidt, that his last will and testament should be read in public within three days after his decease," said the old lawyer, producing a large envelope and exhibiting it to the audience. "The law does not require this formality and it is against my advice, but that is immeterial. I will also add that I do not know the contents of this will, since it is a holograph."

Seeing an expression of wonder, bordering upon perplexed dismay, spreading over the audience, the old lawyer hastened to add, "That is, written by the testator himself."

Calm being restored the lawyer, with exasperating slowness, opened the envelope, and after a proper pause began to read in a manner which, at first eminently professional, soon became decidedly diffuse:

"I, John Schmidt, farmer, of Darby county, N. Y., here make my will. I have this farm and the houses on it [not couched in legal phraseology, my friends, but I have no doubt it will stand], which I value at $3,000 [his valuation will have to be verified], and I also have an iron box"—[Here the lawyer produced in a legerdemain sort of way a small box from the interior of his coat and remarked, "Here is the box—it has been in my possession for two years." Then continuing]—"iron box which contains the remainder of my fortune—$100,000."

A prolonged whistle from Elder Jackson and "Jewhittaker" from Jabez Waters broke the silence, while the nephew and the three strangers in black looked red and blue by turns.

The old lawyer held up his hands warningly and proceeded: "Some people think I don't know anything, but I'll show them John Schmidt is no fool. I made all this money at one lucky stroke in New York."

"Bin speculatin," said Jabez Waters in a loud whisper. "Stocks."

"Loozyanner lott'ry," responded the elder, in a piously hoarse voice.

"I worked hard," read the lawyer in a sharp voice to command silence, "for years, but made more in one day than I ever did in all my life. And now I leave all I've got to my nephew—(er—hum—yes)—John Smith." The old lawyer folded up the will and had just remarked, "The will is properly signed and"—when the nephew hurried forward.

"My poor, dear uncle," he exclaimed, dabbing his eyes vigorously with his handkerchief, "I always knew"——

"Pardon me," said one of the strangers in black; "will you allow me to look at the will? Thanks—oh, yes—as I supposed."

"You supposed?" repeated Nephew John tremulously.

"Yes, as I supposed. On looking closer," to the old lawyer, "you will see that the name of the legatee is Jehu Smith. My poor, dear uncle"——

"It strikes me," interrupted the second man in black, looking over Jehu's shoulder, "that Uncle John has written Joshua. He never was a good speller or writer, but the last time I saw him he gave me to ununderstand"——

"And I give you to understand," cried the third man, rising from his chair and speaking in a bloodthirsty voice, "that my name is Job Smith, and I am a full cousin of John's, and if I've been forgotten I'll know the reason why."

An expression almost beatific stole over the old lawyer's face.

"A contest," he murmured softly. "Gentlemen, as executor of this will I find that this question cannot be decided at this time and place. I shall hold the will"——

"But the box?" said Nephew John.

"I shall also hold the box until an agreement is had or the courts decide on the rightful heir."

A quadrilateral howl arose, but the old lawyer buttoned his rusty coat with the air of a chief justice, and the Darby people, who were all agog over the impending fracas and possible homicide, were disappointed. While the heirs wrangled among themselves the attorney slipped away with the will and the box, and while the four contestants vainly shouted after the vanishing buggy the bucolic audience adjourned to the postoffice to talk it over.

John, Joshua, Jehu and Job made their way to the hotel and disputed for seven or eight hours, until the landlord, who was also a justice of the peace, threatened arrest for disorderly behavior, whereupon they broke away and departed by various routes.

The next month brought forth new complications in re the estate of John Schmidt, deceased. A cousin named John came from Nova Scotia to see about "that air will," and hardly had he finished abusing the lawyer and the rival claimants when Job No. 2, from Nevada, made his appearance. He was a large man, with a cowboy air and the odor of bad tobacco, and in fifteen minutes had made himself so wearisome that he had to be removed by the police. Next appeared the widow of another John with eight children, and finally a Joel, who was a cashier in a bank and a very superior person.

The old lawyer began to be alarmed. Instead of going to law in a rational manner the heirs had a disagreeable habit of coming to the office in squads and discussing the will with clenched fists. More than one valuable client had been frightened away, and the lawyer was losing his nerve. Finally he retained himself as the attorney of the cowboy Job, who seemed to be the most willing to spend his money, and ejected the others. The widow with her eight children sat on the stairs for three days, but finally disappeared at the rumor of a compromise.

It came from the cashier. One of his friends went fishing and put his office at Joel's disposal, who was presently joined by the warring contingent in response to a circular note.

"My friends," said the cashier affably, "we are playing a losing game. If we continue this controversy much longer it will get into the courts and never get out again. In the end the lawyers will get every penny and we will get the dump—as we say in banking circles. Our deceased friend wrote like a bank president, and it is impossible to make out whether the name in dispute is John, Jehu, Job, Joel or Joshua. The last time I looked at it I thought it was Jabez, which of course is quite impossible. But fancy the effect of all this on a jury! My friends, we must compromise."

"Very well," said Nephew John, "I am quite willing. I will take half and the remainder"— For the next five minutes the uproar was so great that three or four men with shiny hats came up from the street, thinking a ward caucus was in session, but the intruders were finally expelled and order was restored. The debate continued, however, for two hours longer until an agreement was reached to share and share alike, the original Nephew John to take in addition the Schmidt homestead as a solace to his first disappointment.

Nine o'clock next morning found seven claimants, each with a lawyer, waiting on Job and his lawyer, and the old clerk said afterward that he never heard so much noise since he quit attending vestry meetings, and even the office boy was scared. But the eight lawyers and the eight clients finally drew up a mighty agreement as to how much each client was to get, and then each client signed an agreement as to how much his lawyer was to get, and red seals and gold seals and notarial stamps where put on wherever there was a blank space on the papers, and all the clients swore to everything with reckless indifference.

All preliminaries being settled the final act of the great drama of human interest was begun. The old lawyer performed another sleight of hand trick and the iron box made its second appearance, while the silence was so intense that almost anything might have been heard to drop.

A number of seals had to be broken to get at a bundle wrapped up in a newspaper. On top lay a slip of white paper.

"Ha! a memorandum!" said the old lawyer. Then he read aloud:

"This fortune cost me just $1,000.—J. S."

He removed the newspaper and disclosed a great bundle of brand new bank bills, that crackled in an agreeable manner as he rumpled their ends.

"Ah! One hundred thousand dollars! They appear to be all one hundred and five hundreds. Perhaps our friend, the cashier, will verify the amount?"

The cashier came forward on the run, while everybody gathered around to see fair play. He gave the notes a professional fillip, and then they dropped from his nerveless hands.

"Green goods!" he gasped.

In the following autumn the house and farm of the late John Schmidt were taken in execution and sold to pay the eight lawyers, and even then they had to scale down their bills to make the realized sum go around.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Plenty of Points.

Inventive genius promises to do away with all of those petty annoyances which are the most prolific sources of profanity. True, the saint has not yet appeared who is ready to furnish mankind at a small cost with a patent collar button finder or with an opera glass warranted to see through a "love of a bonnet" designed on the Eiffel tower lines, but even those blessings may be hoped for. However, all ye who in a loud voice or under thy breath make thyselves undeserving of the gift of speech over such a trivial matter as the breaking off of the points of thy lead pencils at the most inopportune time, there is no longer any excuse for thee. Genius has wiped out that cause of thy undoing. Relief has come in the shape of a pencil which while not everlastingly pointed yet gives opportunity to men to break about as many points as any reasonable man would want to break and still have a point left to keep on writing with.

The article consists of a very light metal tube, shaped and colored like an ordinary lead pencil. In this tube are inserted about a dozen short and nicely sharpened pencil points. If you break off the first you just pull it out and stick it in the top. That forces the second point down into position. So you can keep on, getting a new point whenever you break one off by just pulling out the broken point and sticking it in the top of the tube.

"But what do you do when you have broken off all of the dozen pencil points?"

Why, just throw the whole business away. The little tube with its load of sharpened pencils costs just about the same as an ordinary pencil, and will do just about the same amount of work. With it, however, you always have command of a sharpened pencil point, and you never have to smudge your fingers as you do when sharpening a pencil.—New York Times.

What She Paid.

A woman entered a dry goods store and asked to see some calico. The clerk took some down and said it was "thirteen cents a yard."

"Thirty cents a yard!" the woman exclaimed in a high pitched voice, "I never gave over twenty—for that same pattern too!"

"Well, you may have this for twenty, then," the clerk answered.

"Ten yards of it," and she smiled serenely at the thought of the discount she had secured by her own cleverness.

As it was, she had paid more than was asked, but had misunderstood the clerk, and endeavored to beat down the price.—New York Recorder.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Thousands of People Taught Stenography Each Year in America.

A FEW EXPERTS GET HIGH SALARIES

The Art is Not a New One as it Dates Back to Cicero, Who Used More Than 7,000 Characters.

There are more stenographers in New York and its vicinity than there are lawyers or doctors. But not all of them are competent. A first class shorthand writer is very difficult to find, and if he is a fast writer he is sure of a good salary.

Shorthand writing as a means of earning a livelihood is not as lucrative as many other callings, but it affords a young man, if he is quick witted, a fine chance to watch the internal workings of a business house, and thereby helps him toward a business education such as he could get in no other way.

The only field that is highly remunerative is law reporting, but to become competent for this work requires years of assiduous practice, and the field of employment is limited. The highest salary paid to a court stenographer in New York is in the surrogate's court. Mr. Edward F. Underhill, probably the oldest practicing stenographer in America, holds this position and receives a salary of $3,000 per year. He has been in the service since 1849.

The municipal departments and courts in New York city pay annually in salaries for stenographic services $154,000. This salary list includes 90 stenographers, 27 of whom are court reporters, each receiving $2,500, and 19 $2,000 annually as salary. In addition to this, however, all court stenographers are allowed by the code 10 cents per folio of 100 words, for furnishing copies of transcripts to the parties interested in any case when desired.

Up town at 353 West Twenty-third street the stenographers of New York have a club, where they meet each other socially. In connection with the club is a "classroom," where the members may practice the art of shorthand writing. Here nearly every evening are gathered scores of ambitious young shorthanders industriously driving their pens for love of perfection in their craft, while some one of experience reads or dictates. The classroom is provided with all the different styles of typewriting machines for the use of members when there is no dictation. The club also maintains an employment bureau. The club is open to either sex. In fact, it is the large membership of young ladies that gives zest to the social side of the club, which is one of its important features. In the winter the club gives receptions, entertainments, occasionally a dinner and once every year a ball.

In many of the public schools of the country stenography is a part of the training. An evidence of its recent remarkable growth is shown by a circular issued by the bureau of education at Washington.

Here it is shown that from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890, 57,375 persons received instruction in the art of shorthand in schools and colleges in the United States. Five thousand five hundred and fifty of these were in New York and Brooklyn. A similar circular was issued by the bureau in 1881, in which it was shown that during the year 1882 the number of pupils receiving such instruction was 12,470. It is therefore quite safe to say that the number for 1893 exceeded 75,000.

But this number does not take into consideration an army probably equally large who receive instruction from some other source or from professional stenographers.

Out of this vast army, however, but a very small minority are either physically or mentally qualified to become court reporters or even office amanuenses.

Cicero is said to have been the inventor of shorthand writing, and the freedman, Marcus Tullius Tiro, his friend, the first stenographer, and he undoubtedly did use a method of shorthand writing as early as 60 B. C.

The first English treatise was by Timothe Bright, entitled "An Arte of Shorte Swifte and Secrete Writing by Characture, Inuented by Timothe Bright, Doctor of Phisike. Imprinted at London by I. Windet, the Assingee of Tim Bright, 1588. Cum priuilegie Regiae Maiestatis. Forbidding all others to print the same."

Dr. Bright in this work says: "Cicero did account it worthie his labour, and no less profitable to the Roman common weale (Most Gracious Soueraigne), to inuent a speedie kinde of wryting by character, as Plutarch reporteth in the life of Cato the younger. This invention was increased afterward by Seneca: that the number of characters grue to 7,000. Whether through inure of time, or that the men gaue it over for tediousness of learning, nothing remaineth extant of Cicero's inuention at this day."

Every stenographer who recalls the efforts required to properly master the few characters used in the art today will not wonder that of Cicero's system, with its 7,000 characters, nothing remains at this day.

It was not until 1642 that the art became of any practical use, and it was first used in the house of lords in 1699 in taking testimony in a divorce suit. Stenographers were not regularly employed in parliament, however, until 1802.—New York World.

Loss of Confidence.

The ability of the average colored servant in the south to steal with impunity from his or her employer, as the case may be, is truly phenomenal.

"How's yer comin on in yer new place?" asked Jim Webster of Matilda Snowball.

"I'ze done laid up moah den $20, and I hain't drawed a cent ob wages yet."

"Ain't yer afeered dey will hold back yer wages when dey comes ter pay you?"

"No; I'ze got puffec' conferdence in 'em."

Signaling by Balloon.

A series of interesting experiments was conducted the other night at Stanford Bridge Grounds, London, with balloon and apparatus invented and improved by Mr. Eric Bruce for use in military signaling at night over intervening woods and hills. Within the balloon are hung on a small swinging ladder six incandescent lamps, connected by insulated cable with a battery on the ground, worked that night at twenty-four volts and giving sixty candle power of illumination. By ready manipulation of the buttons at the instrument the operator flashes on the translucent sides of the balloon the signals of the Morse or any code, and these can be easily read at a distance of six miles.

The balloon used was a small one of eighteen feet diameter, containing 1,000 feet of gas, and was held by cable at a height of about 300 feet. The strong wind prevailing rendered the position of the balloon unsteady and uncertain, but the signals were nevertheless read by military experts, and were answered from a station on land. The experiments were witnessed by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, by military attaches of the Chinese and other embassies and a number of scientific men. The experiments were varied by hanging the lamps outside below the neck of the balloon and flashing direct. The illuminated balloon when a few feet above ground gives a beautiful light, and can be utilized when required for executing work at night.—London News.

Lionized the Wrong Englishman.

The Hotel Del Monte at Monterey, Cal., is stirred up over a ludicrous mistake by which a prosaic English merchant was lionized as Robert Buchanan, poet and dramatist.

The Briton arrived at the hotel three days ago with two friends. He registered in a fine, literary hand, and as he bore a strong resemblance to the author several ladies present declared he must be the author of "The Shadow of the Sword." So several ladies desired him to write his autograph in their albums with some poetical sentiment. He received all their flattery complacently, but grinding out poetry for them kept him up all night and the result was something to shake confidence in their idol.

The next day he was the center of an admiring group. His companions became suspicious and asked the hotel clerk why so much attention was paid their friend. They were amazed when they learned the true reason, because they declared their friend had never heard of Buchanan. They broke the news gently to him, but his conceit received a great shock. All three packed and left before disclosures came.—Cor. Chicago Herald.

The Wilde Boys' First Appearance.

It is not generally known that the brothers Oscar and Willie Wilde first came to public notice on the occasion of the centenary of Thomas Moore at Dublin about fifteen years ago. It was proposed to perform an ode specially written for the occasion by Mr. S. N. Elrington and composed by the well known Irish composer, John William Glover. The Wilde brothers, assisted by Mr. Sexton, the member for West Belfast, and then on the staff of The Nation, led a furious and successful opposition against the official adoption of the Nolan-Glover ode.

It may be only a coincidence that the music to "The Poet and Puppets" at the Comedy theater is written by a grandson of the rejected composer.—Irish Times.

In Chains in India.

The practice of binding religious persons still exists in India, as is evidenced by the following from the Allahabad (India) Pioneer. The incident occurred recently at Meerut: A fakir, wearing nearly five maunds (100 pounds) of iron chains and bands on him, recently left the cantonment station. The railway authorities declined to allow him to travel as a passenger, but sent him as goods by weight, in spite of his argument that native women were never charged for their anklets and bangles. The iron absorbed the heat so much that the man had to be incessantly sprinkled with water. He is an old man and nearly died at the station.

Luck in Photographing Lightning.

One of the most remarkable and successful photographs of lightning ever known was made by Mr. Rusk, at Haines Falls, in the Catskills, during the electrical display the other night. The lateral zigzag streaks of fire against the massive slope of Mount Lincoln were instantaneously caught in the exposure and are plainly and sharply shown in the print, which also shows bursting bolts of lightning in the upper atmosphere, where the vivid illumination casts wonderful shadows upon the surrounding mountains. The print is an interesting study of atmospheric electricity.—Albany Journal.

A Word About His Mother.

A neat report is recorded of the Marquis of Carmarthen, the Duke of Leed's eldest son, who, at the recent elections in England, was returned for Brixton by a large majority. The night before the election, while he was addressing a mass meeting, he was interrupted by a cry of, "Does your mother know you're out?"—a reference to his very youthful appearance. "Oh, yes, she knows I'm out," said the young candidate, "and she hopes tomorrow she'll know I'm in."—London Letter.

The Failure of the Peach Crop.

The newspapers come filled with reports of the failure of the eastern fruit crops. The Maryland and Delaware peach crop, which is the heaviest competitor we have for our California product, is reckoned at less than one-sixth of an average yield. The heavy rains have caused a dropping of fruit in the peach country. The loss is over $2,000,000 to the eastern peach growers.—Pomona (Cal.) Progress.

ENGLISH SPORTS.

The Many Ways in Which the British Laborers Amuse Themselves.

GAMES BEST LIKED BY THEM.

Most the North Countrymen Love Vigorous Sports and Those in Which a Dog is Principal.

A cynical Frenchman who claimed to have closely studied the subject once announced his conclusion that the British workman's chief sport and almost sole amusement was beating his wife. His dictum has been widely accepted, until it has come to be almost an axiom. But it does the British workman injustice. Not all of his class are bad, as this would make out, while the majority are fertile in amusement resources. Taking them as a whole, it is likely that no similar class in any other country has such varied resources of sport or is so zealous in its pursuit as the British workman.

Perhaps it is in the colliery districts that sport, in all its peculiar forms, most flourishes, for colliers usually have more spare time than other rough manual workers, and used to have much more money. Here some "event" or another may be seen any day of the week, Sunday especially, in which usually the collier's dog, his chief instrument of entertainment, is the principal figure.

Rabbit coursing, one of his principal amusements, has a recognized place among the standard sports of Britain, and receives great attention in the sporting press. Dog racing is another favorite sport in the north. The course is usually about 200 yards long, and the races, in handicaps, are run off in heats. The dogs are trained to race at highest speed and exert themselves, without rider or other inducement, as much as does a race horse. The owner of each animal plants himself in the course just past the finishing post and urges his animal on with shouts, imprecations and wild gesticulations. The animals are slipped at one end and tear down the course at hottest speed between the throngs of excited spectators, allowing nothing to divert them from the effort to be first past the post. Hog racing handicaps are regular attractions on Lancashire racing grounds, and the stakes run from $100 to $200, or even $500.

Rat coursing is another popular pastime. Advertisements in newspapers and posted on billboards and fences may regularly be seen, announcing that some public house keeper will "give £5 to be coursed for at rats by all classes of terriers, fighting dogs barred." A sweepstake is made with the stake offered and the entry fees, and the whole affair conducted with much formality and solemnity. The referee and the rats are furnished by a professional rat catcher. A dollar a dozen is the average price for rats. A long stretch of green turf is inclosed and boarded up a foot or two in height for a course. The rat catcher has the rats all together in a sack, and he deftly snatches one out with his bare hand and tosses it into the inclosure. Two dogs are slipped in after the rat has had a short start, and the first to kill wins. The rats are usually very nimble, and the dogs need to be clever as well as swift.

Plain rat killing divides high honors with rat coursing as a well patronized game among northern British "sports." A match usually arises out of a discussion over the merits of two dogs, but gate money is charged, betting books are opened, and when the event is called it has developed into an affair as exciting as a horse race. A match is usually for 20 rats a side. The rats are starved, so as to make them wiry and fierce. The whole 20 are turned into the pit at one time, are made to run around for a few minutes, then the first dog is turned in, the referee touches his stop watch, and the "sport," watched by hundreds of human eyes, begins. The dogs are trained to their part, and often 20 rats are killed in less than 20 seconds. The other dog is turned in with the remaining 20 rats, and the victory is dependent on a comparison of the respective times occupied by each dog in killing its quota.

Trail hunting by dogs is another popular sport. It is conducted on the same general plan as are the anise bag hunts by our fashionable fox hunting clubs, except that only the dogs take part in the hunt, and the first dog in at the death gets the figurative brush. A hilly stretch of country is chosen, and a swift runner trails an anise bag over a difficult route, up hill and down dale, through hedges and over high stone fences, ending in a long, staked out homestretch. The dogs are let loose and they follow the trail at full speed, persistently and ardently, until they come in a yelping spurt over the homestretch to the finish. This is an attractive sport, and a good trail hunt is worth seeing.

Bird singing matches are another prominent amusement. It is not an exciting sport to the uninitiated, but to the northern British workman, with his money up, it is intensely exciting. The birds, in cages covered with a screen of cloth, are placed side by side on a table, or hung together on the wall of a room. At a given signal the cloths are removed and the contest begins. Not a whisper is heard in the room, crowded as it is with an excited audience. First one bird chirps or trills or bursts into song, and then another. Or perhaps one or all remain persistently silent. The contest is in heats of so many minutes each, and is decided on a mystifying basis of trills, chirps, warbles and various oddly named and distinguished notes. Sometimes a too eager owner will chirp or otherwise encourage his bird, which brings down a storm of profane expostulation and may precipitate a fight.

Brass band contests are a form of amusement in which the whole community may share. They are scarcely peculiar to the north, for now almost every large Sunday school in an English town has a brass band organized among its members. If not a brass band, then a drum and fife corps, which is unlike the corps familiar in this country in that the proportion is about one drum to half a dozen or more fifes. Most villages of importance in the north have their local brass bands, and local contests are frequent, while occasionally there will be a national contest at some seaside resort. They are a source of delight to the British workman, to whom the main interest is in the money bet on the result.—New York Sun.

A Mystery of the Bordens' Clock.

A singular coincidence in connection with the Borden murder is that the calendar pointer on the old fashioned clock at the residence on Second street stopped on the 4th, the date of the murder, and still points to that date. The other works of the clock are not impaired, but tick off the minutes and the hours with usual regularity.—Fall River (Mass.) News

A Sea Serpent in Lake Erie.

While the schooner Madeline Downing, on its way from Buffalo to this city, was passing the Dunning, about 150 miles east of here in Lake Erie, Captain Patrick Woods saw about half a mile ahead the waters of the lake lashed into a foam.

Drawing near, to the surprise of the captain and all on board, a huge sea serpent wrestling about in the waters as if fighting with an unseen enemy was seen. It soon quieted down and lay at full length on the surface of the water.

Captain Woods estimates it to be about fifty feet in length and not less than four feet in circumference of body. Its head was projecting from the water about four feet. He says it was a terrible looking object. It had viciously sparkling eyes and a large head. Fins were plainly seen seemingly sufficiently large to assist the snake in propelling itself through the water. The body was dark brown in color, which was uniform all along. From what he says it would be capable of crushing a yawl boat and its occupants.

As the vessel passed on its course the snake was seen disporting itself on the lake. At the time he saw it the lake was calm and there could have been no mistake in recognizing the object.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sermons as an Investment.

What is the most paying form of literature? Under certain circumstances, apparently, sermons. The sermon which Canon Fleming recently preached at Sandringham has already realized a profit of £1,300. Considering the comparative brevity of such a contribution to literature, this must almost be a "record" in publishing profits. Thirteen hundred pounds is no very excessive sum for a three volume novel, but for a pamphlet not much larger than a leading article in a newspaper it is a unique price.

But, then, the circumstances were unique. The sermon was preached by command of the Princess of Wales, and it had special reference to the premature death of the heir presumptive to the crown. One is glad to know that the excellent Gordon Boys' home has profited by the large sum realized by the sale which Canon Fleming has generously placed at its disposal.—St. James' Gazette.

An Adventure with Black Snakes.

John B. Snyder, of Barto, Berks county, the skillful watchmaker, was out after wild raspberries the other day on the premises of his brother, Jacob Snyder, above Forgedale, when he met with quite an adventure. He was busy among some briers and brambles, when a big black snake suddenly reared up near him and came at him full tilt. The only weapon Snyder had was his berry kettle, which he swung at the head of the serpent, knocking it over, then jumped upon and dispatched the enemy.

Just then down from a bush dropped the mate of the ugly reptile and at once showed fight, but this one also got a whack with the kettle and was soon killed. Mr. Snyder lost all his berries and left the field somewhat nervous and excited after his set-to and victory. The "snaix" were about 5½ feet long.—Pottstown Leader.

A Unique Fishing Scene.

Lowell people at Ocean Park had an experience that will enable them to tell about the largest fish story of the season. Soon after dinner it was discovered that the bluefish were driving mackerel in schools into Goose Fair brook, a stream about knee deep and a rod wide. By 4 o'clock probably 150 persons—men, women, boys and girls—were hard at work in the water. Every male who arrived at the scene of action promptly divested himself of shoes and stockings and entered the water. The women and girls did the same.

Altogether a conservative estimate would make the afternoon catch at least an ordinary one horse cart full.—Lowell Mail.

Arrested in the Eighth Inning.

Two twelve-year-old colored lads climbed a tree one day and proceeded to watch the ball game without liquidating at the box office. All would have been serene if they had not broken off several branches of the tree. The owner of the tree, who happened to be in the grounds, saw the destruction of his shade tree, and getting an officer, slipped around and pulled the boys from their perch. The youths did not mind being arrested, which occurred in the last half of the eighth inning, but begged the officer to let them remain until the game was finished.—Washington Letter.

A Giant, and Still Growing.

A young man came to the city this evening from Monterey en route northward and soon had crowds following him everywhere he went. His name is Arthur Johnson, and he is a native of Santa Cruz. He is only eighteen years of age, but 6 feet 9½ inches in his stockings and weighs about 180 pounds. He measures 36 inches about the waist and 38 about the chest. He is still growing.—Sacramento Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Undaunted by Defeat.

While female suffrage has carried the day in New Zealand, it has experienced defeat in South Australia, where the adult suffrage bill, which embodied the principle, was rejected in the popular house on the third reading, but only by a narrow majority. The friends of the cause, however, are not at all discouraged and will return to the battle with undaunted spirits till victory crowns their efforts.—Melbourne Letter.

He Used to Be a Dentist.

Michael Cohn is a barber and he used to be in the dental profession. Some time ago a woman went into his place and had him extract a tooth. The woman was in the employ of the State Dental society, and Cohn paid a fine of fifty dollars, imposed by Judge Fitzgerald, in the court of general sessions, for illegally practicing dentistry.—New York Letter.

MODEL OF A SHIP.

It is Built of Blocks of Wood From the Drawings on Paper.

A VERY INTERESTING OPERATION.

It is Said That England was Behind the Other Leading Nations Until Quite Recently.

Who would ever have imagined that a great ship—a modern wonder of the sea like the Paris or the Camperdown—is built as a woman makes a dress or a tailor cuts out a suit of clothes? That is the fact. Ships nowadays are built from patterns, and those patterns do not greatly differ in appearance or in fact from those which enable American women to copy the fashion in dress. To be sure, a tailor's and dressmaker's patterns are made of paper and are laid upon cloth or dress goods, while a shipbuilder's patterns are of wood, and steel and iron are made to follow them. That is perhaps the greatest difference between the methods of high grade tailoring and high grade shipbuilding, so far as their first steps go.

The English have only lately begun to value the model as the basis of shipbuilding. A famous American shipbuilder says that the model of the yacht America was the first model he ever saw in England. That accounts for the absence of beauty in English ships, which even to this day possess varying degrees of ugliness, but no beauty. For, though they make models today, the mere making of them does not suffice. The art and appreciation of model making must be instinctive.

The French and Spanish from the earliest times made beautiful ships and models, and when one of these ships fell into the hands of the English they adopted and used her if possible, or if she was too much damaged they took her apart, piece by piece, and built a new ship like her by copying the exact shape of each part of her in new material. Curiously enough, we Americans have always made beautiful ships—well proportioned, artistic in every line, while satisfactory in an equal degree for all practical purposes.

A model is made in a way that seems queer to the average layman, who doubtless suspected that it was whittled into shape out of a block of wood, as we boys used to whittle our blocks at the age when all of us were shipbuilders. It is not done so. After an order has been received for a certain kind of ship the plans of it are drawn upon paper. Mr. Lewis Nixon, the famous constructor for the Cramps, tells me that very early in the process he makes a picture of the ship as he wants it to look, but though he does so others may not consider it essential.

At all events, apart from any drawing, the needed dimensions and lines are developed upon paper, and then the model is made, and the president of the company begins to take very active interest in the work. The model is made in the shape of a block, formed of a number of pieces of wood glued together. These pieces represent the different curves of one side of the ship, from the keel to the gunwale—the different water lines is how the builders express it. To understand this the reader must imagine a ship made of solid wood. Imagine that cut in half lengthwise, and then imagine one half laid on its side and cut into slices.

The pen and ink calculations and plans produce the shape of the ship, and from these it is possible to obtain the outline and dimensions of every slice or plane between the bottom and the top. Each plane is measured and drawn in outline on a board, and the outline is dented or cut in the board with a sharp tool. All the boards or pieces of wood are then glued together, and a simple looking block is made—a block that shows nothing of its true nature except that the top of it bears the graven outline of the top deck or gunwale line of a ship. Out of that simple square block will come the egg which is to hatch the splendid ship that is to be.

That block, made up of slices, each with its dented outline of a different plane of the ship, is now cut away, much as we boys used to cut our block, but with this difference: Each board is cut exactly to the dented or graven line upon its surface. The shape the block will have when all the superfluous wood is cut away will be the model of the ship that was designed by the engineer on paper to fill the requirements of the customer's order, but will that model stand? Will the master builder be satisfied with its lines?

Will it do to be enlarged in steel and sent around the world as an example of what the Cramps consider the most beautiful and artistic and useful shape such a ship should have? No. Such a first model next to never suits the modeler, who in this case is Mr. Charles H. Cramp. He hacks into it with fervor. He tapers the bow. He digs away the stern. He shaves the whole model with the nice and dainty touches of a sculptor at work upon a statue on which is to rest his boast that he is a true artist.

The fate of the wooden block alters the figures of the engineer's plans. Perhaps the alteration is such that new drawings and a new model follow. Thus, by borrowing and lending, the two soon agree, and upon the two—the model and the plans—the ship will be built. Sometimes a model is on the scale of a quarter of an inch to each foot of the ship, but the scale differs with different builders.—Harper's Weekly.

Saved by a Dog's Bark.

The noise made by a dog saved several persons from being burned to death in a fire which broke out in Brooklyn on a recent morning. A woman was awakened by the yelping of a dog and found the whole place in flames. She roused her husband and children, and inside of five minutes after they were out of the house the building was a mass of flames.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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FRIDAY, MAY 25 1894

Juries of late have come to the conclusion that an occasional conviction subserves the purposes of justice. There have been several instances recently, where "hung juries," though they were confidently expected, failed to materialize, to the discomfiture of criminals and the gentry who have ordinarily what is termed a "pull" One of these cases was in the East and the other in California. One was in the instance of a wholesale poisoner and the other was where a California tough thought he was privileged to cut the throat of a courtesan. It was John Wilkes who said that the very worst use to which you could put a man was to hang him. In the case of such wholesale poisoners like Dr. Meyers we doubt the wisdom of this clever bon mot, although the jury in his case seemed to have sympathized with the aphorism, as they brought the wretch in guilty of murder in the second degree, which means only imprisonment for life. Dr. Meyers seems to have had a strain of the Borgias in him.

Without any exaggeration, it is becoming a downright wonder that people continue to live in the East who can get away. What with floods and cyclones life there is not only uncomfortable but perilous in the extreme. When to all is added the excessive heat and cold, the electrical outbursts and general demoralization of nervous tissue, the region east of the Rocky Mountains is rapidly losing all the attractiveness it formerly possessed as a place of residence. In those portions of the East where natural gas has been most abundant the electrical storms have become positively terrifying, and Southern California owes to this cause alone many of her inhabitants. A section which is free from sunstrokes and cyclones, where hydrophobia is unknown and where nature always appears in an equable mood, presents attractions to strangers that will become stronger every day.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser uses the recent affray in that city between Messrs. Bragg and Naeftel, in which both were shot on the streets, as the text for a sermon upon the evils of carrying deadly weapons upon the person. It is quite right when it says that "two families are broken up and two lovely home desolated in obedience to a custom whose antiquity only equals its brutality." The Advertiser speaks correctly in this matter. The habit of carrying revolvers and of using them on occasions when a few well directed words would have averted a personal collission is what is retarding the progress and development of the new south. If these affrays were confined to the "moonshiner" element they would create no special astonishment; but when the participants are men filling the highest social stations reasonable people in other parts of the union will think, and continue to think, that such a country is a very good one to avoid.

There is serious talk of a San Francisco rebellion against the Southern Pacific Railroad. At present the movement is confined to a street railroad, but it is likely to spread. If Mr. Sutro and a few other citizens can build a cable road from Central avenue to the ocean beach, which will transfer with roads running to the Market street wharf, why may not other citizens put a little money in a road from Stockton to Bakersfield? There is every prospect now that the Panama route will be kept open, and if by chance it should be closed the Mexican route will be open before the valley route can be finished. The commencement of the valley road would encourage the Panama people to maintain their independence, as a large increase of trade would result from the construction of the valley road.

It is to be hoped that the sugar investigation will be probed to the bottom. There is not in either house of congress a more incorrupible or truthful man than Senator Coke of Texas. That gentleman arose in the senate and stated that some of his fellow senators were speculating in the securities of the sugar trust at the same time they were legislating on sugar. He even offered to name the men who were disgracing their official trusts, and was prevented from doing so by fellow-senators. It is a great pity that the Texan was restrained. His revelation would have created a sensation and been of great benefit to the public.

Arctic Iciness.

It is fearfully cold over the line of Alaska on the edge of the Rocky mountains. Last winter the thermometer was for a week at a time down to 60 degrees, and I have seen it go even considerably lower. At no time in the winter, nor during other winters that I have been there, was it higher than 40 degrees. This cold is excruciating. We lived in a solid log house, a good warm one, but many a time I have awakened in the night and found the blankets, which were kept up well under the nose, frozen into a cake of ice. Sometimes the intense cold cakes the blankets for a long distance down.

Meats and everything froze, and you would throw them anywhere without thinking. The worst experience was trying to make bread. The yeast would freeze in spite of you, oftentimes even when the greatest care was exercised. If you stepped out, everything was so still and so intensely cold you could hear yourself breathe. It had a rustling sound.

I discovered a queer thing about the cold, and it was this: Below 40 degrees you didn't notice it any more than 40 degrees. It might go to 60 degrees, or even more, but it made so little difference that you didn't notice it. It was all practically the same to you.—San Francisco Examiner.

A Colossal Rock Camel.

One of the most curious and interesting formations in rock in the world is to be seen a short distance east of the stage road between Tucson and Oracle, and stands on a knoll several feet above the surrounding sand hills.

When first seen, we are told, the effect is startling, and the mind has to get over the shock before the peculiar object can be comprehended. It is a most perfect representation of a camel and is formed of one piece of granite. This curiosity is of colossal size, but perfectly proportioned. It is about 60 feet high and is very white and smooth. There are very few fissures on the surface, and they, strangely, are in the proper places to form features. The only real projection from the surface is exactly placed for an eyebrow. The two humps are plainly to be seen, and the neck is curved beautifully.

Perhaps some of the first discoverers of the sphinx in modern times attributed its authorship to an upheaval of the earth's crust, but everybody in this age knows better. As mediaeval man has been traced to Arizona and his methods and implements discovered there in profusion, why should we say that every curious formation bearing the image of some beast or other thing was not his work a thousand years or more ago?—Salt Lake News.

Got the Sparrows Tipsy.

The English sparrows have proved a nuisance in the cotton country, for as soon as the bolls open they pick out the cotton and carry it off, and some planters have lost, as they claim, hundreds of pounds in this way. There is one man, however, on the Mississippi that has not lost much. When he found the sparrows were committing depredations, he procured a quantity of wheat, soaked it in sweetened whisky and strewed it along the rows. The sparrows found it and thought they had a picnic.

So they had, but in 15 or 20 minutes there was the tipsiest lot of English sparrows ever seen on the face of this earth. They rolled about on the ground, falling on their sides and backs and kicking their heels into the air like a parcel of drunkards, all the while uttering the most comical squeaks. They did not have long to squeak, however, for the boys gathered them up and threw them into bags. The first day they gathered two bushels of drunken sparrows. Three or four days later the experiment was repeated with almost equal success, and from time to time since. They made excellent potpie, but the survivors have evidently come to regard the plantation as hoodooed, for now very few come about it.—St. Louis Exchange.

George I and the Stage.

George I was a lover of the stage, and, as his predecessors had done, caused his "servants" to play before him at court. In 1718 his majesty ordered the great hall of Hampton court to be converted for the time into a theater. There, under the direction of Steele, "whose political services had been poorly recompensed by granting him some theatrical privileges," seven performances were given. Among the plays were "Hamlet," "Sir Courtly Nice," "The Constant Couple," "Love For Money," "Volpone" and "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife." Among the players were Colley Cibber, Pinkethman, Johnson, Thurmond, Booth, Mills, Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Younger.

In former times the fee paid by the sovereign to his servants for a play acted at Whitehall had been £20. For these plays at Hampton court, King George, besides paying the actors their ordinary day's wage and traveling expenses, gave £350, and added £200 for the managers. The players were required to act at any time upon receiving a day's notice.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Victoria Abhors Tobacco.

Queen Victoria is perhaps the only European sovereign who has a positive aversion to tobacco in all its forms. Woe be to the prince who pollutes the apartments at Windsor with its fumes! Her ministers, too, must be careful. On more than one occasion telegrams have been returned to her foreign secretary with a note from her majesty's private secretary requesting that they be purified, and that in future they may not smell as villainously of tobacco smoke, for her majesty has her ancestress Elizabeth's aversion to "an evil smell."—Exchange.

White House Babies.

The five children besides Baby Esther Cleveland who were born in the White House were also girls. One of these girls, the grandchild of a president, is now employed in one of the departments in Washington, ending, as she began, her days under the government's roof tree.—Harper's Bazar.

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A QUAINT CEREMONY.

A Wedding Which Was Conducted In Accordance With Quaker Rites.

At noon, in the prim meeting house of the Society of Friends at Rutherford place and Fifteenth street, Miss Elizabeth Willets and Dr. Samuel W. Lambert married themselves. No minister officiated, for none was needed. No gravers were said, and no music greeted their approach to the altar. Ceremony and display were lacking.

Half an hour before the ceremony was to take place the little meeting house was crowded to the walls. Three thousand invitations had been sent out, but only about 400 could gain entrance.

Everything had a subdued character—the pews painted in soft yellowish brown colors, the ceremony, the decorations and the people. No flowers were displayed, but the rostrum and the choir seats were banked with a mass of palms. Especially noticeable among the people were the young women, clad in soft colored cloth gowns, wearing big hats, which drooped in unexpected turns and crept out over their foreheads and had soft veils twisted about the brims, which shaded the eyes and the brows. These young women as they entered kept their eyes right toward the pews where they were going to sit. Scattered among the crowd pressing into the church came a few Friends dressed in their old time attire—wearing smooth black coats, with velvet faced standing collars and broad topped lapels, and broad crowned, wide brimmed black hats.

Miss Willets reached the church, accompanied by her father, shortly before noon. A few minutes later the ushers led the procession up the aisle. Following were the two bridesmaids. The bride advanced leaning on her father's arm. She wore a white satin gown trimmed with point lace and a tulle veil. The bridesmaids were attired in delicate green and white striped gowns, made with full skirts and adorned with black velvet bows.

The procession was received at the rostrum by Dr. Lambert and his best man and Dr. J. W. Markoe. Dr. Lambert advanced and took Miss Willets by the right hand. They stood facing each other, scarcely looking at their assembled friends, as Dr. Lambert said:

"In the presence of the Lord and these, my friends, I promise to take thee to be my wedded wife, promising through divine assistance to be a faithful and affectionate husband till death."

Then Miss Willets spoke a few hurried words, inaudible to the people. What she said was:

"In the presence of the Lord and my friends I promise to take thee to be my wedded husband, promising through divine assistance to be a faithful and affectionate wife until death."

No prayer was offered, but after a moment's pause Mr. Howard J. Wright, the white haired clerk of the meeting, unrolled a large certificate. Dr. and Mrs. Lambert walked a step or two to the left, where he was standing, and then seating himself in a chair Dr. Lambert signed his name to the certificate. Then Mrs. Lambert signed the document, writing not her maiden name, but her new name.

Then Mr. Wright stood up and read the certificate, which recounted that on the 21st day of October the two parties in the presence of witnesses had pledged themselves to be husband and wife. To this certificate is appended a list of witnesses giving testimony that the ceremony was performed. The marriage is recorded in the birth, marriage and death book of the society.—New York Letter.

HE PRIZES THE BANDAGE.

The Life of a Young Man Saved by the Petticoat of a Fair Texan.

Arthur Kauffman, a young Memphian who was in the wreck on the Wabash road, arrived home with his head bound up in a bloody white bandage, which he regards as his most precious possession. He says gold and jewels couldn't buy that strip of cloth. Kauffman says that when the collision came something hit him, and he lost consciousness. When he regained his senses, he was lying beside the wreck of the car, bleeding copiously from a deep cut on the head and unable to help himself. Just as he was about to faint again from weakness, an awfully pretty girl came up and epied him. She was Miss Taylor of Jefferson, Tex., who had escaped injury in the wreck.

She realized at once that the young man would bleed to death if not attended to. Without a moment's hesitation she whipped off her petticoat and tearing out a strip bound it tightly on Kauffman's head. The bleeding was checked and his life saved. To say that he feels deeply grateful to the fair Texan would be drawing it very mildly, and he vows he will keep the bandage as long as he lives.—Memphis Cor. St. Louis Republic.

Did the Queen Know?

Newspapers here recently announced with a great display of type that the queen had been graciously pleased to present many bottles of wine to various London hospitals for the use of poor patients. The same papers have carefully refrained from giving currency to the report published in reputable provincial journals to the effect that most of the wine in question was the refuse of the royal cellars and unfit for use in hospitals. It was in very bad condition. Many of the bottles were half empty, and others were so badly corked that the contents had turned sour. It is charitably suggested that her frugal majesty was ignorant of these defects.—New York Sun's London Letter.

Wheat Production.

A visitor in Washington at present is Ivan Ottlik of Buda-Pesth, councilor in the royal Hungarian ministry of agriculture. His journey to America is for the purpose of investigating American agricultural economics. He has traveled largely in the west and believes that our farmers are overproducing wheat and that this course is also exhausting the soil.—Washington Dispatch.

THE DIAMOND DOLLAR

THE FASCINATING MYTH CONNECTED WITH THE COIN OF 1804.

It Is Declared to Be a Fake, as the Government Never Issued Such a Coin—Other Instances of Curious Fraud Practiced Upon Collectors.

A sprucely dressed young fellow, with an air of badly suppressed excitement walked into a secondhand book store and curio shop on Marietta street Saturday night and laid a silver dollar on the show case.

"What is that worth?" he said to the proprietor.

The man behind the counter examined the coin with an imperturbable countenance. "One dollar," he replied.

"But, man alive!" almost screamed the visitor. "Don't you see the date?"

"Certainly. It's 1804."

The visitor fumbled in his pocket and produced a pamphlet. "Read that," he said, opening it and putting his finger on a certain page. The paragraph he indicated ran as follows:

"The dollar of 1804, the 'diamond dollar,' as it is familiarly termed, is the rarest of all American coins. A very limited number were struck from the dies, and only four are known to be in existence. One is owned by the British museum, one by Mr. E. L. Carpenter, a collector of Boston; one by the Illinois Historical society, and one by Mr. V. Herbert of Roanoke, Va. The last one sold was bid in for $1,500."

The dealer read this deliberately and assumed a tired expression.

"That is pure bosh," he said. "In the first place there is no such thing as an 1804 dollar. I mean a genuine one. Of course there are plenty of dollars with 1804 on them, but it was not put there by the mint. If Mr. Herbert of Roanoke or anybody else ever paid $1,500 for such a coin, they were done to the tune of exactly $1,499. There are eight 1804 dollars right here in Atlanta besides this one. Two are in Mr. Abe Fry's safe. Mr. Ed Brown has four and Mr. Williams two. I would bet that there are at least 50 of them in the state of Georgia. Some of the owners know that they are fakes, and some fondly believe that they have a treasure."

"And you say that the government never coined them?" gasped the visitor.

"I do. I made special inquiry at the United States treasury department at Washington and was informed that no dollars were issued that year. In the collection of coins there, which is of course complete, there is no 1804 dollar. I know that the myth is widespread, but it is a myth all the same. It was started by unscrupulous dealers, and there is a regular factory in New York for running out these dollars. They simply change the date on an 1807 or an 1809 dollar, both of which are comparatively common. They are then sold by private agents. If they were posted in the catalogues for public sale, the fraud would be quickly denounced, but they are worked off on collectors who think they are getting a snap."

The young man sighed and put his dollar in his pocket. "There must be a good deal of fraud of that kind practiced," he said.

"Yes," replied the dealer, "there is. Take for instance the Greenville (Ala.) 5 cent Confederate stamp. No such a stamp was ever issued, yet you can buy them by the hundred. They bring all the way from $1 to $25. The $1,000 Confederate bill is another example. There were exactly seven of these printed, and the plate was then destroyed. It's a long story, but that is the gist of it. One is in the British museum, one in the Astor library at New York and the others are owned by individuals throughout the country, a specimen, by the way, being here in Atlanta. Now, I have had dozens of these bills offered me for sale. There are thousands in collections over the world all spurious, every one of them. In fact the fraud practiced in that line would fill a volume."

After the young man went out considerably crestfallen, a reporter, who had overheard the conversation, asked whether there were really many American coins that brought very fancy prices.

"Yes," said the dealer. "Quite a number. There is the 1853 quarter without the arrowheads and rays. The quarter with both of these devices on it is common, but without them is exceedingly scarce and worth several hundred dollars. A very rare coin is the 1803 half penny, but recently several thousand of them were found in Ohio, and the price has dropped to next to nothing.

"Most people," he continued, "labor under the impression that a coin is valuable simply because it is old. Consequently they will hoard up old pennies, nickels and silver pieces that are really only worth their face value. The premium on a coin is not fixed by its age but by its scarcity. How do coins become scarce? Heaven only knows! It is a great mystery. There are instances of coinage of about equal volume on two consecutive years where specimens from one are as plentiful as blackberries and the other as scarce as hen's teeth. Nobody can explain it—we simply know that it is so. The mysterious disappearance of people which we occasionally read about is not half the enigma that this disappearance of money is. It vanishes from circulation, melts apparently into thin air, and all the fancy prices and big premiums of collectors never succeed in bringing it to life again."—Atlanta Constitution.

Ears and Character.

You never saw a poet or a painter with large, coarse ears that stand out from the head like extended wings. That kind of an auricular appendage betokens coarseness of mind. A long, narrow ear that lies flat to the head is a sign of pugnacity. Never trust a man with a thin, waferlike ear. He was born a hypocrite, if not a thief. A very small ear betokens a trifling mind, lacking decision. Ears set very high on the head indicate narrowness of mind. A large, well shaped ear that does not spread itself to the breeze is indicative of generousness. Most of the world compellers had large ears and well developed noses. Although there are so many millions of people in the world, no two pairs of ears are alike. Each has a marked individuality.—New York Recorder.

Her Preference.

"How is it your little baby sister goes to sleep as soon as your father takes her?"

Little Four-year-old—I'spec' it's 'cause she'd rather do that than stay awake and hear him sing.—Beau Monde.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

His Various Robes, His Chains and Mace and Swords of State.

The fountain of municipal honor in England undoubtedly springs from the Guildhall, London, which justly claims to be accounted the most ancient of our municipal halls, seeing that the lord mayors of the last eight centuries are, with justice, assumed to have had prototypes in the Roman prefect and the Saxon fortreye or portgrave.

For a considerable number of years the robes of the lord mayor, the court of aldermen and the common councilors have been settled with a precision that none save the most reckless of innovators would presume to disturb. The lord mayor himself has his "gold" robe for the occasion of the annual Guildhall banquet and for the times when he proceeds in state either to the new law courts or to the houses of parliament. The aldermen have their scarlet gowns, the sheriffs their distinctive and very handsome robes and chains, while the common councilors rejoice in gowns called "mazarines," it being generally understood that mazarine is a term for a particular dark blue color, although, according to some lexicographers, mazarine also means a drinking vessel and an old way of dressing fowls.

Then, again, when the sovereign comes into the city the lord mayor is bound to don a robe of crimson or purple velvet trimmed with ermine. At the time of this investiture he wears a massive gold chain, but when he is honored by reelection at the expiration of his term of office he wears two chains. The mace of silver gilt, surmounted by a royal crown and the imperial arms, is carried before the mayor by the authority of the charter of Edward III. While the city possesses no less than four swords, one called the "Pearl," presented by Queen Bess when she opened the first royal exchange, and so called from its being richly set with pearls. This sword precedes the chief magistrate on all occasions of rejoicing and festivity. The sword of state is carried before the lord mayor as an emblem of his sovereignty within the city proper. The "black" sword is used on fast days in Lent and at the death of any member of the royal family, while the fourth sword is that placed close to the lord mayor's chair at the central criminal court.—London Telegraph.

Philosophy of Lamination.

One of the most interesting contributions to practical science has been made by Professor Tyndall in respect to cleavage, or lamination, his researches proving that any material, no matter how plastic or how homogeneous it may be, has within it the condition or the development of cleavage, and that the only external condition necessary to produce lamination is a sufficient degree of pressure exerted in one direction upon the mass. The resulting planes of cleavage will be at right angles with the direction in which the pressure is applied. The philosophy of this effect, as explained, lies in the fact that, as relates to the cohesion of the particles, no substance is strictly homogeneous—that is, the particles, granules or molecules of substances do not possess cohesive power equally in all directions; consequently, when pressure is applied to them, they slide over each other—the sliding surfaces being those of least cohesive power—and move toward a point of less pressure. In the case wherein pressure is applied in one direction only, the sliding will be in a direction at right angles with the direction of the pressure, and thus plates, laminæ or strata, are generated in the mass, the limiting faces of these layers having less cohesion than their interior parts.

Misunderstood.

Tired and hungry, a traveler whom we may call Mr. Smith entered a village inn and ordered a roast chicken. He sat down by the fire and took great comfort in watching the fowl roasting on the spit and in thinking how fine the flavor would be. It was nearly done when a strange looking individual entered the kitchen. His costume was eccentric, but it was undoubtedly that of a great personage.

To the innkeeper he said with an impatient, and, as it seemed to hungry Mr. Smith, an insufferably haughty air, "Well, William, will that chicken be roasted soon?"

"Sir," said Mr. Smith sternly, "that chicken is mine! I ordered it before you."

"What is that to me?" cried the personage harshly.

"What is that to you?" cried Mr. Smith, faint with hunger and just indignation.

Then the intruder spoke again and more gently. He said: "You see, sir, I want the turnspit chain to complete my costume. I am going to represent the Black Prince in an entertainment at the town hall this evening."—Youth's Companion.

False Ideas of the Arabian Horse.

Colonel Dodge brushes away many cherished illusions concerning the Arabian horse in a magazine article on the subject. He asserts that, while the exceptional Arabian is a fine fellow, he does not think that the best Arabian—aside from a certain attractiveness—is nearly as good as the best hunter, the best trotter, the best racer or the best saddle horse of England or America. "And I am quite sure," adds this accomplished horseman, "that I would stake my money on 100 bronchos of the American plains against 100 Arabians of the Syrian desert on a pull of 100 or 200 miles under conditions fair to each." The average Arabian, he notes, is so small as to be useless for any but light performance.—Pittsburg Times.

Why Mr. Astor Is Proud.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor is the proud possessor of the black pug dog Man Friday, having just purchased that distinguished animal from Mr. R. Mortivals of Takeley, Essex, at a big price. Man Friday is described by connoisseurs as very handsome, with a most perfect jet black coat. Black pugs are very rare and extremely quaint, and Mr. Astor believes he is the only American who possesses a specimen of the breed.—London Letter.

The Tarantula.

The sting of the tarantula (a name derived from Taranto, a town in Italy), the most venomous of spiders, was popularly supposed to produce a disease called "tarantism," which could be cured only by music or dancing, and the dance which cured it was called "tarantella." You can see the peasants dance the tarantella now, but without waiting for spider bites.—St. Nicholas.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the 'INDEPENDENT' Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

F. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MCQUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's drugstore.

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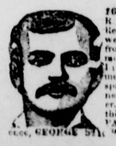
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE,
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURCKHARDT

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
30-tf A. J. DAVIS, Independence.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention



$6060.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from 50c. to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only, to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres. Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
B. RIBRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAY 25.....1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman.....P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff.....JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer.....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist.....ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist.....W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist.....JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

TUESDAY, May 22, 1894.

Baxter et al. vs. Gilbert et als.—Filed stipulation.

WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1894.

Gilbert Clements vs. Wm. Rowan—Filed decree of foreclosure.

THURSDAY, May 24, 1894.

Gilbert Clements vs. Wm. Rowan—Issued order of sale.

MARRIED.

BLANEY—KISPERT—At Georges Creek, May 23, 1894, by Rev. J. W. Albona, Mr. Joseph R. Blaney and Miss Sarah E. Kispert.

R. Hession of Big Pine visited Independence during the week.

P. H. Mack Esq. arrived home from a visit to Los Angeles last Monday.

The Republican County Central Committee meets at Independence to-day.

Robert McPherson, of Orange county, arrived at Independence last Tuesday.

Robert O'Neal of Bishop visited Independence and vicinity early in the week.

Irv. H. Mulholland has received his commission as Register of the Land Office at Independence.

The Reno *Gazette* says that owning to late frosts the Nevada fruit crop will be an entire failure.

Supervisor Wilson spent a couple of days in town this week, returning to Lone Pine yesterday.

Ed. Walker and W. T. Grant came up from Olancha early in the week, returning last Tuesday.

A. W. D. Carroll left Independence last Tuesday morning for a trip to San Francisco and the Big Fair.

J. A. McKenzie and T. C. Boland were in town last Saturday, returning to Lone Pine the same evening.

J. Y. Ashmore came down from Big Pine yesterday with a load of lumber to be used in this road district.

S. G. Sneden Esq. came down from Bishop on Wednesday and has since been busy on Superior Court matters.

Hon. John Carmichael, having completed his inspection of the Land Office at Independence, went north on last Tuesday's train.

W. H. Walker has been in town for the past two weeks, and will remain for some time longer, looking after the collection of sheep license.

R. W. Thomas of Big Pine arrived home last Monday from a visit to the Mid-winter Fair and other points of interest west of the mountains.

J. J. Gunn came in from the Minnietta yesterday. He has closed the mine down for the summer, leaving one man in charge of the property.

Prospects are favorable in this vicinity for the heaviest fruit crop in several years, and owing to the great loss in Nevada there will be a good market.

Mrs. John E. Jones Jr. came down from Round Valley on Wednesday and is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Walter, at Camp Independence.

The Independence baseball club has received a lot of handsome new suits. The uniform is black with white caps and the word "Independence" in large white letters across the breast.

F. E. Densmore Esq. arrived home on Wednesday from Benton where he and District Attorney Forbes had been engaged in a land contest case. Mr. Forbes is expected home on Monday.

The footrace at Los Angeles last Saturday between Morris and Pulley was won by the latter in a fraction less than 10 seconds. The Santa Ana sports lost a lot of money by the defeat of Morris.

W. H. Bradley arrived at Independence last Monday. He spent Tuesday looking at mines in the vicinity of Independence and went to Fish Springs on Wednesday. Mr. Bradly will visit the Darwin country and other points in Southern Inyo before returning to Los Angeles.

WILL SETTLE IT LEGALLY.

Chalfant is like the old woman who was sent to the bottom of a well shrieking out "scissors!" His last screed is simply a repetition of falsehoods and billingsgate, calling for no reply. In his first article he consigned me to the nether regions, and calling bad names and making faces behind a wall has been the tenor of each succeeding article. With all due reverence I will say that if heaven is made up of his kind of people I would rather be somewhere else. In a sermon at Bishop some eight years ago Bishop Fowler said: "I would rather reign a king in hell than be a shining puppet around the throne." Those who have read Scott's beautiful tale "The Fair Maid of Perth," will remember that the heart of the hero had been exchanged at his birth for that of a white doe, making him a coward for life. In Chalfant's case the nearest resemblance is to a coyote; he has all the cunning and destructive tendencies of that unclean beast, together with its cowardice. In his last article he makes a false statement and backs it up with a column of proof. While the column of proof *may* be correct enough the false premises renders it all abortive. It was never represented to the Board by me, or by any other person, that registration should not close fifteen days before election. That matter was incidentally discussed after the contract had been awarded and the Board adjourned, as before stated. I made no argument or representation to the Board of Supervisors concerning the Great Register contract. By permission of the Chairman asked and given before Chalfant's bid was opened I called their attention to the advertised call for bids and requested that they ask for Mr. Parker's opinion, he being a pratical printer, which was done, and they acted upon it. All this I can prove by any member of the Board of Supervisors, but preferably by Supervisor Love, as he is Chairman of the Board. The Board in this case used the same right as they did in the matter of the County Hospital any many other cases, of accepting a higher bid if in their judgment it was serving the best interests of the County so to do. In this case, as in other instances, Chalfant made use of the columns of the *Register* to vent a personal spleen or to forward a private interest. His object in this instance was to remove a political rival from his path and injure me in the matter of any future business I might have with the Board of Supervisors. He made base insinuations concerning me and mine and when confronted with the certain consequences of any lie he might utter, his craven spirit quailed. It will be observed that in his various tirades he has failed to prove one thing against my character, which the venom he has displayed throughout would have led him to do if such a thing were possible. A careful review of the entire matter brings nothing further to my mind that need be said. If he chooses, like a querulous old woman, to go on crying "scissors!" that is his affair. Only this much, if he persists in his falsehoods I will carry the matter into the courts, where a definite settlement can be had.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Fourth of July.

An adjourned meeting of citizens was held at the Pavilion Tuesday evening and reports of committees were received. Cash receipts amounting to $196.50 was reported by the Finance Committee, together with free advertising by the INDEPENDENT and *Index*. The various committees on games, baseball and entertainment reported progress and asked for further time. That the celebration will be a rousing success is now assured. As soon as a programme is decided upon it will be published in this paper.

Thanks are due Mrs. J. Brown for a tray of strawberries of the Glendale variety grown on her place at Georges Creek. The berries are fully as large as any we have seen in the San Francisco markets and of far superior flavor. Owens Valley fruits of all kinds surpass in flavor those grown near the Coast, the reason being mainly due to our warm, dry atmosphere.

While a number of children were playing on the street in front of the Norman House on Wednesday a little Indian boy was run over by a passing team. While the little fellow was not seriously injured he might have been killed, and his mishap will serve as a warning to the children to seek another playground.

Detective Len Harris, who was shot at Boulder Station, California, died of his wounds at the home of his son-in-law in Alameda. He was a native of New York, aged 66 years. He was elected Sheriff of Sacramento county in 1856. Azoff, who shot him, is in custody; he is a Russian by birth and by trade a painter.

Of late would-be Boss Craig has been very busy fixing up a slate for the Republican party of Inyo county. It remains to be seen whether that party will be dictated to by him or by anybody. In the words of the old song, "Maybe it will, but I doubt it."

Louis Josephs, accompieand by his wife and child, went to Big Pine yesterday, where they expect to make their future home. Mr. Josephs will conduct a general merchandising business in the building south of the Big Pine hotel.

Supervisor Fitzgerald arrived from Modock on Tuesday. He spent a couple of days in town and went to Lone Pine yesterday. Mr. Fitzgerald has recently struck a good body of ore at Modock and will soon be making shipments.

Pat. Clinton came up from Cerro Gordo on Tuesday, returning next day. He had met with a very painful accident, having run a large splinter entirely through the ball of his right thumb and came up for the purpose of having it removed.

D. C. Lane arrived at Keeler last Sunday evening on his way to Darwin from a visit to Los Angeles. Mr. Lane is now sole owner of the Sorba mine, having recently purchased the interest of his partner, L. B. Ely.

Mrs. John Fiehman and her little son came up from Keeler on Tuesday's train. The little fellow is receiving medical treatment. Mr. Fiehman came up from Keeler yesterday to attend the Odd Fellows lodge.

The assessment notice of the Con. Virginia Co. would seem to indicate a resumption of activity in the Kearsarge Mining District.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

VIRGINIA CON. MIN. COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works Kearsarge District, Inyo Co., Cal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 14th day of May, 1894, an assessment (No. 11) of ¼ cent (one quarter of one cent) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 26 O'Farrell St., Room 3, an Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 20th day of June, 1894 will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction and unless payment is made before will be sold on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1894, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. F. BENARD, Secretary.

Office—26 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, California.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale Under Foreclosure.

GILBERT CLEMENTS, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM ROWAN, Defendant. | Order of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, of the State of California, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1894, in the above entitled action, wherein Gilbert Clements, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against William Rowan, defendant, on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1894, for the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred and Forty-three 62-100 dollars in United States Gold Coin, besides interest, costs and counsel fees amounting to the further sum of $256 36, which said decree was on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1894, recorded in judgment Book 1 of said Court, at page 446. I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows:

Southwest quarter of section three, in Township seven South of Range thirty two East, M. D. M. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances there unto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Public notice is hereby given that on Monday, the Eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1894, at one o'clock p. m. of that day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder for gold coin of the United States.

Dated the 25th day of May, 1894.

J. S. GORMAN, Sheriff.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Plaintiff. 623-w.

Propagation License.

NOTICE TO BREEDERS.

THE ATTENTION OF STOCKRAISERS and Breeders in Inyo county is called to the following provision of Ordinance No. 44, Section 12.

"Every person who keeps a Stallion, Jack or Bull, and permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation, for hire, must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector."

Parties failing to procure such propagation license are guilty of a misdemeanor. Licenses are now due.

J. S. GORMAN, Tax-Collector.

Independence, April 6, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JEDEDIAH S. COLLINS, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

A. O. COLLINS, Administrator of the estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

Dated March 9, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of FRANK SILVA, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

JOHN ALEXANDER, Administrator of the estate of Frank Silva, deceased.

Dated March 1st, 1894.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator. mar3 5t

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1833, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first instalment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN, Tax Collector.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H E No. 580

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 14, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Calif., on Saturday, June 23, 1894. viz: Charles Mulholland, H. E. No. 580, for the S ½ of NE ¼ and N ½ of SE ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp 14 S, R 35 East, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: William Jenkins, Hans Meyer, J. Peter Meyer and Edward J. Reynolds, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

C. W. CRAIG, Register.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor. feb12t

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of WINES, LIQUORS, & CGARS

☞ The most careful attention given to the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 td

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House. New Furniture. Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by. In act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams, Proprietor.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House New Furniture. Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro feb12tf

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

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Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	10.30 a. m.	5.55 p. m.
Dayton	11.20 a. m.	5.20 p. m.
Wabuska	1.35 p. m.	3.15 a. m.
Hawthorne	4.50 p. m.	12.00 m.
Luning	6.35 p. m.	10.15 a. m.
Soda Springs	7.15 p. m.	9.35 a. m.
Belleville	8.25 p. m.	8.15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9.10 p. m.	Lv. 6.45 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. Arrives—
Belleville	8.35 a. m.	5.35 p. m.
Benton	12.05 p. m.	1.45 p. m.
Bishop Creek	2.15 p. m.	11.10 a. m.
Alvord	3.00 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.25 p. m.	8.40 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.25 p. m.	7.45 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 6.15 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (28 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

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HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—DEALERS IN—

THOMAS & HILL,

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS at 7 o'clock a. m

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

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L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, DRESDEN WARE.

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.

THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.

O. I. MAIRS, Independence.

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☞ Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines, Liquors, & Cigars.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumer should call and xamine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894. 1364fn

BIG 10P ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First-Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave., INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing.....$2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

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A. K. EUGLEY,

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BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

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California State Analyst.

Royal Baking Powder is Superior to all in Purity and Strength.

"For purity and care in preparation the Royal Baking Powder equals any in the market, and our test shows that it has greater leavening power than any of which we have any knowledge."

W. B. Rising

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No careful housekeeper can afford to use any baking powder but Royal.

Art Note.

Would Be Purchaser—How much for this picture?

Artist—The price is $5,000.

Would Be Purchaser—Why, man alive, you expect to be paid for your work as if you had been dead 400 or 500 years!—Texas Siftings.

No Fear of Circumstantial Evidence.

Brown—I hear they're going to repeal the laws making attempts at suicide criminal.

Jones—Well, that doesn't interest me much.

Brown—No? I thought it would make your mind easier when you shave yourself.—Puck.

Taste

has lost lives. In former years people wouldn't take Cod-liver Oil on account of its bad taste. Now we have

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, which is palatable and easier on the digestive organs than plain oil, besides being more effective. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

KIDNEY

Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy Gravel, and Diabetes, are cured by

HUNT'S REMEDY

THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Bright's Disease, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Female Weakness, and Excesses.

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

HUNT'S REMEDY

ACTS AT ONCE on the **Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels,** restoring them to a healthy action, and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DOCTOR

Pardee's Remedy,

THE GREAT CURE

—FOR—

INDIGESTION

and Constipation.

A Regulator of the Liver and Kidneys

A SPECIFIC FOR

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Neuralgia,

And all other Blood and Skin Diseases.

It is a positive cure for all those Painful, Delicate Complaints and complicated troubles and Weaknesses common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

This remedy has been used in the hospitals throughout the old world for the past twenty-five years, as a specific for the above diseases, and it has and will cure when all other so-called remedies fail.

The effect is immediate and lasting. Two or three doses of DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY taken daily keeps the blood cool, the liver and kidneys active, and will entirely eradicate from the system all traces of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or any other form of blood diseases.

Send for pamphlet of testimonials from those who have been cured by its use. Druggists sell it at $1.00 per bottle. Try it and be convinced. For sale by

MACK & CO.,

9 and 11 Front St., San Francisco.

A Bear Fight Without Bloodshed.

Alexander Wallace, who looks after the campground on Boone's mountain, which is kept up for the convenience and comfort of hunting and fishing parties, had an exciting experience with a bear a few days ago. He started out with an ax on his shoulder to find a bee tree, and when about a mile from camp, while in a dense laurel thicket, through which his course led him, he ran onto a couple of bear cubs. They immediately set up a howl of distress and a moment later the old mother bear came running to their rescue with her mouth wide open.

Wallace raised his ax to strike, but it caught in the laurel bushes with which he was thickly surrounded, and the blow which the bear received was only sufficient to aggravate her. She opened her mouth a foot or two wider, so that Wallace said he could see clear into her stomach, and tried to get Wallace between her jaws. But he kept striking at her with the ax in his cramped position until one of the cubs, which in the meantime had run away, began to whine in a pitiful way, when the old bear turned around and ran off, apparently thinking its offspring had gotten into new danger. Thus the fight ended without bloodshed on either side. Wallace was very willing to quit, and straightway proceeded to make himself scarce in that quarter.—Punxsutawney Spirit.

A Libel on a Fair Town.

Down at Stonington, Conn., an enterprising justice of the peace has had himself appointed also "dog officer," which in Connecticut legal terminology means the officer whose duty it is to collect the dog tax. The penalty for failing to pay the tax is seven dollars or thirty days in jail, or both. The Stonington officer has adopted a peculiar method to facilitate justice. Every morning a carriage starts out; it is the courtroom on wheels. There are in it the grand juror, the constable and the dog officer and justice of the peace. A call is made upon one of the unfortunates. He is summoned to appear at the carriage; the writ is served and the case is tried. Result—the defendant is fined seven dollars and costs, amounting to about fifteen dollars. Of this amount the grand juror receives three dollars, the constable two dollars and the dog officer three dollars. In addition to this, each man collects ten cents per mile for traveling expenses. If the defendant makes a vigorous protest he is bound over to a future session of the court; but the result is invariably the same.—Buffalo Courier.

Bold Jackals.

The residents of Howrah have been finding lately that jackals are animals of anything but an attractive temper. In some cases they have come right up to the bungalows in search of prey. A little girl, aged about five years, was playing in a veranda when a jackal suddenly rushed on her and was dragging her away when she was rescued. She was severely bitten. Three natives, while walking along the Kooroot road, were attacked by a jackal, which was only driven off after a stubborn fight, and a tale is told of two women, while standing near a tank, being attacked and bitten. So serious has the state of matters become that the public propose to submit a memorial to the district magistrate praying for the adoption of measures for the destruction of these pests.—Pioneer Mail.

An Adventure with Turtles.

A boy at Newark, N. J., found two snapping turtles on Sunday morning and started to carry them home. In crossing a garden he was met by the owner, who poured out a volley of broken English upon the lad. The boy stood his ground bravely and returned vigorous language, but in doing so forgot all about the turtles and held one of them close to his bare leg. The turtle seized the lad by the left calf and held on with the tenacity of a bulldog. In writhing around the boy brought the other turtle in contact with his right leg, and he, too, took hold. The gardener forgot his anger and with the aid of his pruning knife managed to liberate the turtles from their hold. The muscles of both calves were badly lacerated.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Hydraulic Testing.

A plant for hydraulic testing purposes is to be installed near the town of Santhia, Italy. The proposed establishment is intended for the determination of many points at present more or less obscure in the flow of water through large sluices. It is to be located between the Cavour and the Cigliano canals, where the requisite volume of water for such experiments can be easily obtained, the Cigliano canal being elevated about 88½ feet above the Cavour canal. The preliminary plans provide for the construction of a large and small sluice, measuring basins and weirs, and accommodation for the testing of all kinds of hydraulic apparatus.—New York Telegram.

The End of It.

A precocious, impulsive young Mr.
Was in love with a girl and he Kr.
Said she, "Sir, go slow,
For I'll have you to know
I'm to you nothing more than a Sr."
—Spare Moments.

ONLY GIRL AT OVERLOOK

By FRANKLIN FYLES.

"Oh, have no alarm, Mees Warriner," and the man's facial expression softened singularly as he gazed wistfully at the girl, "I haf said I love-a you." Then, with a startling, quick transition, he glared menacingly off in the direction that Gerald Heath had gone. It seemed curious to Mary, too, that in his rage his English was clearer than usual, as he growled, "It is your lover that should be afraid of me." He flung out one fist in a fierce menace, and added in Italian: "Nel vindicarvi bisogna ch'egli mi rende la sua vita."

CHAPTER II.

But for an instant kept them prisoners.

The full moon looked for Mary Warriner's little house that night as soon as a clearance of the sky permitted, and then beamed down on her abode effulgently. But it was 11 o'clock before the gusty wind blew the thick clouds aside and let the orb illuminate Overlook. Back of the shed in which the telegrapher worked by day was a structure in which she slept at night. It was built of slabs, with big growing trees to form its irregular corners, and their lowest limbs contributed the rafters, while stripped bark and evergreen boughs made the roof. The foliage swayed above in the fitful wind, and covered the cabin and the grass around it with commingling, separating, capering shadows of leaves, as though a multitude of little black demons were trying to get to the slumberer within. Their antics looked spiteful and angry at first, but as the wind lessened to a breeze, and as the moon seemed to mollify them, they became frolicsome without malice, and at length, when the merest zephyrs impelled their motions, they gamboled lazily, good humoredly above and around the couch of Mary Mite.

It was midnight when a man shot into the open space around the cabin like a missile. He ran first to the front of the structure, where a tarpaulin curtained the shed for the night, and gazed for a moment blankly at this indication that the hour was not one of business. Tremendous haste was denoted in his every step and gesture. He plucked twice at the canvas as though to pull it down. Then he skurried around to the single window of Mary's apartment, whose only door opened into the shed, and pounded with his knuckles on the ill fitted sash, making it clatter loudly. Silence within followed this noise without.

"Hello! Wake up," he cried. "Don't fool for a minute. Wake up!"

There was no response, and he skipped to and fro in his impatience. He was an ordinary shoveler and pounder, with nothing to distinguish him from the mass of manual laborers at Overlook, but unlike the usual man with an errand at the telegraph station flourished a scrap of paper.

"I want to telegraph!" he shouted, and struck the window again. "Get up, quick! It's life and death!"

Mary Warriner was convinced that her services were urgently and properly required. She peeped warily out to inspect the man, estimated him to be merely a messenger, and then opened wide the sash, which swung laterally on hinges. Her delicate face bore the same sort of calm that characterized it during business hours, but the moon shone on it now, the hair had got loose from the bondage of knot and pin, and for an outer garment she was carelessly enwrapped in a white, fleecy blanket. The man did not give her time to inquire what was wanted.

"You're the telegraph girl, ain't you?" he exclaimed. "Well, here's something to telegraph. It's in a hurry, hurry, hurry. Don't lose a minute."

"I couldn't send it to-night," Mary said.

"You must!"

"It isn't possible. There is nobody at the other end of the line to receive it. The wire is private—belongs to the railroad company—isn't operated except in the daytime. You'll have to wait until to-morrow."

"To-morrow I'll be a hundred years old or else dead," the man almost wailed in despair.

"What?"

"I was only ten years old yesterday. To-night I'm sixty. To-morrow'll be too late. Here—here—send it to-night, miss. Please send it to-night."

The mystified girl mechanically took the piece of paper which he thrust into her hands, but her eyes did not drop before they discovered the insanity in his face, and when they did rest on the paper they saw a scrawl of hieroglyphics. It was plain that this midnight visitor was a maniac. Against Overlook's civil and sane men Mary had entrenched herself confidently behind her apathy, but within the round of the clock she had been beset by agreeable sentiment, by violent passion and now by irrational delusion. She screamed for help.

A watchman responded almost instantly to her call. He was a stalwart fellow, employed to guard the company's tools and machinery against mischief at night, and his patrol, since Mary inhabited the cabin, had brought him very frequently past the place. He chanced to have come almost there when he heard the outcry. Upon seeing the cause of the girl's fright he dropped all perturbation of his own and treated the incident as a matter of course. The lunatic wobbled like a drunken man about to collapse as he mumbled his request over and over again.

"Here now, Eph," the watchman said, with as much of cajolery as command, "you musn't bother the young lady. Ain't you ashamed to scare her this way. Get right out of this."

The watchman took the other by the arm, and as they started off—one insisting, one objecting—the official looked back to say, "He won't hurt nobody, Miss Warriner; he's just a little cranky, that's all."

Mary watched them out of sight, and while she was doing so Gerald Heath approached from the contrary direction. He had heard the girl's scream. Why he was within earshot he might not have been able to explain satisfactorily, for it was not his habit to take midnight walks, even when the air was so brightly moonlit and so temporarily fine; but if cross-questioned he would doubtless have maintained that he had sought only to escape from the darkness and closeness of his shanty quarters. Besides, where would he so likely wander in quest of good sight and breath as to the spot whence he could view the scenery which he in vain asked the railway company to exhibit to their passengers. As he turned the corner of the cabin he saw Eph and the watchman departing, and comprehended the disturbance.

"Eph has been frightening you, Miss Warriner," he said.

Mary screamed again, but this time it was a low, musical little outcry of modesty. She had not observed Gerald's approach. She clutched the blanket closely around her white throat, which had been almost as much exposed as by an ordinary cut of frock, and drew under cover the gleaming wrists which had all day been bared to a greater extent by sleeves of handy working length. Then she reached out one taper arm and swung the sash around on its hinges, so its inner covering of muslin made a screen between her and the visitor. He did not apologize for his intrusion, and she pouted a little, on her safe side of the sash, at his failure to do so.

"I see it was Eph that alarmed you," he said. "What did he do?"

She told him, and then asked, "Who is he, and what ails him?"

"He is a common laborer with an uncommon affliction," was the reply. "One day an excavation caved in and for an hour he was buried. Some timbers made a little space around his head, but the rest of him was packed in earth. He had breathed the inclosed air two or three times over, and was almost suffocated when we got him out. He was insensible. He never came back to his senses. He believes he is living at the rate of more than a year every hour. That is why he was in such a hurry with his imaginary message."

"Poor fellow!" came from the obverse side of the sash.

"Yes, poor fellow," the narrator assented. "I understood his hallucination at once. When a man is suddenly placed in mortal peril his past life dashes before him. Half drowned men afterward tell of reviewing in a minute the events of years. It is a curious mental phenomenon. Well, this poor chap had that familiar experience, but with a singular sequence. The impression that all his lifetime before the accident happened in a brief time has remained in his disordered mind. He believes that his whole earthly existence is condensed—that future years as well as his past ones are compressed into days, and his days into minutes. Nothing can disabuse him of this idea. Everything is to him ephemeral. That's why I named him Eph—short for ephemeral, you see. He doesn't remember his real name, and on the roll he had only a number. He has done his work well enough until within a few days, but now his malady seems to have turned to the worst. He has talked wildly of getting some physicians to check the speed of time with him, and it may have been that he wished to telegraph to this fancied expert."

"It is singular," Mary said, "and very sad."

The midnight incident seemed to have come to a conclusion. It was a proper time for Gerald to say good night and go away. He still stood on the opposite side of the half open sash, around the edge of which appeared a small set of finger tips, which pulled the screen a little closer, showing that the girl was minded to shut herself in. But a hand twice as big opposed hers, gently yet strongly, and in doing so it touched her, upon which she let go and the window flew open.

"Oh, you mustn't see me," Mary exclaimed, as Gerald got a vanishing glimpse of the white draped figure. "Good night."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Her Trust In Vaccination and Prayer.

Here is a little story, the incident being given to us during the smallpox period and when Winsted was buried in gloom. It happened when things were at the worst, and it occurred in the household of Mr. Benjamin Richards on John street. Mr. Richards has a little daughter, and she took it to heart quite forcibly because the churches were all closed, and so she dressed herself in some of her mother's clothes one Sunday morning, and perching upon the stairs proceeded to hold church services. The little tot was choir and soprano and preacher, all in one. After calling upon Mrs. Howe to sing a hymn, she personated the well known vocalist and sang, and then she did a little preaching, and then made a prayer. The prayer was short and was as follows:

"O Lord, make the smallpox go away. Don't let the smallpox get my papa, nor my mamma, nor me, nor any of us. O Lord, we've all been vaccinated, and it's working b-e-a-u-t-i-f-u-l-l-y on all of us; amen."

We are pleased to state that the prayer was answered, and that the little tot and all of her family came through the ordeal in good order.—Winstead Citizen.

In the Fashion.

Mrs. Jackson Parke—What in the world is keeping you up so late?

Mr. Jackson Parke—I am writing an article for the papers on "How I Killed My First Hog." These literary chaps, with their stories of how they wrote their first books, are not going to have the field all to themselves, not by a jugful.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Grievous Error.

Wobbley Wiggles—W'y so sorrowful, old man?

Wiggley Waggles—I applied to de free clothin fund for a new outfit, an dey made me leave me old duds behind me, an now I'm so dead respectable dat I can't make de brace act work for a cent.—Brooklyn Eagle.

An Odious Comparison.

Little Dolly has been sitting opposite the guest with a waxed mustache. After gazing at him for several moments she exclaimed, "My kitty has smellers too."—Exchange.

Told of Edward Blake.

One day a near friend ventured to suggest to Mr. Blake that it would be politic to unbend a little—in short, to have more of Sir John's bon camaraderie. Mr. Blake listened, gentle and without vanity, as great men are apt to be, and said that he would willingly oblige if his friend would tell him how. The friend felt embarrassed. It was one thing to suggest a lack in a man, but another and wholly different thing to suggest a remedy. However, he would do his best. He urged upon the Liberal leader the necessity of a little jocoseness, a noticing of everyday affairs and not this constant absorption in great matters.

"Well," said Mr. Blake patiently.

"Well," replied his friend in despair, looking about for a moral to adorn his tale of advice and noting the fierce snowstorm blowing against the windows. "For instance, as you go to the house this afternoon you will be sure to meet some one you know battling along in the storm on Parliament hill, and he is equally sure to say something to you about the snowfall. That will be your opportunity. Say jauntily, 'Oh, that's snow matter,' and see how amused and pleased he will be."

Mr. Blake laughed, repeated to himself "That's snow matter" two or three times, and his candid friend felt that a beginning had indeed been made.

Later on Mr. Blake ventured out. As he crossed the plateau the snow whirled about his stalwart form and to sed freezing particles into his face all unheeded, for the statesman was deep in thought. Finally he bumped against a man walking in the opposite direction. It was a prominent member of his party.

"I beg your pardon," gasped the man. "I didn't see you, Mr. Blake, for the snow in my eyes. We are having sharp weather, are we not?"

"Oh!" said Mr. Blake, rousing and dimly feeling that this was his cue. "That's—that's—that's immaterial."—St. Louis Republic.

Guaranteed.

Mrs. Worrit—Oh, doctor, is it really true that there are many people buried alive?

Dr. Graves—None of my patients ever are.—Once a Week.

Better Not Eat in Hot Weather.

We all eat too much in the summer time. The man who begins a hot summer day with a cup of hot coffee, a big slice of beefsteak fried in grease, a cupful of boiled eggs and two or three hot doggy rolls fresh from the oven is simply firing up for the day. A glass of water, a few sips of coffee, a little fruit, a cracker and a glass of milk constitute all the breakfast that is needed for summer time in this climate, and during the intensely hot weather if a man eats meat once a day that is generally once too often.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A traveler's pipe is one of the latest unique inventions. Attached to the bowl is a hook, which may be fastened in a button hole of the vest or coat, while a flexible tube communicates with the mouthpiece. The smoker can use this pipe while both hands are free to be otherwise occupied.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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How does your army grow?
With Appetite Billies and Wandering Willies,
An' hoboes strung out in a row.

THE COMPLEXION OF A CHINESE

Is not yellower than that of an unfortunate individual whose liver complaint has assumed the chronic form. The eyeballs of the sufferer assume a saffron hue, there is dull pain in the region of the organ affected, the tongue is coated, breath sour, sick headaches usually but not always occur, and there is sometimes dizziness on arising from a sitting posture. Constipation and dyspepsia are also attendants of this very common ailment, always in its aggravated form, liable to breed abscesses of the liver, which are very dangerous. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters wholly eradicates it, as well as the troubles complicated with it and which it originates. In chills and fever, a complaint which always yields to the Bitters, the liver is seriously involved. This fine alterative tonic removes costiveness and indigestion, rheumatic, nervous and kidney trouble and debility.

A Favorite Mood—Teacher—What is the passive mood to the verb 'to work?' Johnny—To loaf.

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REV. A. H. MEVS.

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The Bloom of Health

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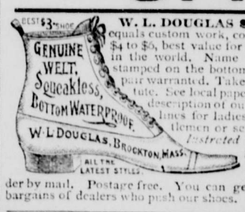

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1894.

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MUTABILITY.

Ah, fading joy, how quickly art thou past:
Yet we thy ruin haste;
As if the cares of human life were few
We seek out new
And follow fate which would too fast pursue.

See how on every bough the birds express
In their sweet notes their happiness.
They all enjoy, and nothing spare,
But on their mother Nature lay their care;
Why, then, should man, the lord of all below,
Such troubles choose to know
As none of all his subjects undergo?

Hark, hark, the waters fall, fall, fall,
And with a murmuring sound—
Dash, dash upon the ground—
To gentle slumbers call. —Dryden.

MYSTERIOUS IRON.

Twin boys were born to a certain woman of the Sioux tribe in the midst of a terrific thunderstorm. In accordance with the old custom the children were named from this circumstance, after the deity or personification of thunder. The elder was called Shakes-the-earth-as-he-walks and the younger His-voice-is-heard-coming. They grew up to boyhood in close companionship, but at the age of about twelve years the elder brother fell sick and died. The other was for a time inconsolable, and he never ceased to communicate with the spirit of his brother, as though he were still upon the earth.

At an early age the youth announced his determination to go forth alone upon the warpath—a remarkable undertaking among the Dakotas, who seldom attempt a solitary expedition until they become experienced warriors. This feat was to be undertaken upon the advice of the elder twin, who had promised success to his younger brother if he would follow strictly his directions. The young man accordingly set out on foot upon his hazardous journey, carrying with him his gun and ammunition and several pairs of moccasins.

On the second day he shot a deer, and having cut out the tongue and heart for food offered the entire animal as a sacrifice to the thunder god, after the manner of his people. He stretched and pinned it to the ground by the four extremities, offered prayers for a safe and victorious return and then slept beside the embers of the fire. At dawn he resumed his journey toward the north.

After many days of wearisome traveling the wanderer discovered one morning in the distance a solitary tepee. It seemed to flicker white through the scintillating heat along the far horizon. He approached it more nearly. It proved to be a tent of skins tanned to a beautiful whiteness and painted with symbolic figures. A man and a woman were depicted at full length on either side of the doorway.

Cautiously the youth crept still nearer to the tent, but without detecting any sign of life in its neighborhood, save the presence of a horde of beautiful spotted ponies, which were grazing near by. No smoke issued from the aperture in the top, and not even a dog thrust his nose under the gayly tasseled door.

The young Indian accordingly concealed his body behind a tuft of sagebrush on a little eminence which commanded the mysterious tepee and scanned the horizon for the approach of its expected owner and the tent itself for the revelation of a possible inmate. If it should be occupied by a man and his wife only, the man would return at evening from the hunt and ere that time the woman would doubtless appear outside the tent. If several men were within, one or more of them might soon show themselves. Absolutely motionless he lay prone in the long grass and waited.

At last his patience was rewarded. The swinging door was pushed aside and from within there stepped a young and handsome woman. Her dress was of fine deerskins, elaborately embroidered, but of a fashion unlike that of the Sioux women; her jet black hair was arranged in two long plaits that fell over her shoulders and her features were the prettiest and most delicately formed that the delighted youth had ever beheld. Shading her eyes with her hand she gazed earnestly out along the horizon, as if expecting some one, and then retired once more within the tent.

Satisfied now that the woman was alone and her husband out following the deer or the buffalo, the young man rashly resolved to surprise the fair occupant of the solitary tent before the hunter's return. He stole as noiselessly as possible to the doorway and placed his hand upon the tasseled door, his heart beating violently meantime, partly from fear of the sudden approach of his unknown enemy and partly from his eagerness to see more nearly the charming face that had captivated his fancy.

Suddenly, with a last hurried glance over his shoulder, he flung the door aside and bent his plumed head to the low opening. His eyes fell instantly upon the woman, seated on a buffalo robe and embroidering a moccasin. She lifted her eyes at his unexpected entrance and greeted him with a charming smile, which greatly increased his confusion. "Surely," he thought, "this is an elk or deer in woman shape, or else one of the fairy sisters. Any mortal woman would scream at the sudden appearance of a stranger while alone and unprotected in her lodge."

"Who are you," he exclaimed, at last. "Are you a Dakota?"

The girl smiled again and shook her head.

"Where is your husband?" he asked.

She told him in the sign language that she understood not the Sioux tongue; that she was with her younger brother, who would soon return from his day's hunt. She also informed him that she was the daughter of a powerful chief, whose village was several days' journey to the north, and that on the third morning they would return thither.

After promising to come again when the brother was at home, the young warrior took his leave, with a lingering look behind him, which sufficiently announced to the girl the impression she had made.

He now resumed his watch from behind the tuft of sagebrush, and as the sun was near setting a rider appeared in sight, as a moving speck on the horizon. In a few minutes a handsome young man rode up to the lodge and dismounted from his pony. His sister immediately came out to meet him, released the body of the young doe from his saddle bow, removed saddle and bridle and watered and picketed the pony. She then followed her brother into the tent, from which a thin trail of smoke soon issued and lost itself in the blue air.

After they had supped the pair reappeared and seated themselves to enjoy the sunset and the cool of the evening. They held an animated conversation, accompanied by the most expressive gestures, all of which were closely observed by the unseen watcher, who concluded that the girl had said nothing to her brother concerning her mysterious visitor.

The night passed without incident, and the young Sioux watched the Blackfoot depart in the morning before presenting himself at the lodge of his beloved. She smiled archly as she saw him, and ceased her embroidery long enough to ask in the sign language, "Why did you not come, as you promised, before my brother left?" The artful youth responded with another question, "Why did you not tell your brother of my visit yestesday?" Upon this both laughed aloud and continued to converse with more freedom. The maiden exhibited her finely worked robes and other possessions, while she coyly took note meanwhile of the brilliant paint, unusual equipments and handsome face and form of the fascinating stranger.

Pointing to his gun, which was always within reach, she questioned him as to its use. Smiling at her ignorance he made signs expressive of its death dealing force, but she looked aside incredulously. Finally the youth boldly asked the maiden to become his wife and to accompany him home. She appeared to consent, but stipulated that he should first return with them to her father's lodge. To test her lover's faith she proposed also to conceal him in a large par fleche (rawhide trunk), there to await her brother's return. Although the young warrior fully realized that he was placing himself in a perilous and even humiliating position, for love's sake he submitted one evening to be crowded into the narrow space within one of these painted trunks, where he lay helpless and unable to move, breathing through a small opening which was turned toward the outer circumference of the lodge.

The hunter returned at the usual hour and was informed by his sister that a strange young man of another tribe had called at the lodge. She described vividly his fine appearance, splendid dress and the strange weapon he carried, but omitted to mention his proposal of marriage and his presence in the lodge. The concealed lover felt very uncomfortable as he listened to the conversation, not a word of which he could understand, and in spite of his passion he dreaded some perfidy on the part of the smiling Blackfoot maiden. He clutched his gun to his breast and lay still.

Darkness came on and all slept—the adventurous Sioux far from soundly, owing to anxiety and his cramped position. At daybreak the young hunter arose, saddled his pony and went out after deer, having agreed with his sister to return very early, and if possible to surprise the stranger in their lodge. Accordingly she released her lover as soon as she could and gave him an abundant breakfast, after which they sat talking for a long while, as they had a great deal to say to each other.

Suddenly the shadow of the Blackfoot darkened the doorway. The intruder did not betray his surprise by the slightest start, and the two young men cordially greeted one another and entered into conversation by means of signs. When the young Sioux presently announced his desire to make the maiden his wife and his intention of returning with them to the tribe on the morrow there was a silence.

"Friend," finally exclaimed the Blackfoot, "you will expose yourself to great danger by returning with us. My sister has many suitors among the young men of the tribe, and some one among them may be induced by jealousy to kill you."

The other smiled and pointed to his gun, saying in effect, "I am able to defend myself."

"What is the singular weapon?" demanded in surprise the Blackfoot.

The owner of the gun replied by asking him to set up a mark, which he would pierce at a distance much greater than that at which an arrow would prove effective. The Blackfoot offered the white pony which he usually rode, but was refused. A willow wand was thrust into the earth and instantly cloven by the bullet, greatly startling by the unaccustomed sight and sound both the youth and girl, the latter of whom now fancied that a supernatural being stood before her. The Sioux, however, by carefully explaining the mechanism of the wonderful gun and putting a few grains of powder on the fire, dispelled all superstitious fears.

The Blackfoot was now persuaded that the stranger was a personage whom it would be an honor to bring home as a guest. He therefore consented to the lover's proposition, only insisting that the youth must be concealed in a bundle of skins and conveyed secretly to the chief's house on a travois, lest he should lose his life by the rash action of some jealous brave. Accordingly they set out next morning at daybreak for the Blackfoot village, the adventurous Sioux, hidden in robes upon his rude conveyance, bringing up the rear. At nightfall on the second day they reached the village, and the chief welcomed them hospitably, only warning the stranger to beware of the disappointed suitors of his handsome daughter. In the morning the whole tribe was assembled to hear the announcement that the chief would give his daughter in marriage to a young warrior of another tribe. Here some hot headed youths were ready to fall upon their successful rival, but were held back by the chief and told of the wonderful weapon possessed by the stranger called the "mysterious iron."

The Sioux professed his readiness to meet them all and challenged them to a trial of its magical powers. Contemptuously and incredulously they offered their best ponies for a mark, and this time the offer of one was accepted. The Sioux fired and the beautiful animal leaped into the air and fell lifeless. Some of the people screamed, others fled and all were persuaded of the wonderful gifts of the stranger, who was believed by many to be an impersonation of the thunder.

The wedding was celebrated by feasting and gifts, and the triumphant youth carried home his beautiful bride and her dowry of many fine horses, laden with rich robes and ornaments. Soon after his return to his own people he gave a great feast, and upon this occasion distributed these presents among the tribe. Subsequently an equal number of horses, burdened with blankets, guns, knives, powder, beads and other articles obtained from the white men, were sent as a present to the Blackfoot chief.—Charles and Elaine Goodale Eastman in Philadelphia Press.

Animals That Delight to Play.

In animals the faculty of amusement awakes very early. Our four footed friends seem to be aware of this, and make it a part of their parental duties to amuse their young. A ferret will play with her kittens, a cat with hers, a dog with her puppies. A mare will play with her foal, though the writer has never seen a cow try to amuse her calf, nor any birds their young. If their mothers do not amuse them the young ones invent games of their own.—London Tit-Bits.

Ancient Sausages.

Antiquaries are baffled in their attempts to ascertain when sausages first became an article of human consumption. We know at least that among the ancient Greeks sausages, called "allantes" and "chordai," were a common article of diet; and every schoolboy knows, or ought to know, that sausages, black puddings and sausage sellers appear in the comedies of Aristophanes.—London Telegraph.

A SAILING SCENE.

A Sight on the Dock When a Big Ocean Steamer Makes Her Star.

SOME OF THE AMUSING INCIDENTS.

The Peculiar Baggage of Some.—Kissing and Handshaking.—Many People Bring Flowers.

A sailing day at the docks of any of our huge ocean going boats is an interesting and amusing occasion. The dock is nothing more than a long shed stretching out several hundred feet into the river, with two offices, one on either side, and littered over with casks, bales and cases of merchandise, either uncalled for from the last steamer in or waiting for the next outgoing vessel. And the baggage! It comes down on the transfer wagons, and on the hotel 'buses and carriage footboards—mountains of it. Some of it is labeled "cabin," but most of it "hold," and you see it run up the baggage gangway and swung out over the open hatchway. There is a rattle and crash at the donkey engine as these American "boxes" are consigned to the depth below.

Next in importance is the hand baggage, and this consists not only of bags, but overcoats, rugs and wraps of every conceivable description. The inexperienced traveler has been told that they weigh all the trunks in Europe and charge accordingly, so he loads himself down with bundles and boxes galore, forgetting that the first principle of a successful going abroad is to travel in "light marching order."

It is surprising, too, how much enthusiasm can be kindled in the breasts of your friends when you are going abroad. In fact, you never can tell the measure of your own popularity until an occasion of this kind, when they combine to give you a "sendoff," often going so far as to hire a tug and an "Eyetalian" band of music to accompany the party going abroad as far down the bay as the chartered steamer can keep pace with the Cunard, White Star, Guion or Inman liner, or, what is more to the point, when the "sendoff" party reach a few of the white caps and the inrolling swell from the lower bay.

Some friends have come all smiles and cheers, others lachrymose and full of sighs. And there by the rail is a party of five, silent and constrained amid so much light heartedness and hilarity. It is mother and father and two sisters; the brother is leaning against a pile of steamer chairs, and the wondering, eager look, that brilliant sunken eye, and hectic flush on the pale wan cheek, tell why he, when too late, is going abroad.

And how many times some people will kiss each other! And how many last messages, and frequently, too, commissions which mean an infraction of Uncle Sam's custom laws at the end of the return trip, are exchanged at the last moment!

In the midst of all this turmoil and crowding and pushing to and fro, the old timers, with their record of many voyages, look on in amused disgust, and wonder why some people can make such a fuss about such a little thing as going abroad.

A fortune, too, is spent on flowers. Huge baskets, set pieces, wreaths, bouquets and cut flowers ad infinitum cover the tables of "social hall," and make the already close atmosphere heavier and more unbearable yet by their sweet perfumes. To me this floral extravaganc[illegible] [redacted] tears and smiles and embracings, a rush down the gangway by the well dressed mob and then some climb on the near by cases or gather on the outer end of the dock to catch the last glimpse of the ship. Handkerchiefs are tied to canes and parasols; there is much cheering and last farewells. One young man calls out in a stentorian voice, "Give my love to Mary!" whereat there are cheers and laughter. And now at the far end of the dock there is a rattle and rumble and two cabs come tearing along. One contains a belated passenger, who has just time to scramble on board, the other the man who went after the key. And as the lady holds up the missing article, a conciliatory smile upon her face, that man sinks back upon a bale of goods, looking unutterable things.

The key to the situation is plain to everybody. Now the "planks" are down, and slowly and silently the huge black ship, that seems so high out of the water that she looks like a great warehouse afloat, backs out of her dock and is soon in midstream. Slowly yet she swings around and finally squares away, her nose pointing for the Narrows. A moment she seems to hang and to be taken aback by the tide, then forges ahead. The flag is dipped, then hauled down from the flagpole on the dock and those on board are at last going abroad.—Harper's Weekly.

One of the Firm.

"Who's the 'Co.' in your firm?" asked Smasher of his friend the grocer.

"My wife."

"Ah, she's a silent partner, is she?"

The grocer rubbed his chin for a moment.

"Well," he replied, in some doubt, "she ain't so all fired silent, when you come to think of it."—Detroit Free Press.

Horace Greeley and His Bride.

"When he was first married and brought his bride home on a visit," said an old acquaintance, "a sugar party was given in their honor on a neighboring farm. All the guests had arrived, and we were looking out, watching for the belated bride and groom. At last we saw something appearing in the distance. As this same object came nearer we discovered it was the old white horse of the Greeleys, slowly picking his way through the mud. On his back sat the bride in a brilliant yellow frock, with a green velvet belt, and behind her, wrapped in his famous white overcoat, sat the editor of the New York Tribune. It was the funniest sight I ever saw and set us off in fits of laughing. I remember," concluded my informant, laughing again at her recollection, "that I simply lay down and rolled upon the floor in a spasm of mirth."

Mr. Greeley came home every year and after a day or two on the farm would start out to walk miles and call on people. He was never known to knock at a farmhouse door. No matter whether he knew the inmates or not, he would push open the door, walk right in, sit down by the fireplace and fall to discussing crops and other topics dear to the farmer's heart. Everybody was glad to welcome this gentle, brusque intruder. —Press and Printer.

Dickens and His Wife.

My first view of Dickens was at an evening party when he was standing in the midst of a circle of ladies relieving himself in very energetic terms of his impressions de voyage. His hair was long and light and looked as if it had not recovered from the tangle incident to days of seasick misery. He had brought with him two velvet waistcoats of full dress, one a vivid green, the other a brilliant crimson. These were further ornamented by a profusion of gold watch chain. In 1841 a black satin waistcoat was almost the national costume of a gentleman in America, so that Mr. Dickens' vivid tints were very conspicuous.

Mrs. Dickens was a small woman of about 30. Her position as the lion's mate seemed embarrassing to her. She was not accustomed to dwell in "the fierce light" that shone upon every deed and word of the popular idol, and she evidently found satisfaction in quiet talks with me concerning the best shops in Oxford street and other such homely and familiar matters. There was no sign then of any disagreement or incompatibility between husband and wife. On the whole I should have said that in those days Mrs. Dickens showed signs of having been born and bred her husband's social superior.—Elizabeth Wormerly in Lippincott's Magazine.

How to Ascend Stairs.

The manner in which people go up stairs is productive of many ailments, and a careful observer who understands the anatomy of the body would not wonder that it is so. Notice how much of the "dead lift" there is about it. The feet and legs are made to act as levers, not only to force the weight of the body up, but also the additional weight which is the result of inertia. Instead of raising the chest and animating the body to lift its own weight, we bend the body nearly double, cramping the organs, hindering free circulation and consequently easy breathing. Panting for breath we reach the top, but in the effort what a spectacle we present! Going up stairs is easy and healthful when properly done. We will not say that it will not quicken the pulse, for in this as in any other exercise the rapidity and force of muscular action determine the rate with which the blood is forced to and from the heart.—Good Housekeeping.

The Toad In Mediæval Medicines.

Strange as it may seem to some, the ingredients of the witches' caldron in "Macbeth," at least a part of them, were once standard remedies among Europeans. In the tenth and eleventh centuries a sovereign cure for ague was the swallowing of a small toad that had been choked to death on St. John's eve, and a splendid remedy for rheumatism was to fasten the bands of clothing with pins that had been stuck into the flesh of either a toad or a frog. Physicians frequently recommended the water from a toad's brain for mental affections, and that a live toad be rubbed over the diseased parts as a cure for the quinsy.—St. Louis Republic.

Australian Nicknames.

The New South Wales men are called "Cornstalks," because they are tall and slim; the Victorians are known as "Gumsuckers," in allusion to the eucalyptus or gum tree; Queensland folk are "Bananalanders," for the banana grows plentifully there; and the South Australians are dubbed "Croweaters," because, so it is whispered, the early colonists shot down crows and fed on them when no other food could be got.—London Tit-Bits.

Exactness.

Jess—Jack's entire thoughtlessness was what captivated me.

Bess—What did he say to you when he proposed to you?

Jess—It ran thus, "I have never loved a woman as I do you since—since—(referring to his notebook)—since—let me see—Tuesday, the 18th of July."—Boston Globe.

A BUFFALO HUNT.

When the Shaggy Creatures Were Very Plentiful Out in the West.

THE STORY OF A NOTED CRACK SHOT

Recollection of Old Days When Valuable Animals Were Killed for No Good Purpose.

While buffaloes were still plentiful I had a contract with a Chicago man to kill 5,000 buffaloes one winter. In those days there was no hunting for hides alone; the meat was highly prized and found a ready market in the east, and as the killing was done in the winter it usually reached there in very good condition.

The manner in which we used to go about it was, first sight our buffalo and then start for them; if they were too far away from the camp we usually endeavored to ride around them and lead them back, so as to leave their carcasses as near the station as possible. We would ride up to a bunch of buffalo and cut loose at them, following them and shooting them down as long as our horses would stand the work. Many a time a small party of us would entirely wipe out a good sized herd of buffalo in one day.

The horses I rode were trained buffalo hunters and required very little guiding. They knew the wallow or prairie dog town as well or better than I did, and their instinct made them avoid a charging buffalo better than if they had been held in check by the rein and I had attempted to guide them away from the infuriated animals that would sometimes turn and show fight. We usually shot the buffaloes between the ribs, through the lungs; one shot in this manner would run a few yards until the throat and lungs would fill with blood, when they would choke up and tumble over and lie there until the men with the teams came up to skin them and cut up the meat for shipment east.

I shot a remarkably big cow that way one morning, and after being satisfied that she was hit turned my attention to an old bull running just ahead on the other side of the horse. As I was watching my opportunity to make a short shot I suddenly heard a snort and then felt as though a bucket of water had been dashed in my face from a distance great enough to make it reach me as a spray rather than as a solid stream.

Almost at the same instant the old horse I was riding rose and made a leap over something, and as I turned and cleared my eyes I discovered that the old cow had whirled and attempted to charge, and in giving her final blow had completely covered myself and horse with blood from her throat and nostrils, going down almost in front of the horse at the same time. If the old fellow had not been sure footed and on the watch nothing could have prevented a bad spill.

The hide hunters pursued very nearly the same tactics as we observed, having wagons and skinners to follow after them, the principal difference being that they would generally kill more buffalo than the meat hunters, as the men with the wagons didn't have near as much work. We seldom had any trouble with the Indians, as we didn't hunt them, and even when on the warpath they were not looking for buffalo hunters. Emigrant trains and settlers were more in their way, as they afforded more plunder and didn't give them such a tough fight.

The only direct attack that was ever made on me by an Indian was on the Medicine. I was cantering around one afternoon toward a canyon where I had seen a bunch of buffaloes disappear, when I heard and almost felt something strike my horse just ahead of my legs. The poor animal gave a jump or two and went down head foremost on the frozen ground, never to rise again. I looked him over and found that he had been struck by a rifle ball.

Of course I immediately began looking in all directions for an enemy, but saw none, consequently the conclusion is that the shot had been fired by an Indian from a great distance, probably not less than a mile away, where there were some foothills and rocks, in which he had evidently been hiding. I was in no condition to look for him, as I was obliged to carry my saddle and traps back to camp to get another horse, and even if there had been another animal handy I probably should not have gone into the foothills, as I might have found more Indians than I wanted.

If the meat and hide hunters in the early days could only have known as much as we know now they might have all been millionaires by saving the heads and having them mounted, as I am told that a good buffalo head now is a very hard thing to get, and those that are in the market are held at from $500 to $1,000 each.

I did a good deal of trapping along the springs, principally at the beaver dams, and I am told by some of the boys who have been up along the Republican that there are still plenty of beavers in that section. One sure way to get one was to make a hole in the dam and set a trap very near it underneath the water. As soon as the leak was discovered some old beaver would go there to repair the dam and be pretty sure to get caught. Another favorite place to set traps was along the top of the dam, as many different animals would try to cross the river at night and get caught.

One afternoon we had set our traps along the top of the big dam on the Stinking Water, when the prairie on the other side of the river got afire and burned clear up to the water's edge. This fire drove the wolves, wildcats, coyotes and in fact everything along the river either into the stream or out on the dam, and the howls and yells that we heard during the night made us think that we had captured an entire menagerie. We didn't dare go near the place until daylight, as we didn't know what we had, but sunrise showed us a couple of wildcats, some wolves and an otter. One mode of getting skins was by poisoning wolves.

We would shoot and skin a buffalo and poison the carcass and leave it over night and go there the next morning, when we would usually find a number of dead wolves close to the dead carcass and a lot of trails leading from it in all directions. As a general thing, it was only necessary to follow one of these trails a very short distance when we would come across a dead wolf.—Dr. Carver's Interview in Denver News.

She Remembered the Cat.

A webfoot woman who started to jump into the Columbia river to drown herself suddenly remembered that she had left the cat in the pantry and hurried back home. She afterward said, "The idea of my struggling in the water and thinking that the cat was licking the cream off my milk in the pantry at that minute was more than I could bear."—Walla Walla Statesman.

THE RIVER STOPPED SHORT.

A Phenomenon That Rattled the Guide and Puzzled Senator Vest.

When old man Haskall was about the only person around Arlington, Mo., that claimed to be a guide, beside the Laurlie brothers, he accompanied Senator Vest on a trip to that mysterious river that rises up in Texas county and is known as the Roubideaux. Senator Vest had a desire to fish in these waters once and engaged Haskall to pilot him. They fished in the river about 20 miles above Waynesville, the county seat of Pulaski county, and after three days of varied success the senator concluded to make a run through to the Gasconade.

"Do you think we can make it, Haskall?" asked the senator of his guide.

"Reckon we kin, sure enough, by sundown."

Two hours of steady pulling, and the boat ran upon a gravel bar after being whirled about in a powerful eddy that nearly engulfed the little flat bottomed craft. Both the guide and the senator were puzzled, as they could see no water in front of them. The river stopped right there.

"Well, Haskall, what have you got to say about this? You're the guide. Said you knew all about this country and especially this river. Now, where has it gone to?"

Haskall was a bewildered man. He got up, shaded his eyes and looked up the stream from whence they had come. The water was rippling down toward the boat, but it never passed it. A farmer, driving his team, was coming up the road, and Haskall hailed him.

"Oh, mister! did yer see a river running anywhar down that way? I'll be danged if we hain't lost one!"

The farmer grinned as he looked at the puzzled guide and the perplexed senator.

"You know I did. 'Bout five miles down the road. Reckon you uns want a lift. I'll take ye an yer traps fur $3. Better lookout. You uns may git sucked under whar ye air now."

"Sucked under? What in thunder do you mean? Why the deuce don't you talk to him, Haskall?" exclaimed Senator Vest. "He must have been drinking."

"Nary a drink, mister. That river don't go no further on top till ye git below here five miles."

"You don't mean that it passes through a subterranean channel, do you, my friend?" asked Senator Vest.

"Reckon that's what you call it. It jist slips inter the gravel there an don't show up till ye git ter Waynesville. Want me to take you uns down thar?"

The boat was loaded into the wagon, and the senator and his guide taken to Waynesville, where the Roubideaux bubbles up again in a magnificent spring, taking up its course on the surface once more like a well behaved, navigable river.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Ireland's Sacred Oak.

In years gone by Ireland had a sacred oak dedicated to St. Columban, one of the peculiarities of the tree being that whoever carried a small bit of the wood or bark in his mouth would never meet with a violent death, it being especially efficacious in saving Christian martyrs from the block. It was known throughout the British isles as the Holy Oak of Kenmare. After the lapse of many centuries this sacred oak was uprooted by a storm, after which it was said to be guarded by angels to keep heretics from gathering the wood for fuel. At last a wicked tanner "barked" one of its largest limbs and tanned some leather, which he made into shoes for himself, imagining that such relics would bring him wealth and power. He wore them but once, however, but that one time was enough to make him an incurable leper.—St. Louis Republic.

Catching Crows In India.

In order to catch crows after the gypsy fashion in India, it is necessary to have a captive crow always on hand. This crow must be laid upon its back and its wings pegged to the earth with forked sticks. Immediately a free crow will attack it, and the captive crow, seizing the free one with its claws, will hold it tight. Crow No. 2 must then be taken and pegged down also. Other crows will come, and two more will soon be caught. They must also be laid out with the pegs, and then the four captives will take four other crows. This plan is followed until the hunter has taken all the crows he desires.—Asiatic Magazine.

Look Pleasant.

Have you ever considered the duty of being pleasant? Whether you feel happy or worried, whether things are going well or ill with you, you have no right, by your words or even by a doleful countenance, to cast gloom on others. Have you ever tried through the duties and trials of one day "to be a blessing," making your very presence a light and joy to all you meet? Try it.—Cumberland Presbyterian.

Rapid Results.

A certain popular Chicago gentleman who recently married a widow with a grownup family found himself within three weeks a bachelor, a husband and a grandfather. He is wondering what will happen to him next.—Texas Siftings.

TRAINING A CHILD

A Very Important Duty That Usually Rests With the Mothers.

WHY A GREAT MANY OF THEM FAIL.

Reflections on the Incidents of One Day's Call.—Young People in Different Households.

It is of course true that no general and uniform system of training the young can be expected. Diverse natures will show their diversity in their relations to other people. It has been my fortune to make calls today on different families, and at each one to find children. At house No. 1 I met at the gate a big headed, big eyed boy that by temperament you could see was an inventor. Everything in this world existed for him to use for a purpose, and that purpose you would be likely to find original with himself. He had his foot on the rose trellis—now what do you suppose that trellis was to him? Clearly enough to us it was for a rosebush to climb on; but to him it was just as evidently for him to climb on.

Up he went, got caught by the rose and in the struggle the boy got the worst of it. It is not hard to see why rosebushes have thorns in that yard. As I entered the house big eyes was just in front of me, walking backward and talking in a half shy way in order to find me out. He evidently understood me, or thought he did. A moment after he had run up stairs, mounted the balustrade and came riding down with a whack at his mother's feet.

"I'll tell your father, sir, if you do that again!" she cried at him. Two bad things. She had in one sentence owned up that she could not manage him herself, and that a first wrong was to be repeated before it became correctable. We had some domestic matters to talk over, and the subject of canning fruit to discuss, which took us to the kitchen. Little Phil was everywhere, full of inquiry and never still. But at every move his mother was sharply saying: "Stop that, sir! If you don't I'll tell your father, and he'll train you."

I should have liked to see the boy's thoughts. Did he learn to fear his father and dread his coming, or were all the threats of his mother mere fustian? I wonder if she really ever reported the chap's performances? I believe not. It was a case of weakness. She was not self educated to educate any one else. All through my visit there was not one permit, not one sympathetic word of guidance, but constant effort to stop him. The poor fellow had, instead of a mother, a brakesman or brakeswoman, whose whole business in the way of training a child was to check him.

At home No. 2 I found a case of this sort, a peevish girl, so puny I could not be sure of her age, but about six. The little creature had not one easy nerve in her body—a restless, fretted body that always wanted something and did not know why. The seat of her trouble was her stomach, and the secret of that difficulty was inherited from both parents. The father is an inveterate smoker and the mother a devotee of tea and nervousness. The child of course is a tease and not easy to endure. The mother had had enough work to endure herself, but when it came to two more selves of the same sort she gave up all effort at using common sense. The little girl had only to tease for anything in order to get it, if possible. She ate at all times whatever she craved, notwithstanding the mother knew in general terms that she was aggravating the difficulty.

When I had been seated on the veranda overlooking a pretty garden the child began to pull off choice flowers and throw them in my lap. There really was no use in this, for I could not carry them away and did not wish to do so. Placing my hand on the little one I said: "Now, my little friend, we have enough. Let us talk about this beautiful blue one." We had a few moments' quite pleasant chat about the flower, but before I could quite realize that she had left me she was teasing her mother for a banana. The mother replied: "It isn't good for you, my dear. I would not eat it." But the child set up a determined whine and got what she wanted. I am ashamed to tell you how disagreeable this girl became to me in the course of a single half hour.

At house No. 3 I found a boy of about eight, his breeches rolled up as high as possible and his feet bare. He was a sturdy fellow, full of vitality and not very fond of book study. He knew me well and trotted me off at once down the garden way to show me something he had found out about insects, and more about flowers. We had a splendid time for half an hour before his mother discovered us, and then like a sensible woman she joined us in our study of things. "The boy doesn't like books very well," she said, "but he likes things, and that, I think, will have to do." But the time came for several duties and the boy was firmly ordered to go. He went without a complaint and with promptitude. It certainly was not agreeable to him to leave us, yet he was well trained.

Invited to dine at this house I did so, because it is pleasant always to be there as long as is considerate. At the table berries were passed to the smallest child, a girl of seven years, who declined them. Soon after she said she wished for berries. "What you have on your plate is very nice," said her mother, but gave her no berries. I said, "Will berries hurt her, do you think?" "Oh, no," she answered, "but I prefer she should learn not to change her mind so easily." This fine blending of freedom and firmness was producing an admirable family and a home of beauty.

The power to make beautiful souls is a rare gift—it constitutes the genius of motherhood. Nothing but that privilege and duty would have constituted woman what she is at her best—a creator. It is our true ambition. I do not lack sympathy for those who have inherited such biases or weaknesses as disqualify them for being noble mothers; only such persons should not become wives. They have no right to assume an office they cannot fill.—Mary E. Spencer in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Giving Nobility Due Credit.

Miss Merry—What makes you think Count De Poor will not return to the seashore this year?

Mr. Hobson—Because Mrs. Foolhardy sent her diamonds to town with him to be cleaned.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Would Make a Gem of a Barber.

Bath has a citizen who has been named the Silent Man. He never associates with anybody and speaks to very few people.—Bangor Commercial.

Signs of Spring.

Visitor—Johnnie, what is that awful noise in your back yard?

Rev. Amen's Youngest—That's pa practicing his vacation cough.—Hallo.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
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A Portland Chinaman declares that one of his countrymen has been tried for an offense by a Chinese tribunal and bricked up alive in a wall, and that such punishment is common with the Chinese. That is likely enough. It is quite in accordance with what we know of Chinese methods.

The people of India are said to be in a mood to rebel against British reforms affecting their social customs and habits. Very likely Russian intrigue has something to do with the matter. England's extremity in India would be Russia's opportunity. It is but a short march from Russia's outposts in Turkestan to Herat. The concentration of troops and supplies on the northern border of Afghanistan has been going on ever since the completion of the Trans Caspian Railroad.

Senator White, in an interview with the Washington correspondent of the Examiner, indicates his belief in the early passage of the tariff bill. This will be most welcome news to the whole people of the United States. The master hand of Senator Gorman is credited with having composed the existing differences and with having brought order out of chaos. The Maryland Senator is a diplomat of unrivalled skill, which fact was demonstrated on a former occasion by his skilful grouping of the elements that were united in the defeat of the force bill.

The northwest Provinces of Canada have an exhibit of the grain and stock resources of their country and are offering free homes there to American farmers. Some are taking advantage of the offer, although nothing to compare with the exodus from eastern Canada to the United States. Some day these Canadian Provinces will be good customers for our fruit growers. They can support a large population there, but they cannot raise fruit in any variety. They are much nearer California than any other sub tropical country.

The demand for an increased circulating medium in the United States comes from all quarters. The Republican Convention in Pennsylvania, the other day, pronounced for a per capita of $50. The Populists of Indiana, who are claiming to have greatly increased their voting strength, call upon the Government to expand the currency so that we shall have $40 per capita. It is undoubtedly the demand of the great mass of the Democrats, and the leaders of the party would do well to heed it. Our present circulation is grossly inadequate to the needs of the people.

To a dispassionate observer there would seem to have been a great deal of wantonness in the killing of strikers at Uniontown last week by hired detectives. The facts, as they have reached us, appear not to have warranted the turning loose of Winchesters in such an indiscriminate manner. It is high time that human life should be held in some estimation by persons whose authority to kill at all is of a doubtful character. Strikes are always to be deprecated and are frequently wrong, but ruthless ferocity only complicates the controversies and renders the adjustment of differences more difficult. According to telegrams the cowardly slaughter at Stickle Hollow was kept up after the strikers were in full retreat.

If Breckinridge—he of the many initials, who is running for Congress in the Ashland district of Kentucky—were wise in his day and generation, he would surrender the nomination to his opponent, Owens, and go in out of the wet. The ladies, God bless them, are after him in full view halloo, and he would do well to seek cover at once. The fact is that nothing would become Colonel Breckinridge just now so much as the joining of some expedition to the north pole. On reflection, the south pole is very much neglected just now, and the Colonel might win great fame by heading a forlorn hope to discover the true inwardness of Addialand in that little known region. His chances of ever sitting in the House of Representatives again are at zero and below, and everybody seems to know this but the silver tongued orator himself. When he does sit down it will hurt. All this reprobation arises from no sympathy with Miss Pollard but is owing to the awful stories the Colonel told on himself. If he had only known it there was one crisis in his life when silence would have been golden.—L. A. Herald.

NEW USE FOR CHLOROFORM.

A Railroad Conchful of Passengers Stupefied to Facilitate Robbery.

When the first section of the east bound passenger train No. 8 on the Chicago and Erie pulled into the station here the other day, the brakeman told Policeman Haller, who was at the depot, that all of the passengers in one of the day coaches had been chloroformed by some unknown person. The passengers consisted mostly of eastern people who were on their way home from the World's fair, and the train only stopped at a few places along the line.

After leaving Huntington the passengers in the day coach all settled down in their seats to take a nap, and after the train left Decatur the brakeman was passing through one of the day coaches, when he detected a peculiar odor and noticed that the passengers were nearly all sleeping heavily. Their sleep appeared so unnatural that the brakeman grew suspicious, and going into one of the sleepers, where there happened to be a doctor with whom he was acquainted, he asked the physician to go into the coach and see if he could detect anything wrong. The doctor complied with his request, and going into the coach immediately detected the odor of chloroform. The doors and windows were opened, and in a few minutes they succeeded in arousing the sleeping passengers, who fortunately had not breathed enough of the drug to affect them very much. They were surprised to learn that they had been drugged and were very thankful for the brakeman's timely discovery.

It is supposed that after leaving Huntington some one entered the car, and finding the passengers already half asleep had saturated the car with enough of the drug to make them sleep soundly. He then went into another car to wait for the chloroform to take effect. Undoubtedly he would have returned to rob the sleeping passengers had not his scheme been discovered. The car being closed tightly and unusually warm, in all probability the passengers in a short time would have been at the mercy of the chloroformer.—Lima Dispatch in Cincinnati Enquirer.

UNRAVELING THE MYSTERY.

Some New Light Has Been Thrown on the Blue Light Seen by Mrs. Carter.

An Oakland, (Ills.), correspondent of the Chicago Herald tells the following story:

When Zach Carter's house south of Martinville burned last August a year ago, and it was alleged he was cremated, the fact developed that he carried $46,000 insurance on his life, although he was always regarded as a poor man. How he could pay the premium on such an enormous sum is explained by his widow. About four years ago she was visiting a friend at Hartsburg in what was known as a haunted house.

One evening while out in the yard her attention was attracted to a spot on the lot by a blue light. She had a stick in her hand, and going to the spot indicated by the light placed the end of the stick in the ground, when it began to push and sway and move the dirt. A box was thus disclosed. She took it to her room and found it contained $11,000. She mentioned the fact to no one, not even her husband, for two years. After returning home she buried a part of the treasure and kept the rest in the house. That part, some $3,000, was burned.

Upon looking up the records it was found that some months previous to the alleged discovery of Mrs. Carter a safe in a lumber yard at Lawrenceville had been robbed of $11,000, and the man Penn, who was arrested for the crime, said that the amount taken had been buried, but refused to tell the place. Detectives were of the opinion that Carter was an accomplice of Penn, and a warrant has been sworn out for Mrs. Carter, charging her with receiving stolen property. She has since left the state.

New Lakes In the Territory.

A dispatch from Elreno, O. T., says that one of the curious features of the late unprecedented rise in the South Canadian river is the formation of numerous lakes along the bottoms of that stream. The sand has blown out of the bed of the river in times past until a high embankment is formed along the shores of the river, and behind this bank are left the lakes upon the subsidence of the stream. They give every indication of permanency, and some of them are many square miles in extent. The loss of valuable farm lands is very great, in many cases the settlers being driven from their homes and improvements.

Mourning Suspended.

The recent birthday of the queen of Denmark was the occasion of what appears to American eyes a singular proceeding. The Danish court is in mourning for Prince William of Glucksburg. On the royal birthday the lord chamberlain announced that mourning was "suspended" for 24 hours. For one day accordingly all was joy and gayety at Fredensborg. The next morning befitting gloom once more descended upon the castle, and the royal inmates again began to mourn as hard as they could for poor old Bill, whose spirit must have been touched by this delicate attention.—Foreign Letter.

The Watchman Stood the Test.

After several houses at Islip had been robbed by burglars Mr. W. B. Cutting employed a watchman to guard his place at night. It occurred to Mr. Cutting last week to go out on the piazza late at night to see if the watchman was alert. He did so and had only taken a few steps when a pistol shot rang out and a bullet whizzed past his head. Then he retreated, fully satisfied with his watchman.—Brooklyn Eagle.

What Is It?

Rumors grow that new and important developments in the electrical industry may occur about the first of the new year. We know a thing or two, but can only advise our readers to wait and see.—Electrical Review.

RAILROAD COLLISIONS.

Horrible Results of Some of the Latest Suggest That Something Must Be Done.

A majority of the so called accidents on our railroads in the last three or four months have not been caused by the failure of rolling stock, bridges or roadbed to stand the strain put upon them, but to the terrible carelessness of employees in places of great responsibility. The collision in Michigan was caused by the reckless disobedience of plain orders on the part of the officers in charge of one of the trains. Apparently these officers readily took the risk of continuing beyond the point where they had been directed to stop, knowing that at any time they might meet another fast train on the same track. It will be noted that they were able to escape by jumping off just before the collision that killed 26 passengers.

The collision in Illinois a few hours earlier between a limited express and a train of coal cars could not have taken place if those in charge of the freight train had exercised ordinary care and observed the fundamental rules of the service. These are the latest additions to an appalling list of blunders and instances of reckless disobedience which have caused great loss of life since the beginning of last summer, and this latest collision, followed by a fire that left only the charred bodies of many victims who could not be identified, is the worst of all.

It is true that in the last few months many railroad lines have been overtaxed by a sudden and exceptional growth of passenger traffic which has found them poorly equipped both as to the safeguards which are needed and the employees required for the work. It is probable also that on some roads employees who were trustworthy under old conditions have become untrustworthy and even reckless under the strain of overwork. But, while the people generally may be interested in discussion of the underlying causes of such a series of dreadful events, they are more deeply interested in suggestions as to the action which can be taken to prevent such carelessness and disregard for the safety of passengers, as have been shown this year.

Are the penalties which a company may suffer heavy enough? The loss of property in a collision is not an important loss for a great corporation. The conviction of a conductor, or an engineer, or a train dispatcher on a charge of manslaughter can exercise very little restraining influence upon the company that employed him. But if it were possible to collect through the courts large sums in damages for the lives that are lost the companies would be much more careful both in the supervision of their employees and in the establishment of block signals and other safeguards.

For the 23 lives sacrificed in Michigan the relatives of the victims can recover from the company almost $130,000, or $5,600 for each life. If this limit, which is imposed by the laws in most of the states, were removed, such terrible slaughter as this would be so expensive to a company that the establishment of approved safeguards would not be neglected, and every possible effort to insure the efficiency of train officers and the preservation of passengers' lives would be made. Under present conditions a railroad company commonly suffers a much smaller loss in money when a passenger is killed than when one is crippled.—New York Times.

WHY HE KILLED HIMSELF.

A Seaman With a Good Record Could Not Endure a Reprimand.

John Neil, a seaman in the United States navy, serving on board the receiving ship Independence, Mare Island navy yard, was reprimanded the other morning for having overstaid his leave of absence, and for punishment was ordered restricted to the ship for a period of 60 days. As soon as Neil received his decree of punishment he went below into the ship bagroom, where he was found later with a bullet wound in his right temple. He was a man of unusual distinction, having received medal honors from congress for bravery and meritorious conduct.

He enlisted in the navy in 1861, served with Farragut at Mobile Bay and lashed the admiral in the rigging of the Hartford, where he stood by his side throughout the fight. Since the war Neil has served continuously in the navy and was one of the survivors of the ill fated Trenton, which went down in Apia harbor. He received general mention for bravery in rescuing shipmates from the Vandalia, which was also wrecked in the same gale. He was a native of Ireland, aged 62, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Regular Army and Navy union. The remains were interred in the navy cemetery at Mare island under the auspices of the Army and Navy union.—New York Sun.

A Parisian Newspaper Novelty.

A farthing newspaper is the latest novelty in Paris. It is called La Vie, and is edited by Pol Martinet, an anarchist, who has spent no inconsiderable part of his life in prison for his violent writings. As a farthing, or, to speak more precisely, a 2½ centime piece, is unknown to the French currency, the new venture is faced at the outset by a serious practical difficulty, but the projector gets over it in a rather ingenious fashion. The paper is to be printed in two different colors, each color being used on alternate days. Purchasers of a paper of one color will be charged a halfpenny, but they will get in exchange for it on the following day, without further charge, the paper of the other color.—London Daily News.

Money In Honey.

Some of the beekeepers in Skagit county, Wash., will take 100 pounds from each of quite a number of their colonies this season. This means $20 per swarm, gross, which is regarded as better than 100 per cent interest on the investment.—Tacoma News.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS, SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

THE NEW CHINESE LEGATION.

The Minister and His Suite Live Royally In Washington Regardless of Expense.

The new legation has taken three houses for which the Chinese government pays $20,000 a year. They now occupy the old Sumner house, which is an annex of the Arlington. The United States paid $200 a day for the board of the infanta while her suite occupied these quarters. Yung Yu is paying $500 a day and says he thinks it is very cheap. While the women are kept in seclusion, the men have the run of the house and make themselves thoroughly at home. A part of the delegation were once in England and speak the English language fluently. They have the free and easy manner of the westerner and show a disposition to talk to any one who will listen. The minister himself is as dark as a sunburnt mulatto, being at least three shades blacker than the other members of the delegation.

Yung Yu says he is very well pleased with American cooking, but he has taken the precaution to provide himself with a Chinese cook and has installed him in the hotel kitchen. The legation eat but little meat, dining chiefly on vegetables. Yung Yu has never been out of China before. He was not a man of the highest rank in China, but like Ko-Ko, though in a different way, rose to distinction. He was an official in the province of Chin-Keang which corresponds there to the position of collector of the Boston port here. It was strictly on his merits that he was chosen by the prime minister to represent the emperor in this country pending the delicate relations between the two nations in consequence of the Geary act. As long as there are any strained relations existing no member of the legation will be allowed to accept the hospitality of an American, that being the law of the embassy.—Washington Cor. Boston Advertiser.

A CLEVER SWINDLER.

A Frenchman Wearing the Rosette of the Legion of Honor a Sharp Scoundrel.

A really clever thief is engaged just now in robbing people in Paris who possess securities payable to bearer. His plan is to do a little business with some of the Parisian banks in order that he may have an excuse for hanging about the counters. He then watches the bank's customers, especially ladies, and when he sees one of them receive from the clerks any bonds or other scrip to bearer he quietly makes a note of the person's name and the numbers on the documents. Having ascertained the address of his proposed victim, he calls there later in the day or early the next morning, and representing that he is a clerk from the bank, asks for the securities, alleging that there is some little informality in them that has to be rectified. As he is armed with the numbers, in nine cases out of ten the customer gives up the documents quite unsuspectingly.

So far this ingenious swindler has eluded all efforts to detect him. He is described as a gentlemanly looking man, who wears the rosette of an "officer" of the Legion of Honor, the little bit of ribbon of a plain "chevalier" apparently being thought not sufficiently imposing now that such decorations are so plentiful.—London Daily News.

His Last Fencing Lesson.

A dispatch from Lyons announces that a sad accident has occurred at the Military Medical school there. M. Jourdan, who was just about to take one of the highest medical degrees in the school, was having a fencing lesson from the maitre d'armes, when during a vigorous attack by the pupil a short piece broke off the end of the master's foil. M. Jourdan, who was making a lunge, literally spitted himself on the blade. He went up stairs to his room, fell on the bed and died in about an hour, in spite of all efforts to save him. No blame is attached to the fencing master, as the accident could not have happened but for the violence of his pupil's attack. M. Jourdan took the first prize for fencing last year and was training for a coming assault at arms.—Foreign Exchange.

The Katydid Was a Rattler.

There was a decided commotion at the home of J. D. Wells, in East Sedalia, recently. For several days Mrs. Wells had heard a peculiar buzzing in the closet where wearing apparel was kept, and was of the opinion that the noise was made by a captive katydid. Several times she was on the point of making an investigation, but household duties distracted her attention and she failed to make the search. Saturday her husband went into the closet to secure a heavy pair of trousers which he intended to don on account of the cool weather. Taking them from the hook, he gave them a vigorous shake, when out dropped a rattlesnake 3 feet in length, the reptile being what the occupants of the house had mistaken for a katydid.—Sedalia (Mo.) Dispatch.

A Widow.

Our house servant is a Japanese, polite as are most of his race. Among his duties is taking care of the chickens. One day he chanced to find a nest of fine eggs at the barn, away from the chicken yard, contributed by a hen that had escaped from the others, and as a consequence the eggs were not fertile. In ignorance of this fact, however, an old lady of our household—a widow—immediately put a hen to "set" on them. Biddy stuck to business, but to no purpose. When the required time had more than elapsed, the lady was very much put out and puzzled that no chickens had been hatched. Turning to the Jap, she said, "What do you suppose is the matter of those eggs, George?" George (bowing low): "Excuse me, ma'am, excuse me, but I think [bows again], I think that hen was a widow." Widow satisfied.—California Review.

Told at the Liars' Club.

"No sooner was I seated in the chair than the barber commented on the weather and directed a current of discourse into my ears.

"'Je ne comprend pas,' said I, with an inward chuckle, thinking his volubility would be checked.

"In very good French he started in afresh. I looked at him as if bewildered and then interrupted him by asking:

"'Was sagen Sie?'

"He began to repeat in German all that he had been saying, when I shut him off with:

"'Oh, talk to me with your fingers. I'm deaf and dumb!'"—Truth.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

A Persistent Boy's Fight For Personal Damages Against a Railroad.

The suit of Dennis Spillane against the Missouri Pacific Railway company is again on trial before Judge Slover. It is the third trial. Dennis is a 13-year-old boy, who, in the summer of 1888, while crossing the track at the foot of Grand avenue, was run over by a Missouri Pacific train. He was knocked to the side of the track, his scalp was fairly torn from his skull, and two fingers were cut off his left hand. The boy's head was sewed up by Dr. Iuen, and to the surprise of every one he recovered. Ever since the accident, however, he has been subject to epileptic fits, complains of pains in his head at all times and is unable to attend school or perform any work.

Dennis at once brought suit for $20,000 damages. The cause came up for trial in 1889, and the jury awarded him $8,000. The case was taken to the supreme court on an error made by Judge Slover in his instructions to the jury and remanded back for trial. At the second trial the jury failed to agree upon the amount of damages, and the case has since hung in the courts.—Kansas City Times.

The First of Its Kind.

The first wedding of colored people that ever occurred in the gubernatorial mansion of Virginia or in a similar mansion in the south took place in the dining room of the executive mansion at 1 o'clock on a recent afternoon. Winston Edwards, the governor's chief butler, who has served faithfully in his position under both Governor Lee and the present executive, and Jenny Leigh, an attractive maid, who has been in the governor's service for several years, were united in marriage by the Rev. Dr. Hunter of the Third Street African Methodist Episcopal church. After the ceremony, which was witnessed by several of the governor's household, the happy couple left on a bridal tour, which embraced a visit to the World's fair.—Richmond Dispatch in Baltimore American.

A Sign of the Period.

"Circumstances have changed indeed," said a down town merchant yesterday. "I had a load of coal thrown in front of my store this morning. Usually I have had to hunt up a man to carry the coal to the back part of my cellar, but today that pile of coal was a sign—like a want advertisement—which brought no less than 12 men who wanted to carry it back for me. When I told them I had hired some one to do the work, then they wanted to know if they couldn't do something else—anything."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Some New York Breakfasts.

Nearly every German bakery on Third avenue serves breakfast and luncheon to the furnished room population of the east side. Some serve eggs and cold meats, coffee, tea and chocolate. The majority, however, provide only coffee, tea, rolls and cakes. Nine out of ten of the customers take coffee and cake. The latter is not the French or American kind. It consists of four varieties dear to the German palate—apple, peach, prune and sugar. The last named is also called cinnamon. It is made of bread dough on the upper surface of which is spread some butter, sugar and cinnamon. Then it is baked hard.

The peach and apple cakes are made of thinly rolled bread dough, surmounted by slices of apples or peaches, as the case may be. When a little butter and sugar have been placed between the slices, the baker has approached as near perfection as possible. The dough of the prune cake is made like the other and covered thickly with mashed stewed prunes.

In the best bakeries a slice of any of these cakes from four to five inches square is sold for 5 cents. A good cup of coffee or tea with milk and sugar costs the same. Those who like light and sweet breakfasts can thus be satisfied for 10 cents. Probably 5,000 east siders eat such breakfasts in the bakeries every morning.—New York Sun.

Propagation License.

NOTICE TO BREEDERS.

THE ATTENTION OF STOCKRAISERS and Breeders in Inyo county is called to the following provision of Ordinance No. 44, Section 12.

"Every person who keeps a Stallion, Jack or Bull, and permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation, for hire, must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector."

Parties failing to procure such propagation license are guilty of a misdemeanor. Licenses are now due.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax Collector.

Independence, April 6, 1894.

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1833, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax Collector.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
AND
Ex officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
AND
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

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INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
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Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

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SHAVING PARLOR.
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HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

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Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and warranted satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and sealed.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
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BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
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JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
PROPRIETOR
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages, in any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 19 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the county Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallnah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispicada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the north west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

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General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.....1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman	A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman	P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge	GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff	JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney	P. W. FORBES.
Assessor	P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer	W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner	H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed)	JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools	J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist	ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist	A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist	W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist	JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist	FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

TUESDAY, May 29, 1894.

Estate of Catherine Wallace, deceased—Filed decree of settlement of account and final distribution.

Estate of John Wallace, deceased—Filed decree of settlement of account and final distribution.

BORN.

NELLIGAN—Near Bishop, May 21, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Nelligan, a daughter.

Election of school trustee to-day.

Charley Summers of Bishop was in town yesterday.

George Hall of Alvord was in town during the week.

Gus. Walker of Olancha was in town at the end of last week.

County Clerk Hession is visiting the upper end of the Valley.

Hon. C. Mulholland arrived home yesterday from a visit to Los Angeles.

H. E. Wilkinson, formerly of Keeler, is in charge of the Weather Bureau at San Francisco.

Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz expects to start for San Francisco on to-morrow's train for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fitzgerald came up from Lone Pine last Monday and spent the week in town.

Mrs. Jas. Holland of Lone Pine returned home on Wednesday from a long visit with relatives at Chicago.

The complete programme for the Fourth of July celebration at Independence will be published next week.

J. E. Jones Jr. came down from Round Valley Wednesday on land business. He returned home yesterday.

A fire at Collin's camp last Friday destroyed five sets of harness, a row of mangers and part of his corral fence.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gorman started for San Francisco yesterday morning. They took with them their eldest son, Val.

Miss Birdie Levy started for San Francisco on Tuesday's train, where she will remain for several years attending school.

Several parties from Los Angeles and vicinity are looking over the country about Lone Pine. They intend going on up to Bishop.

A notice has been issued by the Southern Pacific Company to their agents to discontinue the sale of return Fair tickets after June 10th.

Louis V. Olcese arrived at Independence last Monday from Kern City. Mr. Olcese spent several days in town on business connected with the large mercantile firm of Ardizzi & Olcese.

G. S. Mains, the Miners' Watchmaker, is with us again and expects to visit Big Pine and Bishop in a couple of weeks. Anybody having watches or clocks to be repaired should give him a call without delay.

W. H. Crowley of Los Angles has rented the pasture land on W. J. Lake's ranch near Citrus and has about 150 head of horses ranging there. He has also rented over one hundred acres of alfalfa at Big Pine.

A meeting of the Republican County Central Committee was held at Independence last Friday evening. B. H. Yaney, W. H. Uhlmeyer, C. W. Craig and Thos. C. Boland were appointed delegates to the State Convention.

A. W. Eibeshutz received his commission as Receiver of the Land Office at Independence on Friday last and took possession of the office on Monday. The change in the Registership will not be made until the 30th of June.

On Saturday last M. Muldoon lost his well known stallion, Bismarck Jr. This horse during ten years of service in the Valley has done more for the horse industry than any other single individual ever brought here. He produced a large number of foals and his colts are all of fine, symmetrical proportions, and are good, useful all-purpose horses.

Stage Held Up.

Tuesday evening the Keeler stage was held up at a point about four miles north of Mojave in a deep ravine with steep banks. The team always climbs out of this hollow at a slow walk. Just on the top of the bank is a thick clump of greasewood. When the stage had got close up to this clump of brush a man started up from beside it, presented a shotgun at the driver and said in a peremptory way, "Hold up! hold up!" The muzzle of the gun could not have been more than six feet from the head of the driver. Diaz at once pulled up and the robber said, "Throw out the box." Diaz replied, "I have no box." The same demand was repeated and the same answer returned. The robber then said, "Have you not a box?" and Diaz replied "No, sir." The robber then said, "Drive on, then;" an order that Diaz promptly obeyed. Not another word was spoken beyond what is given above. The passengers were not molested in the least. The robber, so far as could be determined in the dim light, was well dressed; his clothing was dark in color and he wore a white shirt. Over his face he had a mask of dark cloth. His voice indicated a young man and the few words spoken were pronounced in a clear, decisive manner, as if the speaker was a person of good education. He must be a stranger at Mojave because any person well acquainted there knows that the Keeler stage never carries an express box, as this Claude Duval evidently thought it did.

Ascended Mt. Whitney.

H. W. Fairbanks, of the State Mining Bureau, arrived at Independence on Wednesday and spent a couple of days in this vicinity gathering information for the Bureau. In company with an assistant, R. P. Heagan, he has made an extensive trip through Southern Inyo, visiting the various mines in that section and preparing a report thereon. On the 26th of May Messrs. Fairbanks and Heagan left Lone Pine for the purpose of ascending Mt. Whitney. Their route lay directly up the canyon west of town. On the 27th they accomplished what has never been attempted before, the ascent of Mt. Whitney at this early part of the year. That this has been a season of most unusually light snow fall made the feat at all possible, and will probably not occur again in many years. As it was the men were caught in a snow storm and suffered much hardship. On the summit the cold was so intense that they only remained a few minutes. Mr. Fairbanks verifies the opinion of Mr. Hunter that a good trail could be made to the summit of Whitney from the East side by means of which the ascent could be made from Lone Pine in one day. We are not without hope that Congress will yet make an appropriation for this purpose.

Redrock Mining Notes.

When at Redrock station Tuesday night a passenger on the stage was told that Rudolph Schober had brought in $155 worth of gold which he and his partner, Brockman, had taken out in three days. John Gidon was also at the station; he said he was opening a claim adjoining that of Schober's and he finds good pay at every point prospected. A heavy shower had fallen the day before and hindered drywashing for some time. Over at Goler a pocket had been found a day or two before and over a thousand dollars worth of gold scooped up in a few minutes. There is no room for doubt that if water for hydraulic mining were once delivered at Redrock and Goler it would be a very productive gold field.

To State's Prison.

Henry Topp was arraigned in the Superior Court last Wednesday on a charge of selling whisky to an Indian. He plead guilty, waived time, and was sentenced by Judge Gill to sixty days at San Quentin. The leniency of his sentence is due to the fact that the man was a stranger in the country and entirely ignorant as to the crime. An Indian known as "Mose" appeared at the same time and plead guilty to the crime of burglary perpetrated upon the premises of Henry Levy. He was sentenced to three years imprisonment. Sheriff Gorman started below with his prisoners yesterday.

At The Marble Quarry.

On Thursday morning two car-loads of very choice marble were sent out from the Inyo quarry. The blocks weighed about ten tons each. There are orders now on file for marble that will keep the mill running day and night for six months to come. Mr. Holmes, the Superintendent has lately opened up an immense body of marble different from any yet found there. He says the ledge is over a mile long and a hundred feet wide. Mr. Holmes says he could take out blocks twice the length of the Washington monument and without a single flaw.

John McCormick came in from Mazourka yesterday and reports that two Mexicans have discovered placer gold in Mazourka Canyon. They had carried their dirt to the spring and he saw two pans washed, both of which contained good prospects. They told him that they had found some large nuggets. They got their dirt in a gulch about half a mile northward of the spring.

Under the proper heading will be found the announcement of J. J. Moore as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Inyo county. Mr. Moore needs no introduction to the voters of Inyo. There is no better known man in the Valley than Jack Moore, and no man held in higher esteem by those who know him.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Shelhamer of Pasadena were visitors at Independence at the close of last week. Mr. Shelhamer is expecting an artesian well-boring plant to arrive in a few days and as soon as it is received will commence work on his tract of land south of Olancha.

John Nelson was arrested on Wednesday on a charge of selling whisky to an Indian by Sheriff Gorman. He had a preliminary examination yesterday before Justice Davidson and held over to appear before the Superior Court.

Quite a party of Independence people started for the Mid-winter Fair last Tuesday consisting of J. J. Gunn and wife, Mrs. John Shepherd, Miss Birdie Levy, L. Wood and Henry Fehrman.

Why Is It?

That Hercules gas and gasoline engines are held by the public in so much higher estimation than other engines? The parties using these engines, and their name is legion, are the ones who can best answer this question. They well know that the ease and promptness with which these engines are started and the very little care required to keep them running month after month with the most perfect satisfaction. They run without a spark battery, which is admitted to be unreliable. The simple ignition tubes of the Hercules engines are far better. Send for catalogue. If you want second hand engines of other makes at *cheap rates* we can supply you. We have a number taken in trade and cannot take any more until these are realized on. PALMER & REY TYPE FOUNDRY, 405–407 Sansome St., San Francisco.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. J. MOORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of W. A. GREENLY, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of W. A. GREENLY, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

H. H. HOWELL,
Administrator of the estate of W. A. Greenly, deceased.

Dated June 1st, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.
mar3 5t

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 26th day of May 1894 an assessment (No. 6) of Twenty-five (25) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Saturday, the 23rd day of June, 1894, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on Saturday, July 21, 1894, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

VIRGINIA CON. MIN. COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works Kearsarge District, Inyo Co., Cal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 14th day of May, 1894, an assessment (No. 11) of ¼ cent (one quarter of one cent) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 26 O'Farrell St., Room 3, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 20th day of June, 1894 will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction and unless payment is made before will be sold on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1894, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. F. BENARD, Secretary.

Office—26 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, California.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale Under Foreclosure.

GILBERT CLEMENTS, Plaintiff. vs. WILLIAM ROWAN, Defendant. } Order of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, of the State of California, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1894, in the above entitled action, wherein Gilbert Clements, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against William Rowan, defendant, on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1894, for the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred and Forty-three (2-100 dollars in United States Gold Coin, besides interest, costs and counsel fees amounting to the further sum of $256 36, which said decree was on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1894, recorded in judgment Book 1 of said Court, at page 446 I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows:

Southwest quarter of section three, in Township seven South of Range thirty-two East, M. D. M. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Public notice is hereby given that on Monday, the Eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1894, at one o'clock p. m. of that day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder for gold coin of the United States.

Dated the 25th day of May, 1894.

J. S. GORMAN, Sheriff.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff. (23-4t.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H E No. 580

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 14, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Calif., on Saturday, June 23, 1894, viz: Charles Mulholland, H E. No. 580, for the S ½ of NE¼ and N ½ of SE ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp 14 S, R 35 East, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.: William Jenkins, Hans Meyer, J. Peter Meyer and Edward J. Reynolds, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

C. W. CRAIG, Register.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12t

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS

The most careful attention given to the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 td

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Boss Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrive— p m
Mound House	10.50 a. m.	5.55 p. m
Dayton	11.30 a. m.	5.25 p. m
Wabuska	1.55 p. m.	3.15 a m
Hawthorne	4.50 p. m.	12.00 m.
Luning	6.35 p. m.	10.15 a. m
Sodа Springs	7.15 p. m.	9.35 a. m
Belleville	8.25 p. m.	8.15 a. m.
Candelaria Ar.	9.10 p. m	Lv. 6.45 a. m.
	No. 3.	No.
	Leave—	Arrive— a. m.
Belleville	8.35 a. m	5.35 p. m
Benton	12.05 p. m.	1.45 p. m
Bishop Creek	2.15 p. m.	11.10 a. m
Alvord	3.00 p. m.	10.10 a. m
Independence	4.35 p. m.	8.40 a. m
Lone Pine	5.25 p. m.	7.45 a. m
Keeler Ar	6.15 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Amcrica (26 miles); Bodie (58 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Adda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (0 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con Mining Co., Modock Cal.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines, Liquors, & Cigars.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
1164tc

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every effort made to give satisfaction to patrons
j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

Independence, Cal

ROYAL Baking Powder is reported by the U. S. Government, after official tests, highest of all in leavening power. It is the best and most economical, and a pure cream-tartar baking powder.

"Tesla's Glow" in England.

Tesla's experiments with high frequency currents before the Royal institution have laid such hold on the imagination of the English, who, as Tesla says in a recent letter to a friend in New York, "are the most enthusiastic people in the world in scientific matters," that crowds flock daily to the Crystal Palace to see the high pressure demonstrations given at the electrical exhibition. Many people find it hard to believe, without actually seeing it, that a tube carried in the hand, without any wire connection whatever, will fill a room with beautiful light and high pressure discharges with their dazzling and exquisite effects of color and light, and the illumination of wireless vacuum tubes promises to be indispensable at any afternoon party.—Exchange.

We Americans.

"Who was that distinguished looking fellow you were just bowing to, Mabel?"

"That! Oh, that was one of father's clerks."

"Really! I thought he was a gentleman."

Blood

should be rich to nourish. Depleted blood means a pale face and Anæmia.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod-liver Oil, enriches the blood, restores a healthy color, cures Anæmia and tones up the system. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

KIDNEY

Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy Gravel, and Diabetes, are cured by

HUNT'S REMEDY

THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Bright's Disease, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Female Weakness, and Excesses.

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

HUNT'S REMEDY

ACTS AT ONCE on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action, and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DOCTOR

Pardee's Remedy,

THE GREAT CURE

—FOR—

INDIGESTION

and Constipation.

A Regulator of the Liver and Kidneys

A SPECIFIC FOR

Scrofula, Rheumatism,

Salt Rheum, Neuralgia,

And all other Blood and Skin Diseases.

It is a positive cure for all those Painful, Delicate Complaints and complicated troubles and Weaknesses common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

This remedy has been used in the hospitals throughout the old world for the past twenty-five years, as a specific for the above diseases, and it has and will cure when all other so-called remedies fail.

The effect is immediate and lasting. Two or three doses of DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY taken daily keeps the blood cool, the liver and kidneys active, and will entirely eradicate from the system all traces of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or any other form of blood diseases.

Send for pamphlet of testimonials from those who have been cured by its use. Druggists sell it at $1.00 per bottle. Try it and be convinced. For sale by

MACK & CO.,

9 and 11 Front St., San Francisco.

A COLONIAL THANKSGIVING.

Conscience Was Tender, but Appetite Was Strong and Conquered.

Among the papers of the late ex-State Senator Guy C. Stoddard of the town of Ledyard was found an old newspaper clipping containing a quaint account of an old colonial Thanksgiving church service and dinner. It was written in the year 1714 by the Rev. Lawrence Conant of the old South Parish in Danvers, Mass., and runs thus:

"Ye Governor was in ye house and Her Majesty's commissioners of ye customs, and they sat together in a high seat of ye pulpit staire. Ye Governor appears very devout and attentive, although he favors Episcopacy and tolerates ye Quakers and Baptists.

"He was dressed in a black velvet coat, bordered with gold lace, and buff breeches with gold buckles at ye knees, and white silk stockings.

"There was a disturbance in ye galleries, where it was filled with divers negroes, mulattoes and Indians, and a negro called Pomp Shorter, belonging to Mr. Gardiner, was called forth and put in ye broad isle, where he was reproved with great carefulness and solemnity.

"He was then put in ye deacons' seat between two deacons, in view of ye whole congregation; but ye sexton was ordered by Mr. Prescott to take him out, because of his levity and strange contortion of countenance (giving grave scandal to ye grave deacons), and put him in ye lobby under ye staire; some children and a mulatto woman were reprimanded for laughing at Pomp Shorter.

"When ye services at ye meeting house were ended ye council and other dignitaries were entertained at ye house of Mr. Epes, on ye hill near by, and we had a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner with bear's meat and venison, the last of which was a fine buck, shot in ye woods near by. Ye bear was killed in Lynn woods near Reading.

"After ye blessing was craved by Mr. Garrich of Wrentham, word came that ye buck was shot on ye Lord's day by Pequot, an Indian, who came to Mr. Epes with a lye in his mouth like Ananias of old.

"Ye council therefore refused to eat ye venison, but it was afterward decided that Pequot should receive 40 stripes save one, for lying and profaning ye Lord's day, restore Mr. Epes ye cost of ye deer, and considering this a just and righteous sentence on ye sinful heathen, and that a blessing had been craved on ye meat, ye council all partook of it but Mr. Sheperd, whose conscience was tender on ye point of ye venison."—New Haven Cor. New York Tribune.

Bread For Trout.

Trout are generally accredited with being fish of a most fastidious diet, scorning any sort of food save such delicate morsels as may happen to tickle their palates for the time. In the common belief they are epicures of the very first water. It is no doubt that the richer and more plentiful the food supply the less ready are trout to feed on any lure artificially presented, and the closer we imitate their natural food at the time the greater is our success in attempting to make the trout take. At the same time there can be no question that the trout is as omnivorous as most fish, if not more so, and will eat almost anything. It cannot with truth be predicted of bread, for example, that it is either a natural or a common food for the trout, yet, by perseveringly throwing pellets into the stream, trout may soon be educated into taking them, and as a matter of fact the fish in any particular stream may soon be educated to such a pitch of rivalry that there will be a rush for a piece of bread cast upon the water.—London Field.

The Czar's Adventure With a Bear.

Although no particular friend of sport, Alexander decided to follow up the traces of two bears which had been discovered near the village of Tokrovo. He was accompanied by a numerous suite. It so happened that one of the bears sent him spinning on the ground, without, however, doing him an injury, and the animal fell dead, being killed by one of his followers about 100 yards off. Alexander is reported to have said, "The beast seemed quite au fait in the manners and customs of the court, for he did not stop when he came up to me, as he had not been introduced." The bystanders hardly dared to smile, for they were convinced of the existence of a nihilist plot among the bears.—Corriere di Napoli.

A Mean Man.

A very widely known clergyman in a town near to New York had the misfortune to lose his wife while the invalid was absent on a vain quest for health. His grief did not cloud his intellect. He went to the local railroad office and endeavored to persuade the agent to send his wife's body back to the city on her return excursion ticket.—Boston Saturday Gazette.

ONLY GIRL AT OVERLOOK

By FRANKLIN FYLES.

"You will be afraid if left alone," Gerald protested; "you can't go to sleep, nervous as you must be."

"I surely can't go to sleep talking," was her rejoinder, with the first touch of coquetry she had indulged in at Overlook.

"I won't talk, then; I'll only keep guard out here until daylight. Eph may return."

"But there's the watchman. It is his duty."

"It would be my delight."

That silenced the invisible inmate of the cabin. The moon shone into the square opening, but Mary was ensconsed somewhere in the darkness that bordered the income of light.

"Should I apologize?" Gerald at length began again. "It is like this, Miss Warriner—I used to know how to behave politely to a lady; but for six years I've lived in wildernesses—in railroad camps—from Canada to Mexico. We've had no ladies in these rough places, no women, except once in a while some mannish washerwoman or cook. That's what makes you so rare, so unexpected; that is why it would be a delight to be a patrolman outside your quarters; that is why I don't wish to go away."

"Oh, oh! I am interesting because I am the only specimen of my sex at Overlook. That isn't a doubtful compliment; it is no compliment at all. Good night."

"You misconstrue me altogether. I mean"——

"I am sure you do not mean," and now the tone was pleadingly serious, "to remain here at my window after I request you to go away. I am, as you have said, the only girl at Overlook."

"If there were a thousand girls at Overlook"——

"Not one of them, I trust, would prolong a dialogue with a young gentleman at night through the open window of her bedroom."

Half in respectful deference to Mary's unassailable statement of the rule of propriety applicable to the situation, and half in inconsiderate petulance at being dismissed, Gerald let go of the sash with an impulse that almost closed it. This time two miniature hands came out under the swinging frame. Would more than one hand have been naturally used? Was it not an awkward method of shutting a window? And Mary Warriner was not a clumsy creature. But there were the hands and Gerald grasped them. They fluttered for freedom like birds held captive in broad palms by completely caging fingers. Then he uncovered them, but for an instant kept them prisoners by encircling the wrists long enough to impetuously kiss them. Another second and they were gone the window was closed and the offender was alone.

He walked slowly away, accusing himself of folly and ungentlemanliness, and he felt better upon getting out of the clear, searching moonshine into the dim, obscuring shade of rocks and trees, among which the path wound crookedly. There rapid footsteps startled him, as though he were a skulking evildoer, and the swift approach of a man along an intersecting pathway made him feel like taking to cowardly flight. But he recognized the monomaniac Eph, who was in a breathless tremor.

"Mr. Heath, could a man walk to Dimmersville before the telegraph station there opens in the morning?" Eph asked, with several catches of breath, and a reeling movement of physical weakness.

"You go to bed, Eph," was the reply, meant to be soothing, "and I'll see that your telegram goes from here the earliest thing in the morning. That won't be more than six or seven hours from now."

"Six or seven hours," the poor fellow deploringly moaned; "I'll be a good many years older by that time. Oh, it's awful to have your life go whizzing away like mine does, and he clutched at Gerald with his fidgety hands, with a vague idea of slowing himself by holding to a normal human being.

Then he darted away, swaying from side to side with faintness, and disappeared in the foliage which lined the path he was following.

Gerald watched him out of sight, and was about to resume his own different way, when the voice of Tonio Ravelli was heard, with its Italian extra "a" to the short words and a heavy emphasis on the final syllable of the long ones.

"Mistair Heath," he said, "I saw-a your affectionate par-ting wees Mees Warriner."

Gerald had just then the mind of a culprit, and he began to explain apologetically: "It was cowardly in me to insult a defenseless girl. She didn't invite it. I'm ashamed of myself."

He hardly realized to whom he was speaking. The two men were walking rapidly, Ravelli taking two strides to one of the bigger Gerald, in order to keep alongside.

"You should be ashamed—you—a scoundrel."

As much of jealous fury and venomous malice as could be vocalized in six words was in Ravelli's sudden outbreak. Gerald was astounded. He turned upon his companion, caught him by both lapels of his coat and shook him so violently that his boot soles pounded the ground. Ravelli staggered back upon being loosed, and threw one arm around a tree to steady himself.

"I didn't mean to hurt you," said Gerald, "but you shouldn't be reckless with your language. Perhaps you don't know what scoundrel means in English."

"I saw you-a kiss her hand."

"Did you? Well, do you know what I'd do to you, Ravelli, if I saw you kiss her hands—as I did—without her consent? I'd wring your miserable neck. Now, what are you going to do to me?"

"I am-a going to keel you."

The blade of a knife flashed in Ravelli's right hand as he made a furious onslaught. But the stronger and quicker man gripped both of his assailant's wrists, threw him violently to the ground and tortured him with wrenches and doublings until he had to drop the weapon. In the encounter the clothes of both men were torn, and when Ravelli regained his feet blood was dripping from his hand. The blade had cut it.

"You meant to kill me," Gerald exclaimed.

"I said-a so," was the sullen, menacing response.

"And with my own knife," and Gerald, picking up the knife, recognized it.

"Your-a own knife—ze one zat you carve-a Mary's hand with so lovingly."

Ravelli had retained it since the previous afternoon, when he had picked it up from Mary Warriner's desk. Its blade was now red with blood, as Gerald shut and pocketed it.

"You cowardly murderer!"

"Murderer? Not-a yet. But I meant to be."

Ravelli turned off by the cross path and Gerald passed on.

CHAPTER III.

He roughly seized her hand.

The first man to go to work at Overlook in the morning was Jim Wilson, because he had to rouse the fire under a boiler early enough to provide steam for a score of rock drills. The night watchman awakened him at daybreak, according to custom, and then got into a bunk as the other got out of one.

"Everything all right?" Jim asked.

"I guess so," the other replied. "But I hain't seen your boiler sence afore midnight. Eph was disturbin' Mary Mite, and so I hung 'round her cabin pretty much the last half of the night."

Jim went to his post at the boiler, and at an unaccustomed pace, from the point where he first saw and heard steam hissing upward from the safety valve. On quitting the night previous he had banked the fire as usual and this morning he should have found it burning so slowly that an hour of raking, replenishing and open draughts would no more than start the machinery at 7 o'clock. Going nearer he found that open dampers and a fresh supply of coal had set the furnace raging.

What was that which protruded from the open door and so nearly filled the aperture that the draught was not impaired?

A glance gave the answer. It was the legs and half the body of a man, whose head and shoulders were thoroughly charred, as Jim was horrified to see when he pulled the remains out upon the ground.

Jim ran to tell the superintendent, and within a few minutes a knot of excited men surrounded the body. The gathering grew in numbers rapidly. By means of the clothing the dead and partially burned man was identified at once as Tonio Ravelli. That he had been murdered was an equally easy conclusion. The murderer had apparently sought to cremate the corpse. Whether he had found it physically impossible or had been frightened away could only be conjectured.

"Who can have done it?" was the question asked by Superintendent Brainerd, the autocrat of Overlook.

There was a minute of silence, with all staring intently at the body, as though half expecting it to somehow disclose the truth. The night watchman was first to speak.

"Eph might have done it," he said.

Then he told of the monomaniac's visit to the telegraphic station, and of the acute stage which his malady had reached. Nobody else present had seen him since the previous evening. Superintendent Brainerd ordered a search of the lodgings. Ten minutes were sufficient for a round of the different quarters. Eph was in none of them. The searchers returned to the furnace, and with them came Gerald Heath.

"I met Eph yonder where the paths cross, not a hundred yards from here, a little past midnight," Gerald said. "He was terribly excited. That was after he had tried in vain to telegraph a crazy message. Evidently his delusion, that his whole life was condensed into a brief space, had driven him to a frenzy. He spoke of walking to Dimmersville, but I tried to quiet him, and he disappeared."

Dimmersville was a town about ten miles distant, in a direction opposite to that from which the railroad had worked its way through the mountains. No wire connected it with Overlook, and there was no public road for the nearest third of the way, although a faint trail showed the course that a few persons had taken on foot or horseback.

"Very likely Eph has gone toward Dimmersville," Brainerd argued, "and we must try to catch him."

Before the order could be specifically given a horse and rider arose over the edge of the level ground and came into the midst of the assemblage. The man in the saddle had a professional aspect, imparted chiefly by his smoothly shaven face. In this era of mustaches a hairless visage is apt to be assigned to a clergyman, who shaves thus from a motive of propriety; an actor who does it from necessity, or somebody who aims at facial distinction without the features suitable to that purpose. A countenance of which it can only be said that it has one nose, one mouth and two eyes, all placed in inexpressive nonentity, and which is dominated utterly by hair on and around it, may be less lost to individuality if entirely shaven. Of such seemed the visage of the dark man who calmly rode into the excitement at Overlook.

"Which way have you come?" Brainerd asked.

"From Dimmersville," was the reply.

"Did you see anybody on the way?"

"I started very early. Folks were not out of their beds in the houses—as long as there were any houses—and that is only for five or six miles, you know. After that—yes, I did see one man. A curiously excited chap. He looked tired out. He asked the distance to Dimmersville and whether the telegraph office would be open by the time he got there. Then he skurried on before I'd half answered him."

All that was known of the murder was told to the stranger by half a dozen glib tongues, and it was explained to him that he had encountered the maniacal fugitive.

"I knew there was something wrong about him," said the stranger. "It is my business to be observant."

He dismounted and hitched his horse to a tree. The dead body was shown to him. He examined it very thoroughly. All the particulars were related to him over and over. Then he drew Superintendent Brainerd aside.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HINDOO COURTSHIP.

A Letter From a Young Man to His Prospective Father-in-law.

"We have received your card. The points have been carefully considered and brought to an amicable settlement. It is through my persuasion that the parents are ready to cast their only son in lot with your daughter. But, sir, I must ask you to be a little more liberal. I am a go between, and concessions and compromise must be made in order that the matter may be brought to a head. You are to bear the following expenses: First, 1,500 rupees cash; second, 1,000 rupees ornaments; third, the whole charge of my education up to the B. L. examination. Taking into consideration the time we live in and the society we deal with, you are not to lose by the bargain. Rather we shall be lowered and our prestige gone. However, we know not what mysterious attraction draws me to you. If you meet the above demand, I shall make everything square for you. My power is paramount, though I am obedient and submissive.

"I must call your attention to the importance of the third demand made above. The other demands you will meet at the time of the marriage, and there is no danger but the other demand, which is submitted through my express desire, is liable to run the risk of breach of faith. I will live with you under the same roof. I will be your son, and you my father, and my whole prospect depends upon your honesty. My father withholds from me every expense of my college career, and you are intrusted with his honorable position. None will respond to the proposed match but my humble self, and the whole odium or praise which is to ensue as the result of the match shall fall upon my head.

"Therefore I urge you to think over the matter, for we are proceeding to a very solemn problem of life. The problem must be solved, and it is to be done through your unlimited benevolence. Tell me, sir, most candidly, how does your daughter look? Is she really a beautiful girl of 11? For upon this fact depends the whole question. If your daughter be not a fair lady, it would be of no avail. Everything shall be undone, but I hope you are strong in that point, as you have often asserted it to be. Reply sharp, and write on a stamped envelope, otherwise the letter will fall into the hands of my father. Be up and doing, and write me quick. For upon the receipt of your letter we will start and see your daughter and bring the matter to a close."

Fishing Dogs.

At a certain point all the men and dogs came to a halt. Half the dogs and men then moved farther along the water's edge about 200 yards. At a concerted signal the dogs were started from their respective points, and swam straight out seaward in single file in two columns. At a wild, sharp cry from all the Ainus the right column wheeled left and the left column wheeled right until the head of each column met. Then at another signal all of them swam in line toward the shore, advancing more and more in crescent formation.

As they neared the shore, increasing numbers of fish appeared in the shallow water, frightened forward by the splashing of the advancing column of dogs, which, as soon as their feet touched bottom, pounced upon the fishes as quick as a flash. The dogs promptly brought the fish which they had seized to their masters, who cut off the heads and gave each dog the head, which belonged to him as his share of the catch. The dog which caught nothing got nothing. I believe this dog drill of the Ainus is entirely unique.—Life with Trans-Siberian Savages.

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Is not yellower than that of an unfortunate individual whose liver complaint has assumed the chronic form. The eyeballs of the sufferer assume a saffron hue, there is dull pain in the region of the organ affected, the tongue is coated, breath sour, sick headaches usually but not always occur, and there is sometimes dizziness on arising from a sitting posture. Constipation and dyspepsia are also attendants of this very common ailment, always in its aggravated form, liable to breed abscesses of the liver, which are very dangerous. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters wholly eradicates it, as well as the troubles complicated with it and which it originates. In chills and fever, a complaint which always yields to the Bitters, the liver is seriously involved. This fine alterative tonic removes costiveness and indigestion, rheumatic, nervous and kidney trouble and debility.

We might put up with Coxey
If we were only sure
That after while he won't
Start out on a lecturing tour.

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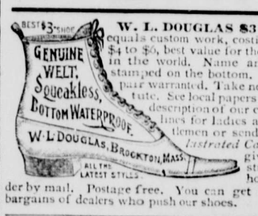

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1894.

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A silver crucifix worn thin and bright,
The feet all smooth with kisses from dead lips
Forever praying, as the busy hands
Forever spun; I pass the shining strands,
Hallowed with age, between my finger tips,
While tears not all unbidden dim my sight;
Nor need I blush for them, dear soul so white!
Ripened in simpler days and holier lands,
She went to heaven eighty years ago.
Her children praised her, following the feet
That led them only virtue's way to know;
And this is left, a relic, quaint and sweet,
Blessed reminder of a saint to me,
Of all I long but dare not hope to be.
—Mary E. Mannix in Rosary.

THE BLACK DOG.

There was a ceaseless rumble in the air as the heavy rain drops battered upon the laurel thickets and the matted moss and haggard rocks beneath. Four water soaked men made their difficult ways through the drenched forest. The little man stopped and shook an angry finger at where night was stealthily following them. "Cursed be fate and her children and her children's children! We are everlastingly lost!" he cried. The panting procession halted under some dripping, drooping hemlocks and swore in wrathful astonishment.

"It will rain for forty days and forty nights," said the pudgy man moaningly, "and I feel like a wet loaf of bread now. We shall never find our way out of this wilderness until I am made into a porridge."

In desperation they started again to drag their listless bodies through the watery bushes. After a time, the clouds withdrew from above them and great winds came from concealment and went sweeping and swirling among the trees. Night also came very near and menaced the wanderers with darkness. The little man had determination in his legs. He scrambled among the thickets and made desperate attempts to find a path or road. As he climbed a hillock he espied a small clearing upon which sat desolation and a venerable house, wept over by wind waved pines.

"Ho," he cried, "here's a house."

His companions straggled painfully after him as he fought the thickets between him and the cabin. At their approach the wind frenziedly opposed them and skirled madly in the trees. The little man boldly confronted the weird glances from the crannies of the cabin and rapped on the door. A score of timbers answered with groans, and within something fell to the floor with a clang.

"Ho," said the little man. He stepped back a few paces.

Somebody in a distant part started and walked across the floor toward the door with an ominous step. A slate colored man appeared. He was dressed in a ragged shirt and trousers, the latter stuffed into his boots. Large tears were falling from his eyes.

"How d' do, my friend?" said the little man affably.

"My ol uncle, Jim Crocker, he's sick ter death," replied the slate colored person.

"Ho!" said the little man. "Is that so?"

The latter's clothing clung desperately to him and water sogged in his boots. He stood patiently on one foot for a time.

"Can you put us up here until tomorrow?" he asked finally.

"Yes," said the slate colored man.

The party passed into a little unwashed room, inhabited by a stove, a stairway, a few precarious chairs and a misshapen table.

"I'll fry yer some po'k from make yer some coffee," said the slate colored man to his guests.

"Go ahead, old boy," cried the little man cheerfully from where he sat on the table smoking his pipe and dangling his legs.

"My ol uncle, Jim Crocker, he's sick ter death," said the slate colored man.

"Think he'll die?" asked the pudgy man gently.

"No!"

"No?"

"He won't die! He's an ol man, but he won't die yit! The black dorg hain't been around yit!"

"The black dog?" said the little man feebly. He struggled with himself for a moment.

"What's the black dog?" he asked at last.

"He's a sperrit," said the slate colored man in a voice of somber hue.

"Oh, he is? Well?"

"He ha'nts these parts, he does, an when people are goin to die he comes and sets and howls."

"Ho!" said the little man. He looked out of the window and saw night making a million shadows.

The little man moved his legs nervously.

"I don't believe in these things," said he, addressing the slate colored man, who was scuffling with a side of pork.

"Wot things?" came incoherently from the combatant.

"Oh, these 'er' phantoms and ghosts and what not. All rot, I say."

"That's because you have merely a stomach and no soul," grunted the pudgy man.

"Ho, old pudgkins!" replied the little man. His back curved with passion. A tempest of wrath was in the pudgy man's eye. The final epithet used by the little man was a carefully studied insult, always brought forth at a crisis. They quarreled.

"All right, pudgkins; bring on your phantom," cried the little man in conclusion.

His stout companion's wrath was too huge for words. The little man smiled triumphantly. He had staked his opponent's reputation.

The visitors sat silent. The slate colored man moved about in a small personal atmosphere of gloom.

Suddenly a strange cry came to their ears from somewhere. It was a low, trembling call which made the little man quake privately in his shoes. The slate colored man bounded at the stairway and disappeared with a flash of legs through a hole in the ceiling. The party below heard two voices in conversation, one belonging to the slate colored man and the other in the quivering tones of age. Directly the slate colored man reappeared from above and said, "The ol man is took bad for his supper."

He hurriedly prepared a mixture with hot water, salt and beef. Beef tea it might be called. He disappeared again. Once more the party below heard, vaguely, talking over their heads. The voice of age arose to a shriek.

"Open the window, fool! Do you think I can live in the smell of your soup?"

Mutterings by the slate colored man and the creaking of a window were heard.

The slate colored man stumbled down the stairs, and said with intense gloom, "The black dorg'll be along soon."

The little man started and the pudgy man sneered at him. They ate a supper and then sat waiting. The pudgy man listened so palpably that the little man wished to kill him. The wood fire became excited and sputtered frantically. Without a thousand spirits of the winds had become entangled in the pine branches and were lowly pleading to be loosened. The slate colored man tiptoed across the room and lit a timid candle. The men sat waiting.

The phantom dog lay cuddled to a round bundle, asleep down the roadway against the windward side of an old shanty. The specter's master had moved to Pike county, but the dog lingered as a friend might linger at the tomb of a friend. His fur was like a suit of old clothes. His jowls hung and flopped, exposing his teeth. Yellow famine was in his eyes. The wind rocked shanty groaned and muttered, but the dog slept. Suddenly, however, he got up and shambled to the roadway. He cast a long glance from his hungry, despairing eyes in the direction of the venerable house. The breeze came full to his nostrils. He threw back his head and gave a long, low howl and started intently up the road. Maybe he smelled a dead man.

The group around the fire in the venerable house were listening and waiting. The atmosphere of the room was tense. The slate colored man's face was twitching and his drabbed hands were gripped together. The little man was continually looking behind his chair. Upon the countenance of the pudgy man appeared conceit for an approaching triumph over the little man, mingled with apprehension for his own safety. Five pipes glowed as rivals of the timid candle. Profound silence drooped heavily over them. Finally the slate colored man spoke:

"My ol uncle, Jim Crocker, he's sick ter death."

The four men started and then shrank back in their chairs.

"Damn it!" replied the little man vaguely.

Again there was a long silence. Suddenly it was broken by a wild cry from the room above. It was a shriek that struck upon them with appalling swiftness, like a flash of lightning. The walls whirled and the floor rumbled. It brought the men together with a rush. They huddled in a heap and stared at the white terror in each other's faces. The slate colored man grasped the candle and flared it above his head. "The black dorg," he howled, and plunged at the stairway. The maddened four men followed frantically, for it is better to be in the presence of the awful than only within hearing.

Their ears still quivering with the shriek, they bounded through the hole in the ceiling and into the sickroom.

With quilts drawn closely to his shrunken breast for a shield, his bony hand gripping the cover, an old man lay, with glazing eyes fixed on the open window. His throat gurgled and a froth appeared at his mouth.

From the outer darkness came a strange, unnatural wail, burdened with weight of death, and each note filled with foreboding. It was the song of the spectral dog.

"God!" screamed the little man. He ran to the open window. He could see nothing at first save the pine trees, engaged in a furious combat tossing back and forth and struggling. The moon was peeping cautiously over the rims of some black clouds. But the chant of the phantom guided the little man's eyes, and he at length perceived its shadowy form on the ground under the window. He fell away gasping at the sight. The pudgy man crouched in a corner, chattering insanely. The slate colored man, in his fear, crooked his legs and looked like a hideous Chinese idol. The man upon the bed was turned to stone, save the froth, which pulsated.

In the final struggle terror will fight the inevitable. The little man roared maniacal curses, and rushing again to the window began to throw various articles at the specter.

A mug, a plate, a knife, a fork, all crashed or clanged on the ground, but the song of the specter continued. The bowl of beef tea followed. As it struck the ground the phantom ceased its cry.

The men in the chamber sank limply against the walls, with the unearthly wail still ringing in their ears and the fear unfaded from their eyes. They waited again.

The little man felt his nerves vibrate. Destruction was better than another wait. He grasped a candle and, going to the window, held it over his head and looked out.

"Ho!" he said.

His companions crawled to the window and peered out with him.

"He's eatin the beef tea," said the slate colored man faintly.

"The damn dog was hungry," said the pudgy man.

"There's your phantom," said the little man to the pudgy man.

On the bed, the old man lay dead. Without, the specter was wagging its tail.—New York Tribune.

A Peculiarity.

Jones—How does your new Chinese servant do?

Brown—He's very intelligent and picks up things readily.

Jones—Um—er—does he lay them down again?—Detroit Free Press.

ANIMAL VOICES.

The Slow Development and Future Extinction of the Human Speech.

ONCE NO LIVING THING HAD A VOICE.

The Time May Come When it Will Occur Again, at Least as Far as Human Beings are Concerned.

There was a time in the history of the world when even the animals had no voice. There were no sounds or noises then but those made by the winds whistling about mountain tops and howling through primeval forests, or of the waves dashing on shores absolutely silent and dead. The animals of those geological epochs, being in the plastic state preceding the development of the osseous structure that now gives form and comeliness to the human body, were just beginning to breathe the external air with a gentle respiration. Ages, it should rather be said epochs, were passed in this manner, in the course of which the habit of respiration developed the lungs. Then the use of the throat essential to the taking of food produced those organs necessary to speech, which are called the pharynx, glottis and larynx. It seems that Providence, as a matter of supreme convenience, made the same passage serve for eating, speaking and breathing, although another arrangement was possible, like the respiratory apparatus of the grasshopper, which is placed at the sides. This is one of the very few exceptions to the rule which applies in common to man and most animals.

When the upper part of the throat was in an advanced state of development the act of respiration began to be accompanied by certain inarticulate sounds, at first resembling the rough breathing of a person whose air passages are obstructed by a bad cold. Instinct soon taught the animal that these noises could be increased by forcing slightly the inspiration or expiration of the breath, or by contracting the muscles of the throat and so emitting the voice in a rapid succession of indefinite sounds. We have the right to suppose that the yelping of sea lions represents very nearly the human voice in its early stages of development. The sounds of the voice of the human being are, like those of all animals and all instruments, the result of a vibration of chords, and are grave or acute according to the size of these chords.

This change was more rapid in animals living on the land, the voice of those whose habits continued to be amphibious remaining much the same. There came in the course of time to be a great variety in the voices of animals, determined partly by their size, but generally by the circumstances in which they were placed. The different species of the feline race living in forests cultivated the higher tones. The lion adapted his voice to the vast desert spaces where he roamed and gained a scanty subsistence. The dog in his wild state probably confined himself to the lower notes of the scale and expressed his hostility only by barking. Since his domestication, having acquired a sort of human sentiment, he yelps and whines in the higher tones to express feelings that are but imperfectly understood. The cat imitates the high sopranos. The horse, having a long neck and a head nearly as long, imitates in his neighing most of the modern tenors.

The animals of the bovine tribe produce the voice from low down in the throat, only occasionally venturing on certain higher and exceedingly unnatural notes. A great variety of tone and compass is found among the birds, from the shrill scream of those of a ravenous kind down to the parrots, among which are found the bassos, baritones and contraltos of the race. The singing birds combine the high and low tones with extraordinary flexibility of voice and a perfection of vocalism at which they arrived probably at a very remote period of the world's history.

Man inherited from his immediate ancestors, the apes and monkeys, a voice of considerable altitude, in which the lower tones were almost unknown. The monkeys chattered to their fellows from tree to tree in shrill head tones, the natural vocal expression of a weak and timid race, in whose physical formation the head had begun to hold an important place. The upper notes of the register were characteristic of the first men, as they still are of savage tribes and peoples, and of the half civilized members of modern society, whose voices have never been subjected to discipline.

The music of the Chinese, Japanese and of all wild tribes is keyed high and sung usually in falsetto, the lower notes being obtained by drums, tomtoms or some other instruments of the kind. Although their songs are far from agreeable to the ear, they still think they can sing, an illusion shared, it must be confessed, by a considerable number of persons in the most refined modern society.

These facts and suggestions contain probably the reason for the belief expressed by a French writer that the human voice is gradually descending the scale. High tenors and sky scraping sopranos are more and more difficult to find, a great misfortune in these times when the Wagner operas demand such extraordinary vocal efforts. The Chronicle has already endeavored to explain the awful consequences of this theory carried to its logical results. It has shown how the sopranos will gradually become contraltos; the contraltos tenors, regardless of sex; the tenors baritones, and the baritones bassos. It would be well if the misfortune ended here, but this is by no means all. When the whole human race is only able to speak in bass tones there will continue to be a depression of the higher of these, until one single dead level is reached, above which the voice will be unable to rise. To this unfortunate voice music in all its forms will long have been impossible. For awhile a conversation, whose ghostly solemnity can only be imagined, will be carried on, and then the vocal organs will cease entirely to exist.—San Francisco Chronicle.

As Seen by Him.

—Truth.

COLLEGE GIRLS' FUN.

A Lot of Freshwomen Give a Sensational Rise to the President.

"They may talk about the college boys and their hazings and tricks, but for real, genuine fun you can't beat the college girls," said a young freshwoman the other day. "Last year—you know the men's college is right near our seminary and so they call on us every evening—the president made a new rule.

"He declared that we must dismiss our guests at 9:30, and we decided we would not do it. After a great deal of plotting and planning, we hit upon a delightful plan, and it was a great success. The boys secured a big basket and two ropes and a pulley for us, and this we hid during the day and at night fastened two great hooks on the sill of our study window. The boys sent up their cards in the basket, and then after inspecting them with a lantern to make sure they were not burglars we hauled them up.

"But one night the grave and dignified president caught us and planned a little surprise for us. He found one of the boys' cards in our rooms and placed it in the basket. It worked beautifully, and we hauled him half way up before any one thought of using the lantern.

"Then Miss Flyaway held it out the window and took a peep at him. One glance at the spectacles and bald head was enough. It was lucky for that president that we did not let him fall to the ground in our horror and amazement, but we held on to the ropes until we decided what to do.

"We couldn't let him down again, he would only come up and catch us, and we couldn't drop him, bad as he was, and we certainly didn't intend to help him carry out his plan by hauling him up, so we compromised by securing the ropes and letting him hang there in midair.

"He begged and implored to be let down, offered us any bribe we could wish for and wasted more eloquence on us in that first hour than he did during his yearly lectures. But we had no visitors that night. He amused us, and we wanted revenge, so we left him.

"He tried to jump, to climb down the wall and up on the rope, but failed in everything. At last he howled, yelled like an Indian, till every one in the town was aroused and even the boys turned out to see the terror of their worst nightmare, crimson with rage, suspended in midair in a clothesbasket."—New York Advertiser.

Man Milliners Hired by the Day.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that there are man milliners who hire out by the day or week as trimmers to New York modistes. It goes without saying that these trimmers are artists. Their greatest value lies in what they call original designing. The frames or shapes in stock are taken with whatever decorative material may be available, and unique bonnets and hats are evolved which may serve as models or be used for special orders. The men trimmers command a salary of $50 a week or $10 a day of six hours. They are regularly employed by modistes who, in connection with dress and cloak making, do some millinery work, but the largest class of patronage comes from the millinery shops. The intruder is scorned by the women in the workroom, who not only make personal remarks, but deprecate everything he turns out.—New York World.

Not What They Seemed.

A surprising discovery was made by Food Inspector Mellor not long ago. An honest Scovill avenue grocer had become suspicious of preparations which had been sold to him as being raspberry jelly and honey, and he took samples of them to the inspector. The jelly was made from corn starch and was colored with cochineal and flavored with raspberry extract. The alleged honey was made from glucose sirup flavored with oxalic acid. No flavor is necessary in the production of honey. It is only required that the glucose and oxalic acid be mixed in the right proportion and in a few weeks the result is honey, at least so far as taste and appearance go. The stuff had been sold to the grocer as strained honey.—Cleveland Leader.

John Hope's Methods.

The late John Hope of Edinburgh was a man of many peculiarities. He had a peculiar horror of boys smoking in the streets. Whenever he met an urchin with a pipe in his mouth, he would stop and lecture him on the evils of smoking. Generally he finished his homily by purchasing the pipe and destroying it in the boy's presence. This method of advancing the cause of the Anti Tobacco league did not meet with much success, as the boys usually invested the money in new pipes and a further supply of tobacco.—Edinburgh Correspondent.

Excessive Meat Eating.

"One deplorable result of excessive meat eating," say Mrs. Ernest Hart in The Hospital, "is the ill temper which is said to be a chronic complaint in England. In less meat eating France urbanity is the rule; in fish and rice eating Japan harsh words are unknown and an exquisite politeness to one another prevails, even among the children who play together in the streets."

FREE LUNCH.

Where Tons of Edibles for New York Drinkers are Prepared.

A VISIT TO A FREE LUNCH FACTORY.

The Food Found on the Counters of Saloons is Cooked in Over Thirty Establishments.

These facts are published for the enlightenment of the many thousands who eat free lunch. They have probably observed the fact without duly pondering on it, that this kind of nutriment wherever found in this city has a generic flavor. That is explained here.

The free lunch eaters of New York consume daily two tons of potato salad, a ton and a half of beans, 250 gallons of beef stew and a hundredweight of caviare, not to mention the pounds and pounds of cheese, frankfurter sausages, pickles, olives, corned beef, macaroni and all the other constituent elements of the $50,000 worth of free lunch that is dispensed each day in 7,000 saloons.

To supply this enormous demand twenty catering companies bake beans, boil beef and mix up salads and all sorts of food.

The pioneer in the business and the firm that supplies most of the free lunch consumed in New York has its hash foundry and headquarters on Washington street, where once stood a small church, near the Christopher Street ferry. It is a four story building that gives employment to forty men, ten women and twelve horses.

A small sign inside the office door betrays it. Otherwise the passerby would know not what it was. From outside appearance it might be a soap factory or a paper box warehouse, instead of being the source of sustenance to the 30,000 men who, it is estimated, live by free lunch alone. There are, besides 100,000 others who sample it day by day.

The building in question contains a neat business office, a great elevator that drops wagon, horse and all down in the cellar to be loaded for delivery, huge kitchens, ovens, ranges, boilers, ice houses and all the other necessary adjuncts to the manufacture of New York's free lunch.

A visit was made by a reporter to the factory the other day when the baking of the first batch of beans—500 pounds—was about to begin.

Pans and dishes were clanking, caldrons were steaming and everything was going quickly.

"Tomorrow is Friday," said the manager. "Fish is in great demand and we have to work off these beans and get at the pike, rockfish and salmon. We have 1,000 pounds of fish to cook and it means extra work."

Up stairs a machine chopper was at work on a huge mass of corn beef for hash purposes.

Piled upon a table were tubs of pickles, pigs' feet, olives and other thirst compellers. The icebox was yielding up its stores of fish and flesh. The free lunch factory was in full blast.

Everything went by system and everything was clear and clean as a new pin. Even the stairs were scrubbed to a snowy whiteness and, if it is true that each must eat his peck of dirt, one can rest assured that he will get but a small percentage in his free lunch.

The manager said that besides beans, beef and potato salad they also made and furnished everything that could be thought of in the way of dainties and delicacies for the finest class of trade.

The extent of the free lunch system in New York can in some degree be estimated from the variety of comestibles provided by this one catering company.

These comprise clam chowder, clam broth, beef pie, veal potpie, vegetable and tomato soup, boiled ham, beans in eight varieties besides the famous Boston style, boned turkey, macaroni, salmon salad, chicken salad, lobster salad, fried oysters, fried clams, clam fritters, boiled pig's head, baked livers, liver and bacon, roasted pig, soft crabs, fried eels and so on.

The process of bean baking and salad making was next seen. A ton of beans boiled merrily in four large caldrons. Quantities of these were scooped with large ladles into curiously shaped iron kettles, which were placed in the oven and parboiled. Then they were transferred to the familiar little brown jars and put into another oven. Here they were to bake twelve hours. It takes twenty-four hours in all to bake them into Boston beans.

For the potato salad potatoes—barrelfuls of potatoes—were being cooked. They were then peeled, and five or six bushels of sliced onions were added and the salad was done. Under the supervision of an Italian expert ten large pans of macaroni were being prepared. As soon as anything was finished it was placed on plates and dishes bearing the name of the firm, and put ready for the wagon to take out early in the morning.

The free lunch factory works every day but Saturday. Saturday is the free lunch makers' holiday.

Beans and beef must be prepared on Sunday for Monday delivery, but no work need be done on Saturday for Sunday.

New York leads the world in the making of free lunch. New Orleans and San Francisco are noted, too, and Cincinnati and Chicago come in for free lunch honors also. But none of these cities can boast of any shop where free lunch is made by the ton as it is here in New York every day of the year except Saturday.

Free lunch is a distinctive American institution. It was unknown in Europe until May, 1891, when Miss E. Joyce, the proprietress of the Mariners' hotel, in Liverpool, placed in the taproom a free for all spread between the hours of 11 and 1. She continues to do so, to the great joy of her many patrons, up to the present time.—New York World.

Full weather forecasts are now received at 1,622 stations in the United States, while over 5,000 places receive them gratuitously.

Unrealized Anticipations.

That Long Islanders are not wholly devoid of humor, which has been charged against them, is clearly demonstrated by a recent occurrence at Riverhead, the Suffolk county seat.

It seems that the local debating society had under consideration the old topic, "Whether there is greater pleasure derived from anticipation than from realization?" This weighty subject was discussed at length and was finally carried in favor of anticipation by a heavy majority.

Now, it happens that a favorite dish of Riverheaders is rabbit stew, and that one of the losing faction, Nate Downs, is esteemed as the best concocter of rabbit stew on the eastern end of Long Island.

Not long after the famous debate, Nate invited the whole company to visit his house and partake of the favorite dish. Anticipation ran high, and at the appointed hour the club assembled en masse, but alas for realization! there was no rabbit stew, only the usual paraphernalia of serving it—dishes, knives, etc.

Nate had sought by this practical method to force the society to reconsider its hasty decision and was eminently successful. The company left, very angry, but with the settled conviction that so far as rabbit stew was concerned realization would be more satisfactory than anticipation.—New York Herald.

Burial Armor and Shrouds.

The custom which still prevails of sewing up a corpse in flannel originated doubtless in the act of parliament, 18 and 19 Charles II, which was passed for the encouragement of the woolen trade and required all bodies to be buried in woolen shrouds. Two amending statutes were passed—1678 and 1680—requiring at the funeral an affidavit to be delivered to the priest stating that the requirements of the law had been carried out; otherwise penalties were incurred. These acts were repealed by 54 George III, although long before that time the penalties for noncompliance with the law had ceased to be enforced. During the operation of the acts for burying in woolen the law was sometimes evaded by covering the corpse with hay or flowers, notification of which is sometimes met with in the parish registers.

Burial in armor was not at all uncommon in the middle ages, and was considered a most honorable form of burial. Sir Walter Scott in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" thus refers to it:

Seem'd all on fire that chapel proud,
Where Roslin's chiefs uncoffin'd lie,
Each baron for a sable shroud
Sheathed in his iron panoply.
—Westminster Gazette.

Aluminium Paint.

It is stated that aluminium, when reduced to powder and mixed with a solution in water of gum lac, gives a metallic paint which covers well and may be shaded with aniline colors dissolved in water. The solution of gum lac is made by bringing to boiling point a mixture of gum lac and borax and an alkali such as soda or ammoniac. The solution must contain at least from 15 to 20 per cent of gum lac. Aniline colors are added to produce the shade desired, and aluminium is added in sufficient quantity to produce a paint sufficiently fluid for application with a brush. The color is brilliant, very durable and impermeable and may be applied to metals, paper, wood and wooden materials. It may be rendered supple by the addition of a small quantity of glycerin.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Can Plants See?

The mysteries of vegetable life are not all yet explored. An Indian botanist has made experiments which induce him to say that some plants can see. Whether the inference can be accepted or not, these experiments go to show that the plants made an effort to reach supports placed at a little distance and grew toward the supports wherever placed. The plant was convolvulus, and when a pole was placed near it and in such a way that the tendrils would have to turn away from the light to reach it, they invariably did so and within a few hours twined about it. That certain plants have the sense of touch is well known.—Medical Times.

Before and After.

As an instance of the surprising increase in value that a picture acquires after an artist has become famous, the following is interesting: A dealer once went to the studio of David Cox and purchased a painting off his easel for £10. A few days afterward the old man went to him and said:

"You are young and have a wife and children. I think I have charged you too much for that picture, and I have brought you back £2."

Not many years after that same painting was sold for 450 guineas.—London Tit-Bits.

Sharp.

A Killarney guide, taking a tourist about, scowled at a peasant who was staring at him.

"You'll know me again if you meet me," said the guide.

"Not if you wash your face," answered the peasant.—Youth's Companion.

Realizing His Ignorance.

Pilgarlic—Wonder what's come over Flipjack. He used to be fearfully conceited. Thought he knew everything. But he's quite different lately.

Binkerton—Yes. His youngsters have begun taking lessons in grammar and study it at home evenings.—Truth.

DIAMOND MINING.

The Unearthing and Sorting Out of the Precious Stones.

HOW NATIVES LOOK WHILE AT WORK

Digging the Earth Hundreds of Feet Below the Surface.—How the Stones are Separated.

It is impossible to speak of Kimberley without speaking of the diamond mines. They concentrate around them almost the entire life of Kimberley, and they illustrate some of the most interesting questions which are connected with the development of enterprises in South Africa. The most logical way of seeing the process of extraction is to begin under ground and brave at once the slush and heat and drip of the 800-foot level. Here, while you splash, candle in hand, in the darkness through some two or three miles of labyrinthine passages, you have time to realize the work which is being done by thousands of natives who are busy day and night throughout a honeycombed depth of 1,100 feet in getting out the blue earth from its bed. There is no reef. The whole mass of the mine is diamondiferous, the rich stuff descends apparently to limitless depths, and all that has to be done is to bring it to the surface in such a manner that gallery shall still stand on gallery and allow of working without danger of collapse.

Above, below, on every side you hear the sound of pick and rock drill and rolling trucks. Black figures glue themselves against the walls to let you pass. The conditions of the scene combine to produce a vivid impression of labor. The natives work together in gangs of four, filling the trucks. Perspiration pearls over their naked bodies in some of the hottest galleries, but they appear to labor without distress. In the main galleries, which are admirably ventilated, they are for the most part fully dressed. They work either by time or task, as they please, their wages remaining the same in either case, and I was told that they often finish their allotted number of trucks in two-thirds the time which is allowed. Seeing what they do and how easily they do it, you can never doubt any more that the African native is able to work and work well when he chooses.

The pleasanter processes of diamond mining begin when you follow the contents of the trucks up to welcome daylight again and see the "blue," as it is familiarly called, laid out on the floors. The "floors" are simply fields fenced round with high, wire fences, where the extracted rock is spread out in beds of a certain thickness to pulverize under the action of the air. The contents of the trucks as they are emptied out run themselves into long rows; the color of the stuff is almost identical with the gray purplish hue of winter cabbages at home, and at first sight the flat and wide spreading floors might easily be mistaken for Essex cabbage fields.

The process of pulverization takes from four to six months, according to the weather and the condition of the rock, and it is assisted by operations of watering and rolling, which add to the agricultural illusion. The average yield of every load of blue is one carat of diamonds, and as the average net profit on a carat of diamonds is about twenty shillings the value of the million loads which I was told that I was looking at in the extent of a couple of cabbage fields is not far from £1,000,000.

As soon as the blue is sufficiently pulverized it is taken to the washing machine, where, by means of an ingenious system of water flowing over revolving pans, the lighter part of the earth is washed away, while the heavier remains in the bottom of the pans. By this process 99 per cent. of the blue earth is got rid of, and of 100 loads which go into the washing machine only one is saved to be sorted. The remaining ninety-nine, after passing through the various sieves and stages of the washing machine, pour out in a state of fluid mud at the bottom of the machine and are carted away by mechanical haulage, to be emptied on the daily increasing hillocks of diamond tailings, which, if other records of the industry were to vanish, might well puzzle future geologists to account for their composition.

The weight of diamonds keeps the precious stones for the most part with the heavy residue which has been saved. It is, however, well known that a considerable quantity of diamondiferous stuff escapes with the tailings, and if any economical process of treating them could be discovered the mounds of apparently water worn rock which dot the neighborhood would suddenly acquire a new value. So far no practical use for this waste earth has been discovered.

The one rich load to which the hundred raw loads have been reduced in passing through the washing machine was at one time sorted by hand. It is now subjected to a further preliminary of washing and sorting in a machine known as the pulsator. Here the diamondiferous stuff is passed under water over pulsating screens, in which a double layer of leaden bullets has been placed. The pulsating motion causes a constant gentle shaking to be maintained, and as the specific gravity of diamonds is greater than that of lead, while the specific gravity of much of the waste pebbly material is less, the effect is to shake the diamonds to the bottom of the shot, while the waste material remains above it and is gradually washed over the side of the screen by the running water. The diamondiferous stuff is served into these wet pans by means of a cylindrical sieve, which distributes the finest from one end and the coarsest from the other, with regulated gradations between, on the same principle as the main sieve of an ordinary flour mill.

The whole process of mechanical sorting is based upon the relative weight of the diamond to other stones of the same size among which it is found, and if the difference were as great as the difference between the weight of gold and the mineral substances from which it is divided by washing there would be little waste and much less hand labor. As it is, many stones, such as garnets and others of no value, of which the specific gravity is equal to that of diamonds, are found in the diamondiferous earth. These of course pass in the pulsator through the bed, and when all has been done that can be done by mechanical processes the material which is taken from the machine has still to be subjected to the slow, uncertain and costly process of hand sorting, with all its temptations to dishonesty.—London Times.

Heroic Salad.

"This is a plucky head of lettuce," said Mawson.

"Plucky?" asks Hicks.

"Yes," returned Mawson. "Full of grit."—Cloak Review.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.....1894

A chief argument against the remonetization of silver is that if that were done the enormous debts due to England by other nations would be paid by England in the cheaper metal. But now England is suffering as much from her own greed as any other nation, and is in imminent danger of greater disaster from the vast increase of gold value. Australia has borrowed hundreds of millions of dollars from England. Industry of all kinds is paralyzed in that country. Not enough revenue is produced to pay interest on the debt. The people are crying out that English capitalists own them body and soul, and that the people of Australia are virtually the slaves of the capitalists. Already there is talk of scaling down the debt—that is, repudiating a part of the amount claimed. This is justined on the ground that the labor of the people will not produce enough to pay interest on the debt and supply themselves with the bare necessaries of life. Four millions of men, women and children will not tamely submit to die of hunger, while the produce of their labor is taken in satisfaction of a Shylock bond. If the work of scaling down this vast debt once begins, the capitalists in England will curse the day they procured the demonetization of silver. The example of scaling would offer strong inducements for all debtors to follow.

It should be borne in mind that the riots now occurring in the Eastern States are caused by men who are supposed to get big wages through the benevolent operations of McKinleyism. The McKinley tariff puts a tax on coal and iron ore greater per ton than the whole cost of the labor required to get it on board for shipment. The striking miners in the coal and iron regions are all foreigners who have been imported to this country to to displace American miners because they would work for cheaper wages. These bloody riots are a logical result of protecting the monopolist by securing to him the American people for customers, and by opening the American ports to him so that he can get the most ignorant servile and savage laborers in the world to use in his mines and factories, to the exclusion of Americans.

From a long-distance view of the Pacific bank trials in San Francisco it begins to look as if the delinquent officials of that badly looted concern would soon meet with severe and impartial punishment, whether the misguided depositors ever get back their money or not. The arrest of R. H. McDonald, jr., and the subsequent indictment of his father, both go to show that there is a spirit of justice in the city which has long lain dormant but is now thoroughly aroused. Can we wonder at Coxeyism or anything else, when men who use other people's money in wildcat speculations and leave their creditors to suffer, seek to defy the law? Our word for it, there is more than one officer in that bank who is booked for San Quentin.

The mine owners who laughed the protest of Americans to scorn a few years ago, when the demand went up to stop their importation of vandals, Huns, and the degraded and brutish from European fields of ignorance and semi-slavery, are reaping after their own sowing. But because this is true not one particle excuses or palliates the offenses of those riotous murderous creatures, who are terrifying the unprotected people of the coal regions. Without the brute backing of these low class aliens the coal strike would not have taken on the form of violence and outrage it has now assumed.

No one should be misled into thinking that the wars that are being waged in Illinois and Colorado by the miners had anything to do with the industrial depression. It is simply a question whether the miners shall work eight or nine hours for three dollars. There is a plenty of men who are willing to work nine hours for three dollars, but the others threaten to blow up the mines and kill hundreds of people rather than permit them to do it or to work for those wages themselves.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

[Official.]

DELINQUENT TAX LIST
A. D. 1893.
County of Inyo
State of California.

A

Abbott, Frank—Lone Pine School District. S½ of sec 16, Twp 21 S R 39 E M D M, 320 acres; Schl tax 12 65

Ashmore, J Y—Big Pine School District. Big Pine and Deep Spring toll road 10 miles; Toll house; personal property, school tax 18 57

B

Benson, John A—Irving School District. S½ of N½ qr, N½ qr of S½ qr sec 8. N½ qr of S½ qr sec 9 Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M. 160 acres 7 13

Barrett, J W—Lone Pine School District. E½ of sec 16 Twp 22 S R 42 E. 320 acres, schl tax 12 65

Bamber, John—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 16, Township 18 S R 38 E. 640 acres; schl tax 24 80

Bridger, W H—Lone Pine School District. All section 16, Township 19 S, R 39 E, 640 acres; schl tax 24 87

Bertrand, Mary E—Warm Spring School District. E½ of N½ qr sec 15, Twp 7 S R 33 E. 80 acres. This is subject to mortgage given by Wm Conway to Jacob Kocklund Nov 15, 1890 Book E, 408. Personal property 2 34

Beardsley, V. Estate of—Lone Pine School District. House and lot in Cerro Gordo formerly known as Beardsley's School tax 3 80

Bell, James—Union School District. Mortgage interest in property of John Smith described as follows: W½ of sw qr sec 18, W½ of nw qr sec 24, Twp 12 S R 34 E, 160 acres 12 38

C

Collins, A C—Warm Spring School District. E½ of sec 19, W½ of sec 20 Twp 8 S R 34 E M D M, 640 acres. N½ sec 6, Tw 8 S R 34 E M D M. W½ of N½ qr N½ qr of Sec 7 Twp 8 S R 34 E, 240 acres. S½ qr, S½ qr of sec 32 N½ qr sec 1 Twp 8 S R 33 E M D M 240 acres. The above is subject to mortgage to C M Peirce, dated Sept 2, 1892, Book E, page 181. Second inst 6 98

Carrasco, Robert—Lone Pine School District. In town of Lone Pine, lots 1, 2, 3 and 8 in block 6; second inst 3 39

Connolly, T J A—Warm Springs School District. Mortgage interest in property of Jos Perkins, described as follows: Lots 3 and 4, sec 31, M D M, Twp 2 S R 33 E, Lots 1 and 2 sec 6, Twp 3 S R 33 E, M D M, 240 acres 11 15

Clark, Mrs Jane—Union School District. W½ of S½ of E½ of sw qr sec 33, E½ of se qr sec 32, Tp 6 S R 33 E, E½ of N½ qr, sw qr of N½ qr sec 4 Tp 7 S R 33 E, 160 acres 10 23

Cooper, Frank—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 16, Twp 24 S R 38 E M D M, 640 acres; schl tax 24 80

Chenowith, Chas—Bishop school District. In town of Bishop, Lot 7, Block B; school tax 1 44

Chickering, H G—Lone Pine School District. In town of Pinelands, House and lot known as Chickering's residence; schl tax 2 67

Cody, Alvira C—Independence School District. E½ of N½ qr, sec 36 Twp 13 S R 36 E 80 acres. Schl tax 7 52

Carran, John—Lone Pine School District. House and lot in Pinelands; school tax 2 79

Collins, Tim—Union School District. Mortgage interest in property of Mrs Eliza Hennges described as Sw qr sec 32, Twp 14 S R 36 E. Schl tax 12 93

Clark, Alexander—Independence School District. N½ sec 21 Twp 13 S R 35 E M D M, 160 acres. School tax. Personal property 17 29

Ching, Charley—Big Pine School District. House known as Ching Charleys washhouse. Special schl tax 75

Collins, Jed—Warm Spring School District. S½ of sw qr, E½ of se qr, Nw qr of Se qr sec 7 Twp 8 S R 34 E M D M 160 acres. Second inst 3 36

Collins, Simon E—Warm Spring School District. S½ of S½ qr sec 2, N½ qr, N½ qr of N½ qr, N½ qr of S½ qr sec 11 Twp 8 S R 33 E M D M, 320 acres. Second inst 6 65

Collins, John I—Warm Spring School District. N½ qr, N½ of S½ qr sec 12 Twp 8 S R 33 E M D M. W½ of Se qr sec 7 Twp 8 S R 34 E M D M, 320 acres. Second inst 6 25

Collins, Sarah—Warm Spring School District. E½ of S½ qr sec 13 Twp 8 S R 33 E M D M. N½ of N½ and lot N 2 in Nw qr and lot N 2 in Sw qr sec 18 Tw 8 S R 34 E M D M. N½ of lot 2 in Nw qr sec 19 Twp 8 S R 34 E M D M; second inst 6 55

D

Dugan, Simon—Lone Pine School District. Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in sec 18 Twp 19 S R 37 E M D M, 332 acres; schl tax 8 99

Diaz, Joe (Indian)—Round Valley School District. N½ of N½ qr sec 8, Twp 7 S, R 33 E 80 acres 5 05

Davis, A J—Independence School District. In Independence, lots 9 and 11 Block 25. Above is subject to Mtg given by F G Grant assigned to H Eichman. Dated May 6 1889, Book E page 126. Fractional sec 21 Twp 13 S R 36 E. 80 acres, pers t ppty; schl tax, poll and hospital 21 96

Dunn, W C—Union School District. Mtg interest in property of Mrs E Barnigan described E½ of N½ qr sec 31, W½ of Nw qr sec 32; schl tax 16 52

Dugan, Wm—Irving School District. Nw qr and Se qr, E½ of Nw qr, Sw qr of Nw qr sec 16 Twp 7 S R 32 E M D M 440 acres 18 29

Dart, Mrs S R—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, lot 2 Block M; School tax 1 44

Delamartyr, M G H—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, Lot 2 Block 3; schl tax 1 44

Delamatyr, John—Fish Spring School District. All of sec 36 Twp 11 S R 34 E 640 acres. Second inst 12 60

Dearborn, Ross—Lone Pine School District. In town of Keeler lot 6 in block 4; second inst 4 33

Davis, John—Independence School District. W½ of Sw qr, Se qr of Sw qr, Sw qr of Se qr sec 36 Twp 13 S R 35 E M D M 160 acres second inst 7 93

[Official.]

E

Everson, Alvira H—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 16 Twp 15 S R 35 E M D M, 640 acres; schl tax 24 80

Elias, A—Lone Pine School District. House and lot in town of Darwin known as Elias' dwelling. Schl tax 1 63

F

Fahrenkinig, T—Lone Pine School District, Fractional N½ qr and E½ of Nw qr section 4, Township 19 S, R 37 E 117 acres. Schl tax 13 93

G

Garden, Clara V—Irving School District. N½ qr of S½ qr, E½ of N½ qr sec 17, S½ qr of S½ qr sec 8, Twp 7 S, R 32 E, M D M 160 acres 7 15

Gibson, W F—Lone Pine School District. All of section 36, Twp 19 S R 34 E, 640 acres Schl tax 24 79

Graham, Ross—Round Valley School District. S½ of and N½ qr, N½ qr of se qr, S½ of N½ qr, section 18 Tw 8 S, R 31 E, N½ qr of N½ qr sec 36, Twp 7 S R 31 E, 640 acres 19 94

Geiger, D M—Warm Springs School District. E½ of section 36, Twp 7 S, R 34 E 320 acres 13 45

Glinsky, Frank—Station School District. A Mortgage interest in property of Jos Perkins, described as S½ of Sw qr, Nw qr of Sw qr sec 27 120 acres; N½ of Se qr, S½ of N½ qr, S½ of Nw qr sec 28 Twp 6 S R 33 E M D M, 200 acres 11 13

Greenly, W A—Cotton School District, mill site and five of my quartz mill at Cottonwood Creek Deep Spring Mining District known as Greenly's mill, 5 acres 4 05

Gilbert, A D & Robinson, J W—Milton School District. Improvements on Nw qr sec 15, Twp 12 S, R 34 E 2 53

Garrettson, C W—Bishop School District. Sw qr sec 31 Twp 6 S R 35 E 160 acres; second inst 13 29

H

Hannah, Mary E—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 36, Twp 24 S R 38 E, 640 acres schl tax 27 80

Hamilton, Wm—Lone Pine School District. Station building, corral and water pipe situated about 8 miles N w of Darwin; schl tax 6 20

Hickson, John—Union School District. W½ of N½ qr, N½ qr of Sw qr sec 27, Twp 6 S R 33 E, 120 acres 8 22

Hannigan, Mrs E—Union school District. E½ of N½ qr sec 31, W½ of Nw qr sec 32 Tp 14 S R 36 E, 160 acres, above is subject to mortgage to Rhine dated Jan 4, 1892, Book E page 607, also to a mortgage given to W C Dupuy dated Aug 2, 1892, S½ of se qr sec 32 Twp 14 S R 36 160 acres the above is subject to mtg given to Tom Crellin Dated August 22, 1892, school tax, personal property 19 16

Hale, Chas—Independence School District. Lot 10 Nw qr sec 2 Twp 17 Tw 13 S R 35 E, 11½ acres, N½ qr of S½ qr sec 17 Twp 13 S R 35 E 40 acres, Road, Poll, Hospital and schl tax 45 63

Harold, Frank—Bishop School District. A mortgage interest in property of W H Mongomery described as the Academy addition to town of Bishop, Lots 5 and 8 Block 2. N½ of Nw qr sec 32 E½ of sw qr, N½ qr of Se qr sec 29, Twp 6 S, R 32 E M D M Schl tax 33 18

Hogg, A M—Lone Pine School District. Mortgage interest in Cerro Gordo Nest Nicodemus dwelling. Schl tax 1 78

Hibbs, Fred H—Bishop School District. Lot N 3 in Block M; schl tax 1 45

Hensley, George—Bishop School District. S½ of Sw qr, N½ of N½ qr, S½ qr of N½ qr sec 29 Tw 6 S R 33 E 160 acres. Road, Poll, Hospital and School tax 40 38

Holliday, W F—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 11 Twp 15 S R 36 E, 640 acres; second inst 22 30

Hirst, James—Fish Springs School District. E½ of Nw qr, E½ of sec 3, W½ of Nw qr, S½ qr of Nw qr and sw qr, sec 2, N½ of Nw qr sec 11, Twp 10 S R 34 E 663 acres; second inst, Road, Poll and hospital 31 44

J

Jones, Bill (Indian)—Fish Springs School District. Nw qr of se qr section 21 Twp 10 S R 34 E, 40 acres. Schl tax 1 64

Johnson, Jim (Indian)—Big Pine School District. Nw qr of se qr section 13, Twp 8 S, R 33 E, 40 acres 1 81

Jackson, Henry—Lone Pine School District. House and lot in town of Darwin, Block 19, School tax 2 28

Jackson, Chas N—Lone Pine School District. Nw qr section 16, Twp 24 S, R 38 E, Indians Schl tax 6 50

K

Keener, Chas—Benton School District. In town of Bishop, interest in Lot 3 Block L, Schl tax 98

Kramer, H—Union School District. Undivided ¼ interest in W½ of N½ qr, N½ qr of S½ qr, se qr of Nw qr, N½ qr of se qr sec 7 Twp 14 R 36 M D M, 480 acres. Undivided ¼ interest in Brown Monster mine; Second inst 5 67

L

Lichens, Josepha—Lone Pine School District. W½ of section 36, Twp 21 S, R 39 E, 320 acres. Schl tax 12 67

Lawson, Yale—Lone Pine School District. N½ of sec 36, Twp 17 S, R 39 E 320 acres Schl tax 12 67

Los Angeles Mill and Mining Company—Lone Pine School District, townsite of Toquima, Hot Springs Mining Dist. Quartz mill, Cooling Springs Mining Dist., North extension of Gold Mine, Quartz mill and machinery; schl tax 39 97

M

Molina, Jesus—Lone Pine School District. In Cerro Gordo Saloon building formerly Zagalio saloon; in Cerro Gordo A. C. Harvey house. School tax 3 84

Meade, Geo—Bishop School District. Personal property; schl tax 15 35

Molina, R—Lone Pine School District. House and lot in Cerro Gordo known as Molina's dwelling; Schl tax 2 10

Mulholland, Chas—Independence School District. Nw qr of sec 30 Twp 13 S R 36 E 160 acres. Improvements on unpatented land at Georges Creek. school tax; personal property 18 53

Moore, J I—Independence School District. Personal property, special school tax 1 17

Murphy, J W—Independence School District. Special School tax 2 62

Montano, Mrs M—Lone Pine School District. In town of Lone Pine lot 1 in Block 25; schl tax 1 53

Merryman, R—Warm Springs School District, E½ of Nw qr, E½ of Se qr, section 24, Twp 8 S, R 33 E, 160 acres 7 99

M Sweeney, John—Independence School District. Personal property 10 02

Misner, A S—Bishop School District. In Bishop lot 7 Block F, house N side Line St next W of J H Shannon residence. Second inst 6 59

Molina, Juan—Lone Pine School District. In town of Lone Pine, Lots 5 and 8 in Block 16; second inst 3 12

Moller, J H—Warm Spring School District. W½ of E½ section 24, Twp 8 S, R 33 E, M D M. 160 acres. E½ of E½ qr, sw qr of se qr. S½ qr of Nw qr section 10 Tp 8 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres. W½ of Nw qr sec 18 Tp 8 S, R 33 E M D M; S½ qr of Ne qr sec 13 Tp 8 S, R 33 E, M D M, 120 acres. Second inst 16 59

N

Nelson, M S J—Lone Pine School District. In Keeler, lot 9 block C. Schl tax 1 52

Nickerson, R B—Lone Pine School District. Lot and House in Cerro Gordo. School tax 3 02

O

O'Hara, Caroline—Bishop School District. All of section 36, Twp 8 S, R 33 E, 640 acres 30 44

O'Kane, Jas—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 26 Twp 21 S R 37 E 640 acres; schl tax 24 82

[Official.]

P

Powers, Jas H—Lone Pine School District. W½ of Sw qr, Sw qr of Nw qr, Ne qr of Sw qr section 36 Twp 2 7S R 37 E, 160 acres. Schl tax 8 60

Phillippy, W T—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, lot 25x100 feet corner Main and Line St, and building known as Phillippy's Saloon. The above is subject to mortgage given to Frank Shaw dated May 21, 1892. Book F page 101. Second inst 7 63

Pizarro, Aug—Lone Pine School District. In town of Lone Pine, lot 8 Block 18. Second inst 2 04

Parker, J H—Lone Pine School District. W½ of W½ of sec 32 Twp 16 S R 36 E 162 acres Second inst 3 66

Parker, Jas E—Independence School District. In town of Independence, fractional lots Nos 9 and 11 block 20, second inst 2 42

R

Roberts, Louisa C—Lone Pine School District. N½ of N½ qr, E½ of Sw qr sec 25 Twp 15 S R 36 E M D M. 160 acres. School tax 12 70

Rippan, R A—Lone Pine School District. Sw qr sec 16 Twp 20 S, R 37 E, 160 acres. Schl tax 8 61

Rector, A C—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 16 Twp 24 S R 39 E 640 acres. Schl tax 24 81

Romero, Virginia—Lone Pine School District. In town of Lone Pine S½ of lot 7 Block 7 Schl tax 4 16

Reynolds, Silas—Union School District. S½ of lot N 2 and lot N 1 in Sw qr sec 6 N½ of Lot N 1 in N w qr, N½ of N qr sec 7 Twp 14 S R 36 E M D M 191 acres. School tax and personal property, Road Poll and Hospital 28 76

Rose, Alice—Independence School District. School tax 3 28

S

Sale A E—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, Lots 1 and 2, block C. The above is subject to Mortgage given by A E Sale and H B Hunt. Dated January 26, 1892 Book , page 626. In Bishop lot 5 in block W. Personal property, school tax and Poll and Hospital 23 61

Silver Valley Borax Co—Union School District. Borax in Silver Valley. School tax 10 76

Smith, Marion E—Independence School District. All of sec 16 Twp 13 S R 34 E 640 acres. Schl tax 37 86

Smith, Jas H—Independence School District. Lot 1 and 2 in Nw qr and Lot 1 and 2 in w qr sec 31, Twp 13 S, R 36 E, M D M. 324 acres Schl tax 32 37

Sing Cinnaman—Lone Pine School District. I Keller, Lot 8 in block H. Personal ppty Schl tax 5 21

Sivy, Frank—Lone Pine School District. Lot and house in town of Darwin W side of 1st Cyr St, block 19 schl tax 3 33

Sutz, Albert—Lone Pine School District. House and lot in Cerro Gordo formerly known as John Hertel's dwelling. School tax 2 29

Skinner, Max—Union School District. Personal ppty 73

Sherwin, Jim (Indian)—Round Valley School District. S½ of S½ sec 6 N½ of N½ qr sec 7 Twp 6 S R 31 E M D M 160 acres 5 69

Sanz, Amanda—Lone Pine School District. House and lot in Cerro Gordo next N side of John Hertel's dwelling. Schl tax 1 78

Schoke, August—Warm Spring School District. Personal property, Road, Poll and hospital 22 27

Scott, T B—Union School District. N½ of N½ qr sec 11 Twp 16 S R 35 E M D M, 160 acres. The above is subject to mtg given to P W Forbes and F E Densmore dated May 1, 1892 Book E page 11. E½ of S½ qr sec 14 Twp 14 S R 35 E, 160 acres. The above is subject to mtg given to E Cunningham dated Dec 31, 1892, Book E page 231, personal ppty Schl tax 10 03

Sprague, Bailey—Benton School District. Lot 1 in of Lots 5 by 100 feet lot 16 block K 4 05

Steward, Charles—Big Pine School District. Improvements on S½ of N½ qr, N½ of S½ qr sec 28 Twp 4 S, R 34 E M D M. School tax 12 30

Stewart, Jas I—Bishop School District. S½ qr, S½ qr sec 21, S½ qr, S½ qr sec 22, Ne qr, N½ qr sec 28, Nw qr of Nw qr sec 27 Twp 9 S R 34 E M D M, 160 acres, schl tax, personal property 25 91

Smith, Wm and A—Mortgage interest in property of W W Vaughan described as follows: N½ of Sw qr, N½ qr of S½ qr sec 28 Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M, 120 acres, second inst 4 76

Stevens, Ditch C—Union School District. On W side Owens River, running thence in a southerly direction two miles to Union School House. Second inst 21 77

Summers, John P—Bishop School District. E½ of sec 13 Twp 8 S R 33 E 320 acres. Second inst 8 3

Shaw, John P—Big Pine School District. S½ of sw qr sec 27, N½ of Nw qr sec 34 Twp 9 S R 34 E M D M, 160 acres. Second inst 6 98

T

Tupper, Victor—Lone Pine School District. Lot 50x75 feet on Main street in town of Cerro Gordo formerly known as Dr Gould's property, schl tax 2 42

Tate, Barbara—Union school District. All of section 16, Twp 14 S R 35 E 640 acres School tax 23 90

Tweddle, Thomas—Lone Pine School District. Quartz mill and building situated at Cow Springs in Death Valley, formerly known as the Thos Owen ann's property. Five acres; schl tax 26 94

Tillman, S—Fish Spring School District. Improvements on land next west of Wallaway. Personal property, schl tax, Poll and Hospital 14 39

Trascott, Sabina—Benton School District. Mortgage interest in property of Joe McNally N½ qr sec 35 Twp 6 S R 31 E M D M 6 59

Turner, F M—Big Pine School District. Possessory claim on Turner Creek N of Roberts ranch known as the Turner ranch near Big Pine. Schl tax 3 86

Thorpe, G—Independence School District. Personal property. Schl tax 1 11

U

Unknown Owner—Lone Pine School District. Land known as House Rock, at Keeler Springs. Schl tax 6 68

Unknown Owner—Warm Springs School District. Lot 11, W½ of Nw qr section 27 Twp 7 S R 33 E, 80 acres 4 07

V

Valencia, Yabali—Station School District. In town, lot 60 by 100 feet, Lot 12 block F residence 4 85

Van Dusenter, E W—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop lot 1 Block S, schl tax 99

W

Wilson, Chas A—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 35 Twp 23 S R 40 E 640 acres; schl tax 24 85

Wodin, I J—Independence School District. Personal property, special school tax 3 38

Wardell, A—Bishop School District. In Bishop lot 1, interest in lots 6 and 7 Block F, schl tax 99

Y

Yandell, W W—Warm Spring School District. Ne qr homestead, E½ of Nw qr Timber culture sec 24 Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M, 240 acres. W½ of Sw qr, Nw qr of Se qr sec 24 Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M 120 acres, 40 acres subject to mtg given to W W Vaughan. Personal property, school, Poll and Hospital 39 63

Public Notice

Is hereby given that unless the foregoing taxes and costs are paid I will co

[Official.]

Monday, July 2, 1894,

Between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., to wit, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., commence to sell the foregoing real and personal property at public auction in front of the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, and that I will continue such sale from day to day, according to adjournments, until the whole real property described in the foregoing, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be sold, and that I will sell the smallest quantity of each assessment of said property that will be taken by any person for the amount of said taxes and costs, in gold or silver coin of the United States.

Dated this 7th day of June, A. D. 1894.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax Collector of Inyo county, California.

Proposals for Painting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT PURSUANT to an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California made and entered on the Sixth day of April, 1894, sealed proposals will be received for painting the Court House of said County.

Said work to consist of two coats of paint, outside and inside throughout; paint to be composed of best white lead and oil. Also, for one coat of fire proof paint on the roof.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Painting the Court House," which must be filed with the Clerk of said Board not later than 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday the Fifth day of July, 1894, and will be opened in the afternoon of said day, the Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

18-3w

Propagation License.

NOTICE TO BREEDERS

THE ATTENTION OF STOCKRAISERS and Breeders in Inyo county is called to the following provision of Ordinance No. 44, Section 12.

"Every person who keeps a Stallion, Jack or Bull, and permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation, for hire, must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector."

Parties failing to procure such propagation license are guilty of a misdemeanor. Licenses are now due.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax Collector.

Independence, April 6, 1894.

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1893, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax-Collector.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF CREDITORS.

Estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JEDEDIAH S. COLLINS, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

A. O. COLLINS,
Administrator of the estate of Jedediah S. Collins, deceased.

Dated March 9, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of W. A. GREENLY, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the estate of W. A. GREENLY, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

H. H. HOWELL,
Administrator of the estate of W. A. Greenly, deceased.

Dated June 1st 1-94.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.
ma13 5t

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 26th day of May 1894 an assessment (No. 6) of Twenty-five (25) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Saturday, the 23rd day of June, 1894, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on Saturday, July 21, 1894, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.
Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

VIRGINIA CON. MIN. COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works Kearsarge District, Inyo Co., Cal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 14th day of May, 1894, an assessment (No. 11) of ¼ cent (one quarter of one cent) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 26 O'Farrell St., Room 3, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 20th day of June, 1894, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction and unless payment is made before will be sold on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1894, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. F. BENARD, Secretary.
Office—26 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, California.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the 'INDEPENDENT' building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

F. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence,

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N. Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you. Outfit and everything EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 58-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence follow said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Preciosa Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura, State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the south west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North west quarter and the North east quarter of the North west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the said Execut

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JUNE 8 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

SATURDAY, June 2, 1894.

Estate of Barna Peeler, deceased—Filed stipulation in matter of estate of said deceased.

BORN.

CARPENTER—At Black Rock, May 29, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Carpenter, a daughter.

O. I. Mairs visited Bishop during the week.

Painters see notice for proposals in this issue.

County Treasurer Bunney is visiting at Bishop.

Mrs. J. B. Steward was down from Big Pine on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Forbes went to Bishop on Tuesday.

The delinquent tax list for 1893 will be found on another page.

Angus McDonald of Big Pine was in town a few days this week.

Bert Wertheimer spent yesterday at Independence going to Lone Pine to-day.

Rehearsals for the drama to be given on the evening of July 4 have now in order.

Dr. M. Clarke and S. P. McKnight were down from Bishop early in the week.

At the school election last Friday J. C. Roeper was elected trustee to succeed himself.

Mrs. I. H. Molholland arrived home last Monday from a month's visit with relatives and friends at Oakland.

Mrs. Reeves and her two little daughters arrived at Independence last Monday from Los Angeles and will remain for the Summer.

The regular train conveying mail and passengers will be down to-day. A special came down yesterday returning this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Rhine arrived at Independence last Saturday. They have rented the Schroeder dwelling and will make their home at Independence.

After two weeks of cloudy, stormy weather the clouds disappeared on Wednesday night and yesterday and to-day Summer has been taking a hand in affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hale, of Los Angeles, stopped at Independence yesterday on their way to Bishop. Mr. Hale is looking over the country with a view of settling here.

Mrs. Minnie Calloway arrived at Independence last Tuesday from Texas and will spend a few weeks in the valley visiting with her sister, Mrs. J. W. Calloway of Black Rock.

All parties having grists are requested to bring them in at once as I intend closing down my mill, two weeks hence, for the season.

A. N. BELL.

William R. Wynn and Messrs. Hughey and Ake arrived at Independence on Wednesday from Los Angeles. The party have gone up the Valley intending to look over the country as far as Round Valley.

The Republicans of Alpine, Mono and Inyo counties are very much excited over the Assembly nomination. It is just possible that some good live Democrat will be nominated, who will upset all their calculations, as was the case two years ago.

Mrs. Mary Watson, accompanied by her son-in-law, Mr. Bush, arrived at Independence yesterday from Orange county. They are well pleased with the country and will invest in land here. They will return home on Monday's stage.

There is now in training at Los Angeles the best lot of fast horses ever gathered there. The stables at the race track are filled and the track is filled the greater part of each part of the day with trotting and pacing stock in training. Several fine horses owned at San Francisco and other points north have wintered there and been in constant training. Horsemen expect the coming season to be the State.

Gold at Our Doors.

There is quite an excitement over the discovery of placer ground in Mazourka Canyon. About a week ago some Mexicans found good pay dirt and have since continued prospecting. J. C. Roeper went over to see the country on Wednesday. Mr. Roeper is an experienced placer miner and he says the prospect is first-class for opening up a good mining district. The formation is slate running across the gulches. Most of the gold found is about the size of wheat kernels. The country has been prospected over a stretch of four miles and it all pans well. Arthur Smith went over yesterday and he confirms the report of Mr. Roeper. He saw about fifty pounds of dirt taken off the bedrock washed in a pan and it yielded about $2 50. There are already about twenty men at the new diggings and more are going every day. The country is very easy of access. The Hood spring will supply enough water to run several patent rockers. The district will be thoroughly prospected within the next few weeks. Mr. Roeper and Tom Taylor went over again to-day.

Railroad Wreck

The north-bound train on the C. & C. R R. Tuesday morning was wrecked one mile south of Black Canyon, caused by a break in the Collins ditch. The tender was turned bottom side up and three box cars badly wrecked. The crew and passengers escaped injury with the exception of W. T. Bunney, County Treasurer, who was slightly hurt. He happened to be walking along the aisle of the coach and had one hand hurt as the result of the jar. A wrecking train was at once started from Hawthorne which reached the wreck at 6 or 7 o'clock Tuesday evening. The break was repaired at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and train started north.—*Index*

Committee Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee will be held at Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, June 20, 1894, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,
Chairman.

Better Than Boom Times.

It is remarkable that notwithstanding the great business depression all over the world, Los Angeles is growing more rapidly than during the boom excitement of a few years ago. The aggregate value of real estate sales for April this year is more than thirty per cent over double the sales for April 1893. The sales for April this year amounted to over $2,300,000. Houses are being finished at the rate of from four to five each day, and as fast as finished they are occupied. There are no empty dwellings.

Visitors

Truman Berry and W. Strawbridge arrived at Independence last Saturday. They stayed here till Wednesday looking over the country and then went north, intending to go as far as Round Valley. Both are farmers from Whittier, near Los Angeles. Both said that all that had been told them at Los Angeles about the country they had found more than confirmed, and the country better than they expected. They said they were well pleased so far with all they had seen.

W. L. Hunter, of Georges Creek, and A. L. McGee, of Bishop, announce themselves this week as candidates for the office of Sheriff. Both men are pioneers of Inyo county and as such know the country thoroughly. They are both men of tried courage and well-known probity of character, and should either of them be elected to the office of Sheriff he will fill the position with honor to himself and credit to the county.

The Most Successful Gas Engine

In the market is run without an electric spark battery. Theory is all very well, but the everyday experience of constant practical use is the best test of merit. The man who runs a launch and finds himself drifting with tide and wind because the "spark" fails to ignite the charge of gas in his engine; the man who prints a daily paper and fails to get it off on time because the "spark" again fails; the man who has fruit that is injured for lack of irrigation because the "spark" fails in his engine that runs the pump; not only such parties but others who have trouble from like causes should bear in mind that the Hercules Gas and Gasoline Engine is free from such difficulties. The ignition is simple and sure. Send for catalogue. If you want second-hand engines of other makes at *cheap rates* we can supply you. We have a number taken in trade and cannot take any more until these are realized on. PALMER & REX TYPE FOUNDRY, 405–407 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale Under Foreclosure.

GILBERT CLEMENTS, Plaintiff,
vs.
WILLIAM ROWAN, Defendant

Order of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, of the State of California, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1894, in the above entitled action, wherein Gilbert Clements, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against William Rowan, defendant, on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1894, for the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred and Forty-three 62-100 dollars in United States Gold Coin, besides interest, costs and counsel fees amounting to the further sum of $236 36, which said decree was on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1894, recorded in judgment Book 1 of said Court, at page 446 I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows:

Southwest quarter of section three, in Township seven South of Range thirty-two East, M. D. M. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Public notice is hereby given that on Monday, the Eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1894, at one o'clock p. m. of that day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder for gold coin of the United States.

Dated the 25th day of May, 1894.

J. S. GORMAN, Sheriff.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff. (23-4t)

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. J. MOORE

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

A. L. McGEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY.

FOURTH OF JULY

AT

INDEPENDENCE!!

Exercises, Pic-Nic, Games and Races!

Dramatic Performance and Grand Ball in the Evening!

Cordial Welcome to Everybody!

FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made **Two Hundred Dollars a Month**. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—**FREE.**

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

WINES,
LIQUORS,
& CIGARS

The most careful attention given to the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well-known livery stables, I am now prepared to accommodate the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrive—
Mound House	10.50 a. m.	5.55 p. m.
Payton	11.20 a. m.	5.20 p. m.
Wabuska	1.35 p. m.	3.15 a. m.
Hawthorne	4.50 p. m.	12.00 m.
Luning	6.35 p. m.	10.15 a. m.
Sodа Springs	7.15 p. m.	9.35 a. m.
Belleville	8.25 p. m.	8.15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9.10 p. m.	Lv. 6.45 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrive—
Belleville	8.35 a. m.	5.35 p. m.
Benton	12.05 p. m.	1.45 p. m.
Bishop Creek	2.15 p. m.	11.10 a. m.
Alvord	3.00 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.35 p. m.	8.40 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.25 p. m.	7.45 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 6.15 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (68 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (3 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines, Liquors, & Cigars.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
x164fn

BIG 10P ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

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MEAT MARKET,

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Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every effort made to give satisfaction to patrons
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BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

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A. K. EUGLEY,

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BELL'S Flouring Mills

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TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

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Royal Baking Powder Leads All.

From actual analysis made by me, I pronounce the Royal Baking Powder to be the Strongest and Purest Baking Powder before the public.

It is entirely free from alum and other additions injurious to health.

W. T. Wenzell

Prof. Chemistry, College of Pharmacy Def'., University of California.

All other baking powders are shown by analysis to contain alum, lime or ammonia.

A New Prophet and Mystic In Kief.

A new sect whose prophet is a certain peasant called Kondrati is making extraordinary progress in the provinces of Kief and Poltava. Kondrati is a man of considerable power as a speaker, but who was at one time confined in a lunatic asylum. He was arrested some time ago and sent to Transcaucasia, but his followers are most energetic apostles and continue to propagate Kondratism. Their principle tenet is that all men are as Christ was, and in exactly the same way sons of God when they have been touched by the Spirit. The plainest facts and statements in Scripture are interpreted in a mystical spirit. There is also a tendency to free love among them, but as the last statement is vouched for only by the Russian clergy it may have no foundation. The Kondratists already number 7,000.—Christian World.

Miseries of Wealth.

Miss McShoddie—These new pillows are stuffed so full they're as hard as a rock, and I can't sleep. We had nice, soft pillows when we were poor.

Mrs. McShoddie—In course. We couldn't afford so many feathers then.—New York Weekly.

Very Thin.

The Berlin gold beaters at the Paris exposition showed gold leaves so thin that it would require 282,000 to produce the thickness of a single inch, yet each leaf was so perfect and free from holes as to be impenetrable by the strongest electric light.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

It is a little strange that the cranks are the most active when the machinery is still.

The Lining

to Throat and Lungs must be preserved or sore spots appear and invite the consumption germs.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, heals the lining, strengthens the lungs and even overcomes diseased spots in their early stages. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

DOCTOR

Pardee's Remedy,

THE GREAT CURE

—FOR—

INDIGESTION

and Constipation.

A Regulator of the Liver and Kidneys

A SPECIFIC FOR

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Neuralgia,

And all other Blood and Skin Diseases.

It is a positive cure for all those Painful, Delicate Complaints and complicated troubles and Weaknesses common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

This remedy has been used in the hospitals throughout the old world for the past twenty-five years, as a specific for the above diseases, and it has and will cure when all other so-called remedies fail.

The effect is immediate and lasting. Two or three doses of DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY taken daily keeps the blood cool, the liver and kidneys active, and will entirely eradicate from the system all traces of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or any other form of blood diseases.

Send for pamphlet of testimonials from those who have been cured by its use. Druggists sell it at $1.00 per bottle. Try it and be convinced. For sale by

MACK & CO.,

and 11 Front St., San Francisco.

WORSE THAN CHEWING GUM.

The Evil Effects of Masticating Paper Illustrated by an Old Story.

In the time of Charles XII of Sweden the private secretary of Count Goertz, then minister to England, was strongly addicted to the habit of chewing paper. Goertz had made the young man's acquaintance on a journey to Courland. He was the son of a landed proprietor named Buehren. Count Goertz took him to Stockholm and gave him a place in the cabinet. At first the young secretary chewed only white paper, but soon acquired a liking for paper even that had been written on.

A peace treaty had been formulated between Russia and Sweden, which the members of the assembly forced Charles XII to accept. The basis of the latter was a treaty which both states had agreed upon with regard to Finland. The original of this treaty was given by Count Goertz to his young secretary. When it was called for by the assembly, it could nowhere be found. The assembly believed that it had been destroyed by Goertz in order to overthrow the peace policy and give Charles XII a chance to go to war. Goertz was arrested, when his secretary came forward and confessed having masticated the document. He was tried and sentenced to death. The king would gladly have pardoned him had he dared in the face of the angry assembly, but he gave him an opportunity to flee from the country.

Buehren went to Courland with a letter of recommendation to the duke from Minister Goertz. The latter, believing that his severe punishment had entirely cured him of the bad habit of chewing up documents, appointed the young man secretary to his superintendent. When the duke, who was very extravagant in his expenditures, was notified by his superintendent of the hopeless condition of his finances, he asked for a statement of his affairs, and the young secretary was intrusted with all the bills, etc., to make up the statement. He again succumbed to his evil habit and chewed up one of the most important receipts among the duke's papers. In his despair he sought mercy at the hands of the beautiful duchess, Anna Ivanovna, the niece of Peter the Great, and she interceded for him with the duke.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Smart Chinaman.

"We have one of the smartest Chinamen in the country at Denver," said a gentleman at the Mansion hotel. "His name is Chinn Foo. He is very wealthy, but to judge from his clothes one would think him a candidate for the poorhouse. I was in the smoking room of a sleeper one day coming from Omaha to Denver when Chinn came in. The only other occupant was a real dude, of the one eyeglass, cigarette pattern.

"'Where are you going, John?' said the dude beamingly as Chinn sat down.

"'I am going to Denver, sir. Whither are you destined?' replied Chinn in the most graceful manner. Well, sir, his dudelets collapsed, and as soon as he could escaped. The fact is we, in our bigotness, think every Chinaman is an egregious idiot. The contrary is mostly true. They are capable of transacting almost any business, and sometimes exhibit a power seldom possible in an Englishman."—Fort Worth Gazette.

A Tricky Smuggler.

"Several years ago," said a treasury agent, "we suspected a man was smuggling diamonds from Canada. We called him into the office as soon as he left the ferryboat, examined the linings of his clothing and his person, from the rim of his hat to his toenails—every place of concealment we could think of—but to no purpose. We therefore came to the conclusion that we were misinformed and on the wrong scent. He went out of the office nonchalantly sucking an orange, which he had laid down while being inspected. A keen eyed lady detective attached to this department whispered to one of our officers, 'Suppose you try that orange.' It was done, and the man turned white with rage and disappointment when in it was found a small handful of the precious gems. In five minutes more we would have lost him."—New York Times.

A device in use by the Baltimore Traction company allows the fire department hose to be carried over the tops of the cable cars, and thus there is no delay to traffic during the continuance of a fire on the line of the road.

ONLY GIRL AT OVERLOOK

By FRANKLIN TYLES.

"My name is Terence O'Reagan," he said, and in his voice was faintly distinguishable the brogue of the land whence the O'Reagans came. "I am a government detective. I have been sent to work up evidence in the case of some Italian counterfeiters. We had a clew pointing to a sub-contractor here, the very man who lies there dead. Our information was that he used some of the bogus bills in paying off his gang. Now it isn't going outside my mission to investigate his death, if you don't object."

"I would be glad to have you take hold of it," Brainerd replied. "We can't bring the authorities here before noon, at the earliest, and in the meantime you can perhaps clear it all up."

The eagerly curious men had crowded close to this brief dialogue, and had heard the latter part of it. O'Reagan became instantly an important personage, upon whose smallest word or movement they hung expectantly, and nobody showed a keener interest than Gerald Heath. The detective first examined the body. The pockets of Ravelli's clothes contained a wallet, with its money untouched, besides a gold watch.

"So robbery was not the object," said O'Reagan to Brainerd. "The motive is the first thing to look for in a case of murder."

Next he found blood on the waistcoat, a great deal of it, but dried by the fire that had burned the shoulders and head, and in the baked cloth were three cuts under which he exposed three stab wounds. Strokes of a knife had, it seemed, killed the victim before he was thrust partially into the furnace.

A storm was coming to Overlook unperceived, for the men were too much engrossed in what lay there on the ground, ghastly and horrible, to pay any attention to the clouding sky. Gloom was so fit for the scene, too, that nobody gave a thought whence it came. To Gerald Heath the going out of sunlight and the settling down of dusky shadows seemed a mental experience of his own. He stood bewildered, transfixed, vaguely conscious of peril, and yet too numb to speak or stir. Detective O'Reagan, straightening up from over the body, looked piercingly at Gerald and then glanced around at the rest.

"Is there anybody here who saw Tonio Ravelli last night?" he asked.

"I did," Gerald replied.

"Where and when?"

"At the same place where I met Eph, and immediately afterward."

"Ah! now we are locating Eph and Ravelli together. That looks like the lunatic being undoubtedly the stabber."

"And we must catch him," Brainerd interposed. "I'll send riders toward Dinmerville immediately."

"No great hurry about that," the detective remarked; "he is too crazy to have any clear motive or any idea of escape. It will be easy enough to capture him."

Then he turned to Gerald and questioned with the air of a cross-examiner "Did the two men have any words together?"

"No," was the ready answer; "I don't know that they even saw each other at that time. Eph went away an instant before Ravelli came."

"Did you talk with Ravelli?"

"Yes."

"About what?"

"Not about Eph at all."

"About what, then?"

Now the reply came reluctantly. "A personal matter—something that had occurred between us—an incident at the telegraph station."

"The station where Eph awakened the girl operator? Was it a quarrel about her?"

"That is no concern of yours. You are impertinent."

"Well, sir, the question is pertinent—as the lawyers say—and the answer concerns you, whether it does me or not. You and Ravelli quarreled about the girl?"

"The young lady shall not be dragged into this. She wasn't responsible for what happened between Ravelli and me."

"What did happen between you and Ravelli?"

The two men stood close to and facing each other. The eyes of the detective glared gloatingly at an upward angle into the pale, but still firm face of the taller Gerald, and then dropped slowly, until they became fixed on a red stain on the sleeve of the other's coat. Did he possess the animal scent of a bloodhound?

"What is that?" he sharply asked. He seized the arm and smelt of the spotted fabric. "It is blood! Let me see your knife."

Quite mechanically Gerald thrust one hand into his trousers pocket and brought out the knife which he had taken from Ravelli, whose blood was on it yet.

The storm was overhead. A first peal of thunder broke loudly. It came at the instant when Gerald Heath was aghast with the revelation of his awful jeopardy—at the instant of his exposure as a murderer. It impressed them and him with a shock of something supernatural. The reverberation rumbled into silence, which was broken by O'Reagan.

"There'll be no need to catch Eph," he said in a tone of professional glee. "This man is the murderer."

Again thunder rolled and rumbled angrily above Overlook, and the party stood aghast in the presence of the man dead and the man condemned.

"Bring him to the telegraph station," O'Reagan commanded.

Nobody disputed the detective's methods now—not even Gerald, and a prisoner as completely as though manacled, although not touched by any one, he went with the rest.

Mary Warriner had taken down the tarpaulin front of her shed when the men approached. In the ordinary course of her early morning doings she would wait an hour to dispatch and receive the first telegrams of the day, and then go to breakfast alone at the table where the engineers and overseers would by that time have had their meal. She was astonished to see nearly the whole population of Overlook crowd around her quarters, while a few entered. But she went quickly behind the desk and took her place on the stool. The soberness of the faces impressed her, but nothing indicated that Gerald was in custody, and her quick thought was that some disaster made it necessary to use the wire importantly.

"I wish to send a message," said O'Reagan, stepping forward.

The eyes of the girl rested on him inquiringly, and he palpably flinched, but as obviously nerved himself to proceed, and when he spoke again the Irish accent became more pronounced to hear, although not sufficiently to be shown in the printed words. "I will dictate it slowly, so that you can transmit it as I speak. Are you ready?"

Mary's fingers were on the key and her bright, alert face was an answer to the query.

"To Henry Deckerman, president," the detective slowly said, waiting for the clicks of the instrument to put his language on the wire; "Tonio Ravelli, a sub-contractor here, was murdered last night."

Mary's hand slid away from the key after sending that, and the always faint tint in her cheeks faded out and her eyes flickered up in a scared way to the stern faces in front of it. The shock of the news that a man had been slain, and that he was a man who only the previous day had proffered his love to her, was for a moment disabling. But the habit of her employment controlled her and she awaited the further dictation.

"His body was found this morning in the furnace of the steam boiler," O'Reagan resumed deliberately, "where it had evidently been placed in a vain attempt to destroy it."

A shudder went through Mary, and she convulsively wrung her small hands together, as though to limber them from a cramp. But her fingers went back to the key.

"The murderer has been discovered," the detective slowly continued, and the operator kept along with his utterance, word by word. "He killed Ravelli for revenge. It was a love affair." Here the girl grew whiter still, and the clicks became very slow, but they did not cease. O'Reagan's voice was cold and ruthless. "The motive of the murderer was revenge. His name was Gerald Heath."

All but the name flashed off on the wire. Mary Warriner's power to stir the key stopped at that. She did not faint. She did not make any outcry. For a moment she looked as though the soul had gone out of her body, leaving a corpse sitting there. A grievous wail of wind came through the trees, and a streak of lightning zigzagged down the blue clouded sky.

"Go on," said O'Reagan.

"I will not," was the determined response.

"Why not?"

"Because it is not so. Gerald Heath never murdered Ravelli."

Gerald had stood motionless and silent. Now he gave way to an impulse as remarkable as his previous composure had been singular. If there had been stagnation in his mind it was now displaced by turbulence. He grasped Mary's hands in a fervid grip, then dropped them, and faced the others.

"I did not kill the Italian," he said. "He attacked me with my knife, which he had stolen. In the struggle his hand was cut, but I took the weapon away from him. He quitted me alive and unhurt. I never saw him again. You don't believe it? Mary does, and that is more than all else."

"The circumstances don't favor you," the detective retorted; "they convict you. You killed Ravelli because you and he were both in love with this young lady."

"Isn't it the rejected suitor who kills the other one for spite?" This was in Mary Warriner's voice, weak but still steady. "Ravelli loved me, I knew, and I drove him away. Mr. Heath loved me, I believed, and I had not repulsed him. If I were the cause of a murder between them, it should be Ravelli who killed Gerald."

"You detested Ravelli?" O'Reagan asked with a strange bitterness.

"Yes."

"And you love Heath?"

The answer was no more hesitant than before, "Yes."

"Send the rest of my message," and the detective was boisterous. "Send the name. Gerald Heath is the murderer."

He roughly seized her hand and clapped it on the key. She drew it away, leaving his there. A blinding flash of lightning illuminated the place, and what looked like a missile of fire flew down the wire to the instrument, where it exploded. O'Reagan fell insensible from the powerful electrical shock. The rest did not altogether escape and for a minute all were dazed. The first thing that they fully comprehended was that O'Reagan was getting unsteadily to his feet. He was bewildered. Staggering and reeling he began to talk.

Mary was first to perceive the import of his utterance. He was merely going on with what he had been saying, but the manner, not the matter, was astounding.

He spoke with an Italian accent and made Italian gestures.

"You-a send ze mes-sage," he said. "Heath ees ze murder-are. Send-a ze mes-sage, I say."

Tonio Ravelli had unwittingly resumed his Italian style of English.

His plentitude of hair and whiskers was gone, and in the face thereby uncovered nobody could have recognized him in Detective O'Reagan but for his lapse into the foreign accent, and he said so much before discovering his blunder that his identification as indeed Ravelli was complete.

Who, then, was the dead man? Why, he was Eph.

Nothing but the fear of being himself condemned as a murderer of the maniac, as a part of the scheme of revenge against Gerald, induced Ravelli to explain. He had found Eph lying dead in the path after both had parted from Gerald. The plot to exchange clothes with the corpse, drag it to the furnace, burn away all possibility of recognition, and thus make it seem to be his murdered self, was carried out with all the hot haste of a jealous vengeance. Ravelli was not an Italian, although very familiar with the language of Italy, and able by a natural gift of mimicry to hide himself from pursuit for a previous crime. Overlook had been a refuge until his passion for Mary Warriner led him to abandon his disguise. Thereupon he had turned himself into Terence O'Reagan, a detective, whose malicious work wrought happiness for Gerald Heath and Mary Warriner.

THE END.

The policy of protecting the deer in the Maine woods by a rigorous close season is said to be resulting in an unexpected return of wolves to their old haunts as well as in an increase of deer.

The present kaiser found Berlin built of brick and stucco, destitute of stone building. All public buildings are now constructed of stone.

A Frisco Miracle.

THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF A WELL KNOWN BUSINESS MAN.

So Badly Crippled With Rheumatism That He Lost All Power of Feet and Legs—How He Was Cured.

(*From the San Francisco Chronicle.*)

M. E. Douglas, a young man who owns and runs a harness shop out at 2612 Mission street, in this city, tells a tale of a remarkable cure of rheumatism after he had suffered for several years, and had almost given up hoping that it could be cured. That Mr. Douglas' cure is permanent is amply demonstrated by the fact that it was effected two years ago, and rheumatism has not troubled him at all since that time.

It was in regard to his recovery that a *Chronicle* reporter called upon Mr. Douglas a few days ago. The young man told the following story:

"About four or five years ago I began to be much troubled by severe pains in my feet and ankles, and it annoyed me so greatly that I could only keep at work with difficulty. I began to think that I was standing on my feet too much, and would have to manage to do easier work. I was in a harnessmaker's shop then. About that time I read of a disease of the feet which is contracted in the German army. I decided that I had the same disease, and read up the remedies used for it and tried them. Of course they did no good. I then tried hot water bathing, and also used mustard water. I got some relief from the bathing, but it was only temporary and my trouble was constantly increasing. At last I went to a physician, and he gave me a prescription but it did no good. I was now so badly off that the acute pain had gone up beyond the calves of my legs. I used to have to sit down very often, and frequently when I would try to stand up I would fall right over. I completely lost power over my feet and legs, and was almost paralyzed. Finally I determined that I would have to let the disease wear itself out.

"You see we are all natives of Canada. My father, mother and I used to live at Woodstock, Ontario. We got the *Woodstock Sentinel Review* which contained a number of reports about the wonderful properties of a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I thought that if one-quarter or one-tenth of what was said about them was true they might do me some good. We got $2.50 worth of them, and I began to take them without much regularity and without thinking much about their curing me. I just took them when I thought of it, two or three at a time as they happened to come handy. I was also suffering from a severe attack of piles which gave me a great deal of trouble. After I had been taking the Pink Pills awhile I noticed that the piles left me, and then my rheumatism just went away from me so easily that I hardly thought of it until it was gone. I had given up all other treatment and was taking nothing but the pills, so it must have been the pills that cured me. I took more, and, in fact, take some still. We always keep them in the house now. They give your cheeks a fine, healthy glow, and keep you feeling well all the time. My rheumatism was completely cured, and has not troubled me for two years.

"My grandfather, John Douglas, is still living in Canada. He was quite well acquainted with this very Dr. Williams who first compounded the pills, and knows that he has the very best of standing in the community.

"I cheerfully recommend the Pink Pills, and I think that any one who takes them is sure to receive benefit. As I said, we still keep the pills in the house all the time, and would not be without them.

Mr. Douglas is twenty-six years of age. He has been in San Francisco for the best part of his life. He is well and favorably known by a great many San Francisco people. Any one of an inquiring frame of mind can find him at work in his harness shop at 2612 Mission street.

An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Miss Eva Blackman, member of the Police Board of Leavenworth, Kan., removed two members of the police force because they were bachelors and appointed married men to fill the vacancies. Her husband received one of the appointments.

There is talk of organizing a Codfish Trust in Gloucester, Mass.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

The temperance folks have said it,
Perhaps in self-defense,
That the contents of the bo tle
Are always malcontents.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO HIMSELF.

The most inhuman outrages, outrages which would disgrace the savage, man perpetrates upon his own system by swallowing drastic purgatives which convulse his stomach, agonize his intestines and weaken his system. Many people constantly do this under the impression that medicaments only which are violent in their action, and particularly cathartics, are of any avail. Irreparable injury to health is wrought under this mistaken idea. The laxative which most nearly approaches the beneficient action of nature is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is painless but thorough, and invigorates the intestinal canal instead of weakening and irritating it. The liver and the stomach share in the benign discipline instituted by this comprehensive medicine, whose healthful influence is felt throughout the system. Malarious, rheumatic, kidney and nervous complaints succumb to it.

"Have you ever seen the prisoner at the bar?" said the lawyer to the witness. "Sir," replied the latter with deep feeling, "I am a strict temperance man."

PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF A PUBLIC MAN.

The late Hon. James W. Husted, so long Speaker of the Assembly of the State of New York, was noted for vigorous common sense. In January of 1890, he wrote from the Assembly Chamber:

"I desire once more to bear my testimony to the value of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. I have used them for twenty-five years past, and can conscientiously commend them as the best external remedy that I have known. I have them constantly by me, whether at home or abroad. My family as well as myself have found them to be a sovereign remedy, both for external and internal troubles. I never had but one kidney difficulty in my life, and the application of the plasters cured me in a week. I desire, as I said before, to bear my testimony in a public way to their efficacy, and I know of no better way of doing it than by giving you my personal experience."

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are a vegetable purgative.

"All the world's a stage," remarked one member of Coxey's army. "Yep," replied another. "And we're walkin' gentlemen."

For Bronchial and Asthmatic Complaints and Coughs and Colds, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have remarkable curative properties. 25 cents a box.

His Affinity—She—They say that persons of opposite qualities make the happiest marriages. He—That's why I'm looking for a girl with money.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

Try Germ a for Breakfast.

A SURGEON'S KNIFE

gives you a feeling of horror and dread. There is no longer necessity for its use in many diseases formerly regarded as incurable without cutting.

The Triumph of Conservative Surgery

is well illustrated by the fact that **RUPTURE** or Breach, is now *radically* cured without the knife and without pain. Clumsy, chafing trusses can be thrown away! They never cure but often induce inflammation, strangulation and death.

TUMORS Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine) and many others, are now removed without the perils of cutting operations.

PILE TUMORS, however large, **Fistula** and other diseases of the lower bowel, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife.

STONE in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out and perfectly removed without cutting.

STRICTURE of Urinary Passage is also removed without cutting in hundreds of cases. For pamphlet, references and all particulars, send 10 cents (in stamps) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

They all Testify

To the Efficacy of the World-Renowned **Swift's Specific.**

The old-time simple remedy from the Georgia swamps and fields has gone forth to the antipodes, astonishing the skeptical and confounding the theories of those who depend solely on the physician's skill. There is no blood taint which it does not immediately eradicate. Poisons outwardly absorbed or the result of vile diseases from within all yield to this potent but simple remedy. It is an unequaled tonic, builds up the old and feeble, cures all diseases arising from impure blood or weakened vitality. Send for a treatise. Examine the proof.

Books on "Blood and Skin Diseases" mailed free.

Druggists Sell It.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

OUR BABY BOY

Perfectly Cured of Impure Blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Our little baby boy is now almost two years old. When he was about six weeks old there appeared a breaking out on his head and breast. A doctor said it was scrofula, but his treatment failed, and we called upon three other physicians, who termed it salt rheum or eczema. Even then he grew worse. A crust would gather on his head as thick as a quarter and puff up with corruption. Then it would come off, taking the hair with it. About three months ago we resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Olive Ointment. To-day we are happy to say that Burtron is now

Entirely Well.

The sores have all disappeared and his hair is growing nicely. He has only taken one bottle

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

of Hood's Sarsaparilla and used one box of Ointment. DAVID A. KING, Harveyville, Kansas.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

TAKE THE BEST

25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

KIDNEY

Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy Gravel, and Diabetes, are cured by

HUNT'S REMEDY

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HUNT'S REMEDY

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1894.

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AT THE WINDOW.

Here from my chair I see them go—
The rich, the poor, the great, the small—
Under my window; they don't know
A little watchman sees them all.

These two are looking—aren't they queer?
They—How do you do? I guess they say—
They wonder why I stay in here
Instead of running out to play.

My two big brothers and the rest
Are playing there beyond the wall;
My brother Jack can play the best;
You ought to see him curve the ball!

And when he makes a splendid play
And I can help them raise a cheer,
My pains and troubles go away,
And I forget what keeps me here.

If I could just be well one day,
And go out, too, it would be fine.
Well—I can see the others play
And take their fun instead of mine.

I watch them here from up above—
You see it's almost just the same,
I love them so—and I can love
As well as if I wasn't lame.

—Robert Hale in Youth's Companion.

THE WOMAN IN BLACK

Traveling recently from Chicago to New Y[illegible] I found in the morning, upon crawling out of my berth, that the train was [illegible]k still. The porter told me [illegible]n standing thus for an hour [illegible] I had been sleeping the [illegible]

[illegible]eeped out and saw that [illegible]e platform of a country [illegible]ood breakfast in the [illegible] went out to stroll up [illegible]n.

[illegible]ngineer alone, wait[illegible]ssiped with him a [illegible]. Then I offered [illegible]k with thanks [illegible] I swung myself [illegible]

[illegible]leasant faced [illegible] explained to [illegible] valves and [illegible]ll as bright [illegible]ake them, [illegible]s engine [illegible] of her [illegible]ining [illegible]reen [illegible] to [illegible] a [illegible]

[illegible] a few splinters of wood and twisted [illegible] to the abutment, while now, far [illegible] blackness, that awful black [illegible] woman danced again on the [illegible]ed against the shaft of light [illegible]ht threw.

[illegible] arms about as if in [illegible] at the chasm and [illegible] you saw when you [illegible]ked.

[illegible] more than luck [illegible] Frank.'

[illegible]owly to the train, feel[illegible]nd thankful, too, I can [illegible]eral of the passengers had [illegible]orward by this time. Among [illegible] young fellow from Chicago, [illegible]een years old, who was smarter [illegible] whole of us, as it turned out.

[illegible]n this boy saw the woman in [illegible] he turned and looked at the loco[illegible]ive headlight. Then he ran up toward [illegible] looked at it as he did so. I saw a peculiar spot on the glass.

"'There's your woman in black!' said the Chicago boy.

"And there it was, sure enough—that same moth miller that you see there in that frame. He was clinging to the inside of the glass. As I peered on the glass the creature flew back and lighted on the reflector.

"That's the whole story, sir. The moth, by fluttering on the glass just in front of the electric illuminator, had produced a great black shadow, like that of a cloaked woman, on the darkness in front of us, and when he flopped his wings in his vain attempt to sail out through the glass, he gave his mysterious shadow the look of waving the arms wildly.

"Then when he flew back out of the direct shine of the light the figure disappeared, of course.

"We never knew just how he got in there, but no doubt it happened when Jim went to fix the light at the pumping station.

"Anyhow he saved our lives by scaring us with that woman in black.

"So you see why I keep the moth in the frame. It's to remind me of the way we were saved that night. Yes, you might call it accidental, but I call it providential."

"All aboard," called the conductor of the limited, coming out of the telegraph office with a paper in his hand.

Jim the cabman ran and jumped into the cab as I stepped down to go back to my car.—Youth's Companion.

Selling and Buying.

Trade had been dull, owing to the disagreeable weather, and my department had been among the quietest in the store, so when I had a customer that day I wanted to sell badly.

A lady approached and I put my best foot forward.

She wanted studs for a gentleman's shirt. I displayed the stock, but could not make the sale because she wanted only two studs, and the set consisted of three, not to be sold separately.

She did not want the three even if they cost only a trifle more than two.

Two were all she would need. I told her to lay the other aside and the gentleman would soon have use for it, as he was liable to either lose or break one and the extra one would come in good.

"No. He would neither lose nor break them," despite my assurance that shirt studs and buttons were forever among the missing, according to all authorities on the subject that I am acquainted with.

My three dollars per week eloquence finally prevailed, and one more sale was added to my day's slender showing.

I saw tears gathering in her eyes. I hardly thought I was responsible for them, and out of sympathy asked her. She told me the studs were for her brother and he was to be buried the next day.

That was the reason two would have been enough for her, and after all she new better than I did.

That woman is still a customer at the [illegible] but I really have not the heart to [illegible] her, and I guess she doesn't want [illegible]ther.

[illegible]men's shirt studs are still in my [illegible]t, and whenever I sell them, I [illegible]articular sale and feel rather [illegible] the part I took in it.—Cor. [illegible]corder.

"We were scheduled [illegible] about 1 o'clock in the morning, and to [illegible] rive in S—— at about 6. On the night when this thing took place a fearful storm of wind and rain had been raging since early evening, and was at the height of its fury when I started for the roundhouse.

"It was about midnight and the wind seemed to sweep clear around and through the building. It was terribly dismal. Jim was there, and the engine was all ready, so, after getting my working clothes on, I ran the machine down to the station. Our train, the vestibule limited, was an hour late. I gave the engine a thorough oiling, and made sure that all was in order.

"As we sat in the cab we could hear the storm raging outside, while the rain driven by the gusts of wind, beat fiercely against the windows.

"'It's going to be a bad run, Frank,' Jim said. 'I wish we were in S—— safe and sound.'

"I laughed. 'What makes you so terribly glum, Jim?' I asked.

"'Oh,' said he, 'I just feel creepy somehow. Seems like there's something terrible going to happen. I can feel it in my bones.'

"I laughed again. 'You got a little wet coming over, I guess, Jim,' said I. 'And the sound of the wind isn't very encouraging, that's a fact.'

"To tell the truth I was a little nervous myself, notwithstanding my easy way of [illegible]ting Jim's notions.

"Presently our train came in, long and [illegible] consisting mainly of sleepers. It used to make me nervous to know that the lives of hundreds of my fellowmen were in my keeping, but now I think nothing of it. That night I was nervous. What if the frightful storm had made a switchman careless, or if a rail had been loosened by the settling of the track somewhere? On these fast trains a man must rely on the vigilance of the employees; for in order to make schedule time he must run at such a speed that often he cannot see a signal before he is upon it.

"But I laughed at myself for my fears as I backed down and coupled onto the train. I set the brakes and found everything in good order.

"By and by the little gong above my head clanged sharply, and with a puff and hiss of escaping steam we were off into the night and storm, rattling over switches, past signal lights and between long lines of cars, till, with a roar and rumble we rushed over the long iron bridge and away through the hills, waking their slumbering echoes with our shrill whistle.

"[illegible]hen I pulled the throttle wide open [illegible]ank and roar soon settled into a [illegible] 449 was doing her best and [illegible]ty miles an hour.

[illegible] intense save where [illegible]c device, cast its [illegible]m. Jim had [illegible] to a high [illegible] sleep[illegible]

FOR REFERENCE.

Historic and Unique Old Newspapers Stored in the Capitol.

ALL OUR WAR MAPS PRESERVED.

The Collection Makes One of the Most Interesting Exhibits Among Uncle Sam's Treasures.

One of the most interesting departments in the Washington capitol is the newspaper file room. The habit of keeping files was contracted by the senate in its early days, when journals first began to print reports of legislative proceedings. The government became a subscriber for The National Intelligencer, a daily paper printed in the city of Washington. This historic sheet was started in the year 1800 and continued for many years to be the only paper in the country that gave quick reports of congressional doings. This was in the days before the telegraph, and the newspapers published away from here were dependent for their legislative news upon this paper. In 1845 The Union was established and continued for 11 years.

Files of these two old papers, with some others of the north and south, were carefully kept in the senate, and were the source of constant information for both senators and representatives, who depended upon them in many cases far more confidently than upon The Globe. About eight years ago these files, which had been moved from place to place and were in danger of being destroyed, were transferred by resolution of congress to the care of the librarian of congress, who had them placed with the files that he had been keeping and stored away under the crypt. Over 1,100 volumes were transferred.

Mr. Van Ness, the guardian, has a den under the rotunda floor. He was found at work by the reporter. A great clothes-basket stands on top, filled to overflowing with the latest issues of the press.

"That is my morning mail," remarks Mr. Van Ness as he lays his hand affectionately upon the mass of reading matter. "It is a rather poor morning too. Sometimes there are two baskets. I take these papers as soon as I can each day and sort them out. You may see these shelves and big pigeonholes behind you. Well, each one is for a certain paper. Some of the boxes, you notice, are filled. The files in those are nearly ready to be sent to the government bindery to be put between covers. Some of the papers bind up at two months and others at four.

"Then every two months," he went on, fumbling through a drawer in the table, "they send me their current files from the senate, which I have to collate very carefully. I take them from their temporary binders and go through them particularly to see what numbers are missing. Then I write to the publication offices of the papers and try to supply the deficiencies. When the volumes are as complete as I can make them, they go to the binder.

"You can see from this list the number of papers we get here," as he handed out a carefully kept book that contained the names of upward of a hundred of the best journals published in the country. It showed the date of subscription and the date of sending the volumes to the binder, as well as that of its return. "The senate takes 31 papers now in addition to these. It keeps me pretty busy attending to them all. Let us walk through the vaults, and you can see what a quantity of material we have here."

The books were arranged in alphabetical order of states, beginning with the earliest newspapers of Alabama, published in 1819. A few steps took the two around in a circle, which completed the list of states and brought forth the names of the European capitals.

"For we have some very complete files of foreign papers," said the custodian. "We have the London Times from its beginning, from before it was The Times, in fact. Then here are files of the Manchester Guardian, and here is a set of Galignani's Messenger. We receive a great many files from the state department that furnish us with many valuable additions. Here is a complete file up to a short time ago of Le Constitutionnel, a French paper. And here are the magazines both of this country and Europe. Here is about the best collection of The Gentleman's Magazine in the country.

"Now you have seen the files that are referred to the most. Off down there," indicating the mysterious passage that led to the other side of the capitol, "are the old fellows that are in duplicate up stairs in the library. The Intelligencer is there in a special case. Here," showing the way into a perfectly dark vault about 4 feet wide and turning off to the left at the lower end, "are copies of every map that has ever been copyrighted in this country. The gem of this collection is not very well known. It consists of all the maps that were used during the various wars in which this country has been engaged. The maps were issued by the war department and turned back after they were needed no longer, and then turned over to us for preservation. There are some curious relics down there," added the custodian tantalizingly, as he turned back out of the dark.

"You think you have seen all my books, but you have not. Come across the corridor and see our little annex," and the way was led to a little bit of a room that has been built among the pillars of the crypt, where the papers of the new west are stored.

"Our policy has been to take two papers from each large place, one of each party; but out in the west we have to take three, now that the Populists are given to publishing their views on things.

"Here is a curio," said Mr. Van Ness, laying his hand fondly upon a pile of three portfolios labeled "The National Antislavery Standard."

"That is one of the most unique files of the lot, for it contains a vast amount of information about the first antislavery movements. It was published in New York from 1841 to 1870. This is the only file in the world that is at all complete. There are a few copies missing from the first six volumes and the last two, so we have not had them bound regularly. Then here is a record of other days than those of war and strife—a record of New York's political conventions and of fashionable doings."—Washington Star.

The Wealthy Man of the Future.

Out of the agricultural classes will rise the great American billionaires of the future. The influence of the farmer in American politics is already felt with ominous significance. Far more valuable to the world's progress is the man who cultivates 15,000 acres of land to feed the masses than the man who sits upon a great city with 2,100 tenement houses producing nothing, but profiting solely upon other people's industry and enterprise.—Minneapolis Times.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

How a Crooked Faro Dealer Was Hoist With His Own Petard.

"I had a curious experience when I first struck Seattle," said a well know gambler. "I had been playing pretty lucky down in Denver and up in the Cripple Creek country and came up to the sound by way of Portland. Don't know why I came, but just came. I didn't find any of the boys whom I knew, but soon got acquainted and was moving around having a good time, but not playing any. I had a good deal of money and was enjoying a few days of leisure. One day I sat down to a faro layout and was keeping cases myself. I didn't know the dealer from Adam's orphan and didn't pay much attention to the game. I was simply chipping along waiting for the cases, keeping about even, and seldom making more than one bet at the start of a deal.

"After awhile my attention was called to one player. In fact, about all of them had dropped out but us two, and as I was noticing my own play only enough to see that my own bets were promptly paid I had to notice him. He seemed to have plenty of money and was dropping a good deal of it on the high card.

"Now, there are a good many things about a faro box that every one is not on to, but with a fellow who makes his bread and butter on the green cloth, as I have for years, it's an old acquaintance. I own a little one that I got from Gifford down in San Diego a year ago, and I practice with it semioccasionally up in my room, when I haven't anything else to do and nothing particular to think about.

"When I noticed the fellow lose his money, I turned my attention to the dealer. The man with the money must have been greener than the cloth in front of him, for he didn't tumble to the dealer, who was working very raw. He was putting up more than half the deck for the high card to lose. He did not pay a bit of attention to me, so I did to him. I have a pretty good memory, because I need it in my business. It was no trouble for me to watch him shuffle and remember eight or ten turns from the top, and of course I could catch the last turn. He was just putting up for the other fellow and thought I was just playing lucky, for I didn't play many cards open, but had my chips leading over from some out of the way card to the card I knew was going to win and was, of course, apparently as much surprised as the dealer when it was seen my chips led right.

"The dealer was busy and was accomplishing what he was striving for. I was busy, too, and equally successful. The result was that in two or three deals the moneyed gentleman had dropped close on to $1,000, while I was fully that much to the good, and the dealer was apparently not noticing that his hard work was accomplishing very little toward increasing the bank roll.

"About that time Rickebaugh of Los Angeles walked into the room, and stopping near me in surprise said: 'Hello, Lem, what are you doing in this country? Thought you'd gone into mines in Colorado and quit faro.' I looked up and was of course surprised to see him, but I knew the little game in which I was not taking much interest was up.

"The dealer looked at me a moment and said: 'Say, Rick, do you know this gentleman? He has been playing mighty lucky.'

"Rickebaugh glanced at the great stack of chips in front of me and sarcastically remarked, 'Lucky, h—l!'

"The dealer looked sold, and at the end of the deal quietly turned down the box and cashed the chips.

"Of course I didn't have the heart to call his last turn, though I knew it from the time the cards were boxed."—Seattle Press-Times.

Nelson's Nightcap.

Not long after the battle of the Nile Nelson invited Dr. Burney to stay with him at his house in Merton. Dr. Burney was both a composer of music and a writer of books on musical subjects and was on terms of friendship with all the great men of the day.

Having forgotten to bring a nightcap with him, he borrowed one of Nelson's. Before going to bed he put on the cap and sat down to read, as was his habit, but was soon surprised to find the cap in flames. These he put out at once, and then gathering the remains sent them to Nelson with these lines:

Take your nightcap again, my good lord, I desire.
I would not retain it a minute.
What belongs to a Nelson wherever there's fire
Is sure to be instantly in it.

—New York Journal.

That's What He Wanted.

He (wedded for revenue only)—Cross again, and this only the second week of our alleged honeymoon!

She—It has all been a dreadful mistake. Why did you seek for my hand, when my heart could not be yours?

He (calmly)—Because it was your hand I wanted. You can't sign checks with your heart.—London Tit-Bits.

The Gossip.

One of our ministers told a great truth when he said, "Find a gossip and you will find a liar." And you'll find the worst kind of a liar at that. The gossip is a curse to the community in which he or she lives.—Baltimore World.

DISEASE PROOF.

Why a Person Becomes Able to Resist a Deadly Sickness.

EXPLANATION OF THE PHENOMENA.

The Methods of Vaccination and Ancient Customs—Immunity First Produced by Chinese.

For a long time it has attracted attention that of a number of persons equally exposed to certain infectious diseases some are attacked by it much more severely than others, while many do not become sick at all; also that persons who have recovered from attacks of certain diseases do not generally, when exposed to them again within a limited period of time, contract these diseases, or at most the attack is a mild one. Generally a mild attack of a disease is as efficacious as is a severe one in preventing a second (mild or severe) attack of the same disease.

This condition of the body, in which it can resist more or less successfully attacks of infectious diseases, is defined as immunity. It may be natural or acquired, and an individual may be immune against one infectious disease, but not against another.

The Chinese were most likely the first who produced (3,000 years ago) immunity artificially, inasmuch as they dressed their children in shirts worn by patients sick with smallpox and made them snuff up the scabs in order to render them immune. The Brahmins also applied ropes made of hair and soaked in the poison of smallpox.

Another observation bearing on the question of immunity is given by Thucydides (450 B. C.), who says, concerning the plague in Athens, "The disease attacked no one twice, at least not in a deadly manner."

Until the time of Jenner (1798) scarcely any progress had been made toward the explanation or the artificial production of immunity. As is well known, Jenner investigated the popular belief which he found current in Gloucestershire as to the antagonism between cowpox and smallpox.

He found that individuals who had been inoculated accidentally with the lymph of cowpox and had recovered from the slight disease resulting were subsequently immune toward smallpox. To Jenner is due great credit for having established this fact, for having made it known generally and for having introduced artificial vaccination—viz., immunity against smallpox. His work has been of incalculable benefit to humanity, since smallpox is now a comparatively rare disease, while before his time it was one of the most common.

Except as to its connection with smallpox, immunity received but little attention until about 1877, when the advances made in other departments of bacteriology again drew the attention of experimenters to the subject. A great variety of theories has since been propounded with the view of furnishing a satisfactory explanation of immunity; not a few important facts bearing upon the subject have been discovered, and some practical results have been obtained. The whole question is yet, however, in a very unsatisfactory condition, and indeed is a highly complicated one.

So far two methods have been used chiefly for causing immunity. One depends upon the antagonistic action of one kind or one species of bacteria upon the other; the other upon application of substances (ptomaines, or more likely toxobumins) produced by bacteria grown in pure cultures. The immunity giving substances are isolated from these cultures in as pure a state as possible, and are used subcutaneously.

From cultures of the Loeffler diphtheria bacillus a highly poisonous toxalbumin has been separated, which, after it has been sterilized by heat and then injected under the skin, secures immunity against subsequent inoculation with the virulent germ of diphtheria.

The substance which is the immunity giving principle in the lymph used for smallpox vaccination has not been isolated yet, but there can be no doubt that here, too, we have to deal with a substance which is a product of bacteria life.

Of the numerous attempts made to furnish an explanation regarding the action of these immunity giving substances only a few will be considered.

Acquired immunity has been compared to an acquired tolerance of a poison. Tolerance of poisons (such as alkaloids) is constantly observed, but it is limited in degree, and obtained only as the result of a long continued succession of doses. Immunity is acquired after a single application of the immunity giving substance, and can therefore hardly be due to the adaptability of the body to accommodate itself, as it were, to the presence of poisonous substances.

Before it was clearly demonstrated that products of bacteria life, and not the bacteria themselves, cause immunity, the theory of "exhaustion" was given as an explanation. According to this theory, the bacteria on the "first invasion" of the body consume a number of substances which form a necessary nutriment of the invading species of bacteria. When it was shown that immunity was given by substances in the absence of bacteria this theory became untenable.

The following theory is the only one which today is in no opposition to facts observed: It supposes that the excretions or decomposition products of the bacteria remain in the body after the first invasion and prevent the return of the same species. If these decomposition products are formed outside the body and injected into it they also remain there, or at least cause such permanent changes that the bacteria cannot exist in it.

In other words, immunity may be brought about, or a cure may be effected, by introducing into the body those substances which are antagonistic to bacteria, and these substances themselves are chiefly the products of bacteria life.—Pharmaceutical Review.

A Minister's Son.

A small 3-year-old is the son of a clergyman whose sect need hardly be indicated after the recital of his young son's vocabulary. He was in the hall when a maid answered a ring at the door. Hearing an inquiry if his father was at home, he forestalled the servant by calling out:

"Yes, papa's up stairs. Come right in, poor sinner, and take a seat."

The same Calvinistic youngster was heard warning his older brother, who was climbing a picket fence, with, "Look out, son of mortality, you'll get a fall."—New York Times.

A Shrewd Patient.

"Henry," inquired the anxious wife, "what doctor shall I call?"

"Send for Dr. Squinine," replied the sick husband feebly. "He's courting old Bullion's daughter, and old Bullion is the chairman of the life insurance company I'm insured in."—Exchange.

A Tame Crow Boycott.

It is a well known fact that wild animals and birds do not care to receive back into their society a member that has lived a season with a man as a pet. This was illustrated in a noisy manner out near Pleasant Ridge, according to the story told by a witness: "A tame crow," said he, "had for several years cawed around the farmhouse of our neighbor and yesterday was seated on a fence away out on the farm cawing, when a great flock of crows came along and settled in the field. The tame one grew frantic, cawing and scolding till the attention of the flock was attracted to it.

"Rising en masse, the flock circled around and alighted on the fence about the tame one, which became frightened and flew up. It was followed by the others, which crowded about it in its flight and forced it to fly farther and farther away from the farmhouse and over a great wood. There they all set on it and pecked it and clawed the poor thing till its flight was marked with feathers falling. All this while they kept up a terrible cawing and calling, like a convention of reformed drunkards. They would undoubtedly have killed the poor bird, but it spied a man at work in the woods and dropped down to him. He proved a friend, and Jim Crow was soon perched on his shoulder, cawing defiantly at his relatives who had cast him from among them, but who now flew to a respectful distance."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

A Setting to Shakespeare.

I am persuaded that if Shakespeare lived today he would rejoice in the beautiful illustration of his plays that is now always accorded to them by the better theaters. Of course the setting of plays today is so utterly different from the Elizabethan setting that a revival of a Shakespearean play often necessitates some rearrangement and cutting of scenes. But if I may venture upon what will doubtless be called an amazing piece of impudence here again I fancy Shakespeare would be very tolerant. He was a consummate master of stagecraft and had the keenest sense for what was effective on the boards. But he was far more than this.

In spite of all their crudities and of their adaptation to wholly different modes of stage setting and stage management, his plays yet remain masterpieces, not, indeed, of paltry nineteenth century theatrical device and trickiness, but of sovereign, constructive dramatic skill. They still contain the best lessons in stagecraft for beginners. The design of Sardou is to the design of Shakespeare as the design of a gimcrack eight story boulevard "residence, with every fitting complete," to the design of a Gothic cathedral.—Nineteenth Century.

Sources of Ugliness.

Poverty alone does not produce the vulgar type. Destitution, suffering, want of leisure for mental culture, want of money for sanitary means of living have produced types of manhood and womanhood in whom personal beauty occurs only as an accident. Intellectual indolence, vice, evil communications and hygienic indifference are the source of personal ugliness. Ruskin on this subject says all along the social ladder may be found features seamed by sickness, dimmed by sensuality, convulsed by passion, pinched by want, shadowed by sorrow, branded with remorse, bodies consumed with sloth, broken down with labor, tortured by disease, dishonored in foul uses; intellects without power, hearts without hope, minds earthly and devilish.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Composition of Snake Poisons.

The venom of poisonous serpents (especially those native of America) has been made a subject of chemical and physiological investigation and critical study by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the Philadelphia expert. Assisted by Dr. Reichert, Professor Mitchell succeeded in separating the venom of rattlesnakes and moccasins into three different and distinct poisons (proteids), which have been given the names of "venom peptone," "venom globuline" and "venom albumum." Dr. Mitchell probably knows more about the habits of serpents and the action of the poison of the venomous ones than any other man in America.—St. Louis Republic.

Condemned In His Own Court.

It is not often that a judge is condemned in costs in the very court over which he presides. This novel experience has come to the judge de paix, or county court judge, of Commentry, near Montlucon. The judge, M. Bouchard, had a dispute with his baker about an account, and the baker took out a summons against him. When the case came on for hearing, M. Bouchard stepped off the bench and begged his substitute to decide it. The substitute did so, and the result was that the judge was ordered to pay the amount in dispute, together with the costs of the proceedings.—London News.

Sweden's Match Trade.

The oldest and it is said the largest match factory in the world is in Sweden. Matches were made there long before the old, roughly trimmed splinter of wood tipped with sulphur was discarded with the tinder boxes for which they were used. In twenty-five years the export trade of Sweden in modern matches increased 1,000,000,000 boxes a year.—Philadelphia Times.

TO GO SLUMMING.

A Very Fashionable Diversion That is Rampant in New York City.

UNWARRANTED LIBERTIES TAKEN

It is a New Custom That is Repugnant to Human Nature, to Morals and to Good Taste.

A few years ago a new diversion was created by that class of persons in this city who are concerned to think of new diversions for themselves. This new pleasure has gained in popularity with each year and is now one of the most popular fashionable amusements of the day. That there should be no possible misunderstanding of what slumming really is, and since it is hardly to be supposed that the unassisted imagination would be equal to guessing it, the following presentation of this amusement is set down: A party of men and women dine together and go to the theater afterward. After the theater there is a supper, and after the supper, as they sit around the table sleepy, but unwilling to go home and to bed, some one has a bright idea.

"Let us go slumming!" he cries. There is a general assent, in which the voices of the women are loudest. The chairs are shoved back, the party packed into cabs and whirled off to the tenement districts of the east side. It is early morning, and there are but few pedestrians on the upper streets, where long lines of cabs going up town glisten for an instant under the lamp-posts and then melt into the darkness. Down, down into the narrow, deep streets east of Third avenue goes the party. These streets are still filled with lights and that harsh scraping of shuffling of feet that would teach one's ears, if one's eyes and nose did not declare it, that one is on the east side, where people have not yet learned how to walk. In spite of the light in the streets, the houses are dark and still, framing in occasional small squares of light where some worker or watcher perhaps has open eyes where other eyes are closed.

In front of one of these—any one will do; they are all unspeakably squalid and fetid and damp—the carriages halt and the party file into the low, narrow hall. At the first door the little groups pause and gather themselves together. One of the men strikes sharply on the door with his heavy stick. There is no answer; everybody is sound asleep. He strikes again and again, each time with greater decision than before. There are two or three sleepy tones inside, then a man's voice, an instant's shuffling of heavy feet across the floor, and then the locks are turned and the door is opened.

The man in the room strikes a light—he has been trained to do it—and the party in their fine evening clothes press into the little room. Beside the man there is a woman, and there are several children thrusting their little heads up through their rags like shy little animals in a covert. Sometimes there are more men and more women; they sleep anywhere—in the corners, on the table if there is one, on a board set upon a barrel, in the barrel like so many kittens, wherever there are square feet enough.

This may be necessity and it may be their taste, but whichever it is it is quite their own affair. The heads pop out everywhere, with perhaps a ragged body to follow, with the sleep sticking out all over it. Dull, dirty faces stare heavily and resentfully as the exquisitely dressed figures push in out of the darkness and gaze greedily and curiously all about them. There are little, inarticulate murmurs from the ladies, perhaps of compassion, perhaps of disgust. The leader asks a question or two sharply; then some one of the women edges toward the door. "That's all," says the leader as they file out into the hall and move on toward another door.

So they go on, up into the highest lofts they can find, down into the deepest burrows under ground. This party of well bred, refined men and women have a wonderful instinct for misery. Once on the scent they go straight to the most horrible lairs in the city. They see men and women, filthy and covered with disease, lying like animals in cellars where the water stands in pools all about them, and where there is not one ventilating hole to let in even the foul air that reeks outside. They see young girls and little children lying in beds with sick old people and in corners without beds. They see women sodden in drink and immodesty. They see mortal illness and suffering that should be sacred to pitying eyes. For a few short hours they see the whole world groaning and travailing together; they drink in misery and sup on sin. And then they go home.

Have they come through this valley of the shadow of sin and woe in the spirit of compassion and help? Have they come as officers of the law to see that such sanitary precautions as are possible are observed? Have they come with any human hope of amelioration? My friends, this unspeakable thing is true—they come to these places, they go up and down and to and fro and see these pitiful human beings for amusement, out of curiosity, to give themselves the pleasing shock of a new sensation, to be able to go away and importantly "tell about it."

This is slumming, and these are slummers.

It comes about in this way that such an outrage as this upon the decent instincts of human nature is possible. Necessarily these places are hotbeds of disease and contagion. In order to enforce such sanitary precautions as are possible the police and the health officers of the city and their deputies have the right to demand entrance in any of the tenement districts at any hour of the night or day. This has passed into a proverb among tenement dwellers. At the tone of authority their doors open. The doors once open they are able to distinguish between authority and curiosity, but they do not think of resenting it, such is the inborn habit of acquiescence in these foreigners. Besides there is something else—something that the callers do not take into account, something certainly that they themselves do not manifest—courtesy. Mr. Jacob Rils—than whom there is no better authority on these matters—says that among the poorest and most ignorant and most sodden foreigners there is always an instinct of the greatest courtesy.

Every Mother Knows It.

Mr. Dinwiddie—I see that Mrs. Gladstone has written an article on children in which she says they need change.

Mrs. Dinwiddie—Don't I know that? Don't they come to me two or three times a day and ask for a nickel or a dime?—Pittsburg Chronicle.

A Dubious Compliment.

He—I should be glad to hear that you enjoyed my novel.

She—Why, I was fairly in ecstasy when I reached the last pages.—Chicago Record.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JUN 15.....1894

The Sacramento Bee has laid down the duties of Congress, among which are the retaining of the McKinley act on the statute book and the enactment of a supplementary law compelling the "coal barons and other beneficiaries of the policy of protection" to pay their laborers "a living scale of wages in order that they may have some of the benefits accruing from a policy really intended in their interest". The Bee's demand for an act compelling the coal and other barons to pay a scale of wages to be fixed by law is a confession and full admission that Mc Kinleyism is a wicked fraud and a delusion to all the workingmen who put their trust in it. There has been altogether too much interference with the natural laws of trade, and that is one of the things that has brought this country to its present unhappy state. One law interfering with the natural flow of business and commerce makes another law necessary, and the two together require two more, and thus it goes on in a geometrical ratio, each interference requiring many more laws to remedy the troubles and injustices that the preceding enactments have caused. The sooner the people of the United States resolve to have their revenue system adjusted on a natural basis, so as to obstruct as little as possible the laws of natural trade, and to tax the people only for public purposes, and take only so much money from them by taxation as may be necessary to pay the cost of an economical administration of their public affairs, the sooner will prosperity be established on a firm and enduring basis, and labor and capital each enjoy all its natural righes. It is not "protection" that American labor needs, but emancipation from the burdens of government, tenfold increased by taxation that is put on the necessaries of life to enable "the coal barons and the other beneficiaries of the policy of protection" to coin the sweat of labor into dollars and take them from labor by an iniquitous and infernal system of indirect taxation that is not levied for a public purpose. When the government once establishes its revenue system so as to tax the people only for governmental purposes and not to make prices of things sold high or low in the interest of manufacturers or consumers, but to let natural laws govern trade, then will the country enter upon another era of prosperity. The constitution of the United States should be so amended as to take away from Congress the power, if Congress now has that power, to interfere with the prices that people must pay for the things they have to buy, and to unsettle the business of the country every time it assembles. The repeal of the McKinley act will be a short step in the right direction. The enactment of a new tariff law will not make the obligation of patriotic and intelligent citizens to demand a strict revenue system of taxation any less than it is now. The tariff question will never be settled until it is settled right.

The spirit that now controls the Republican party was shown last week at Los Angeles in a way that leaves no room for doubt. A county convention met to nominate candidates for State and county offices. Judge Clark, one of the present Superior Judges, was a candidate for Judge of the State Supreme Court. He is a very able Judge and of unblemished character. He had been ailing for some time and was advised that what he most needed was rest and good nursing. On the advice of friends he went to the Catholic hospital a day or two before the convention met, being assured that he would get better care there than could be had anywhere else. On the first ballot in the convention there was a tie between Judge Clark and Judge McKinley. Before the second ballot was taken it was industriously whispered through the convention that Judge Clark was in the Catholic hospital. This settled his case. When the second ballot was counted Judge Clark was snowed under. If left to the will of the people at large Judge Clark would have been their candidate.

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DELINQUENT TAX LIST

A. D. 1893-4.

County of Inyo

State of California.

A

Abbott, Frank—Lone Pine School District. S hf of sec 16, Twp 21 S R 39 E M D M, 320 acres; Schl tax 12 65

Ashmore, J Y—Big Pine School District. Big Pine and Deep Spring toll road, 20 miles; Toll house; personal property, school tax 18 57

B

Busco, John A—Irving School District. S hf of N E qr, N e qr of S e qr sec 8, N w qr of S e qr sec 9 Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M, 160 acres 7 13

Bartett, J W—Lone Pine School District. E hf of sec 16 Twp 22 S R 42 E, 320 acres, schl tax 12 65

Bamber, John—Lone Pine School District. All of section 16, Township 18 S, R 38 E, 640 acres; schl tax 24 86

Bringer, W H—Lone Pine School District. All section 16, Township 19 S, R 39 E, 640 acres; schl tax 24 89

Bertrand, Henry F—Warm Spring School District. E hf of N w qr sec 13, Twp 12 S R 33 E, 80 acres. This is a mortgage given by W R Bennett to Geo Bertrand Nov 12 1890 Book E, 488. Personal property 2 34

Beaudry, V. Estate of—Lone Pine School District. Block A. Houses and 4 lots on Crocker formerly known as Beaudry's Hotel property 3 80

Bell, James—Bishop School District. Mortgage on property of J and M Sandborn described below. W hf of S w qr sec 13, W hf of S w qr sec 24, Twp 12 S R 34 E, 160 acres 12 38

C

Collins, A C—Warm Spring School District. E hf of sec 19, W hf sec 20 Twp 8 S R 34 E M D M, 640 acres. S w qr sec 6, Twp 8 S R 34 E M D M. W hf of N w qr, N e qr of N w qr sec 7 Twp 8 S R 34 E, 240 acres. S e qr, S w qr of S w qr, S e qr of N w qr sec 1 Twp 8 S R 33 E, M D M, 240 acres. The above is subject to mtg given to C M Persons, dated 8 pt 2, 1892, Book F, page 181. Second inst 6 95

Carraco, Robert—Lone Pine School District. Lots town of Lone Pine, Lots 1, 4, 5 and 8 in blk 6; second inst 3 39

Connolly, T F A—Warm Spring School District. S hf of S w qr sec 35, Tp 7 S R 33 E, M D M. S e qr of S e qr sec 34, E hf of N e qr N e qr of S e qr sec 3, Tp 8 S R 33 E, M D M 240 acres 11 15

Clark, Mrs Jane—Station School District. W hf of S E qr, E hf of S w qr sec 35, E hf of S e qr sec 35, Tp 6 S R 33 E, E hf of N e qr, assessed to N D Rideout, sec 2 Twp 7 S R 33 E, 160 acres 10 23

Cooper, Frank—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 16, Twp 21 S R 38 E M D M, 640 acres; schl tax 24 80

Chenoweth, Chas—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, Lot 7, Block B. School tax 1 44

Chickering, H G—Lone Pine School District. In town of Piercement, House and lot known as Chickering's residence; schl tax 2 65

Clark, Alvira C—Independence School District. E hf of S e qr, sec 36 Twp 13 S R 35 E 80 acres. Schl tax 7 52

Curran, John—Lone Pine School District. House and lot on Panamint, School tax 2 79

Collins, Tom—Union School District. Mortgage interest in property of Mrs Eliza Hannigan described as S w qr sec 33, Twp 14 S R 36 E. Schl tax 19 92

Clark, Alexander—Independence School District. N e qr sec 21 Twp 13 S R 35 E M D M, 160 acres. School tax. Personal property 17 23

Ching, Charley—Big Pine School District. House known as Ching Charleys washhouse; Special schl tax 79

Collins, Joe—Warm Spring School District. S e qr of N w qr, E hf of S w qr, N w qr of S w qr, sec 7 Twp 8 S R 34 E M D M 160 acres. Second inst 3 36

Collins, Minnie E—Warm Spring School District. S hf of S w qr sec 2, N e qr, N w qr of N w qr, N w qr of S e qr sec 15 Twp 8 S R 33 E M D M, 320 acres. Second inst 6 55

Collins, John L—Warm Spring School District. N e qr, N w qr of S e qr sec 12 Twp 8 S R 33 E M D M. W hf of S w qr sec 7 Twp 8 S R 34 E M D M, 320 acres. Second inst 6 55

Collins, Sarah—Warm Spring School District. E hf of S e qr sec 13 Twp 8 S R 33 E M D M N hf of N E qr of lot N o 2 in N w qr and lot N o 2 in S w qr sec 18 Twp 8 S R 33 E M D M. N hf of lot 2 in N w qr sec 19 Twp 8 S R 34 E M D M; second inst 6 55

D

Dicus, Solomon—Lone Pine School District. Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in sec 16 Twp 18 S R 37 E M D M, 332 acres; schl tax 8 99

Diaz, Joe (Indian)—Round Valley School District. N hf of N e qr sec 8, Twp 7 S, R 33 E 80 acres 5 05

Davis, A J—Independence School District. In Independence, lots 9 and 11 Block 23. Above is subject to M E given by A F Gray as assessed to H F Fairman Dated May 6 1889, Book E page 125. Fetid sec 21 Twp 13 S R 35 E, 80 acres; pers d prpty; schl tax; poll and hospital 21 96

Dunn, W C—Union School District. Mtg interest in property of Mrs E Hannigan described E hf of N e qr sec 31, W hf of N w qr sec 32; schl tax 16 32

Dugan, Wm—Irving School District. N e qr and S e qr, E hf of N w qr, S w qr of N w qr sec 16 Twp 7 S R 32 E M D M 440 acres 18 29

Dart, Mrs E R—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, Lot 2 Block M; School tax 1 44

Delmartyr, Mrs G H—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, Lot 2 Block 3; schl tax 1 44

De Lamartyr, John—Fish Spring School District. All of sec 36 Twp 11 S R 34 E 640 acres. Second inst 12 60

Dearborn, Ross—Lone Pine School District. In town of Keeler lot 6 in block 4; second inst 4 33

Davis, John—Independence School District. W hf of S w qr, S e qr of S w qr S w qr of S e qr sec 36 Twp 13 S R 35 E M D M 160 acres second inst 7 93

[Official]

E

Everson, Alvira H—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 16 Twp 15 S R 35 E M D M, 640 acres; schl tax 24 70

Elias, A—Lone Pine School District. House and lot in town of Darwin known as Elias' dwelling. Schl tax 1 63

F

Fahrenking, F—Lone Pine School District. Fractional N e qr and E hf of N w qr section 4, Township 19 S, R 37 E 117 acres. Schl tax 13 93

G

Golden, Clara V—Irving School District. N e qr of S e qr, S hf of N e qr sec 17 S e qr of S e qr sec 8, Twp 7 S, R 32 E, M D M 160 acres 7 18

Gibson, W F—Lone Pine School District. All of section 36, Twp 19 S R 39 E, 640 acres Schl tax 24 79

Graham, Ross—Round Valley School District S hf and N w qr, N e qr of N e qr sec 16 Tw 8 S, R 31 E; N e qr of N w qr, s e 26, Twp 7 S, R 31 E, 440 acres 19 94

Geiger, D M—Warm Springs School District. E hf of sec in 26, Twp 7 S, R 34 E 320 acres 13 45

Gilesky, Frank—Station School District. A Mortgage interest in property of Jas Peregrine, described as S hf of s w qr, N w qr of S w qr sec 27, 120 acres; N hf of S e qr, s hf of N e qr, S e qr of N w qr sec 28 Twp 6 S R 33 E M D M, 200 acres 11 13

Greenly, W A—Union School District, mill site and five stamp quartz mill at Cottonwood Creek, Deep Spring Mining District known as Greenly's mill, 5 acres 4 05

Gilbert, A D & Robinson, J W—Milton School District. Improvements on N w qr sec 15, Twp 12 S, R 34 E 2 53

Garrettson, C W—Bishop School District S w qr sec 31 Twp 6 S R 33 E 160 acres; second inst 18 49

H

Hannah, Mary E—Lone Pine School District All of sec 16, Twp 24 S, R 38 E 640 acres schl tax 27 89

Hamilton, Wm—Lone Pine School District. Station building, corral and water pipe situated on S 2 S 6 in N w of Darwin; schl tax 6 20

Hopkins, John—Station School District. W hf of S e qr, S e qr of S w or sec 27, Twp 6 S R 33 E, 120 acres 8 22

Hachiger, Mrs E—Owens School District. E hf of S e qr sec 21, S e qr of S w qr sec 22, 14 S R 36 E 160 acres; above is subject to mtg given to A Evans dated Jan 4, 1892, Book E page 607; also to second mtg given to W G Jones dated August 27, 1892, S w qr sec 32 Twp 14 S R 36 E 160 acres; the above is subject to sale for up to Tom Crosby Dated August 22, 1892; schol tax; personal property 19 16

Hafle, Chas—Independence School District. Lot in S w qr of S w qr sec 17 Twp 15 S R 35 E, 1½ acres; N e qr of N e qr sec 17 Twp 15 S R 35 E, 40 acres; Road, Poll, Hospital and schl tax 45 63

Harold, Frank—Bishop School District. A mortgage interest in property of W O M rooney described as lots in Academy addition to town of Bishop, lots 5 and 8 block 2. N e qr of N w qr sec 32 E hf of s w qr, N w qr of s e qr sec 29, Tap 6 S, R 32 E, M D M Schl tax 33 18

Hogg, A M—Lone Pine School District. S e qr section 16, Twp 24 S, R 38 E, 160 acres. Schl tax 6 52

Hill, David C—Bishop School District. Lot N o 3 in Block M; schl tax 1 45

Huckaby, George—Bishop School District S hf of S e qr, N e qr of S e qr, S e qr of N e qr sec 20 Twp 6 S R 33 E, 160 acres, Road, Poll, Hospital and Schl tax 40 33

Halliday, W L—Lone Pine School District All of sec 11 Twp 15 S R 36 E, 640 acres; second inst 22 90

Herod, James—Fish Spring School District E hf of N w qr, E hf of sec 3 W hf of N w qr S w qr of N w qr and S w qr of sec 2 N hf of N e qr sec 11, Twp 10 S R 34 E 600 acres second inst, Road, Poll and Hospital 31 44

J

Jones, Bill (Indian)—Fish Springs School District, N w qr of N e qr section 21 Twp 10 S R 34 E, 40 acres. Schl tax 1 64

Johnson, Jim (Indian)—Big Pine School District. S e qr of N e qr sec in 13, Twp 9 S, R 33 E, 40 acres 1 81

Jackson, Henry—Lone Pine School District House and lot on Main St in town of Darwin, Block 19. School tax 2 28

Jacobson, Chas N—Lone Pine School District W qr section 16, Twp 24 S, R 38 E, 160 acres Schl tax 6 50

K

Kaiser, Chas—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, ½ interest in Lot 3 Block E; Schl tax 98

Kramer, H—Union School District. Undivided ½ interest in s w qr of N e qr, N e qr of S w qr, S e qr of N w qr, N w qr of S e qr sec 7 Tap 14 S R 36 E M D M, 80 acres; undivided ½ interest in Brown Monster mine; Second inst 5 37

L

Lecompte, Josephine—Lone Pine School District. W hf of section 36, Twp 21 S, R 39 E, 320 acres. Schl tax 12 67

Lawson, Yank C—Lone Pine School District. N hf of sec 36, Twp 27 S, R 39 E, 320 acres Schl tax 12 67

Los Angeles Mill and Mining Company—Lone Pine School District, town site of Tecopa, Pesting Springs Mining District, Gunsight mine, Resting Springs Mining Dist, North extension Gunsight Mine, quartz mill and machinery; schl tax 39 97

M

Molino, Jesus—Lone Pine School District. In Cerro Gordo Saloon building formerly Zugalibe saloon, in Cerro Gordo A. C. Harvey house. School tax 3 84

Meade, Geo—Bishop School District. Personal property; schl tax 15 35

Molino, R—Lone Pine School District. House and lot in Cerro Gordo known as Molino's dwelling; Schl tax 2 40

Mulholland, Chas—Independence School District. N e qr of section 22, Tap 13, S, R 36 E 160 acres. Improvements on unpatented land at Georges Creek. school tax; personal propty 18 39

Mairs, J I—Independence School District. Personal property; special school tax 1 17

Murphy, J W—Independence School District Special School tax 2 62

Montano, Mrs M—Lone Pine School District In town of Lone Pine lot 1 in Block 25; schl tax 1 33

Merryman, R—Warm Springs School District, E hf of N e qr, E hf of S e qr, section 24, Twp 8 S, R 33 E, 160 acres 7 99

M Sweeney, John—Independence School District. Personal property 10 02

Miner, A S—Bishop School District. In Bishop lot 7 Block P, in rear N side Line St next W of J H Shannon residence. Second inst 6 59

Molina, Juan—Lone Pine School District In town of Lone Pine, Lots 5 and 8 in Block 16; second inst 3 12

Maier, J H—Warm Spring School District. W hf of E hf section 24, Twp 8 S, R 33 E, M D M. 160 acres; E hf of N w qr S w qr of S e qr, S w qr of N w qr section 13 Tp 8 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres; W hf of N w qr sec 13 Tp 8 S, R 33 E M D M, S e qr of N e qr section 14, Tap 8 S, R 33 E, M D M, 120 acres. Second inst 16 59

N

Nelson, Mrs J—Lone Pine School District. In Keeler, lot 9 block C. Schl tax 1 52

Nickerson, R B—Lone Pine School District. Lot and House in Cerro Gordo. School tax 2 02

O

O'Hare, Cornelius—Bishop School District. All of sect on 36, Tap 8 S, R 33 E, 640 acres 30 44

O'Kane, Jas—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 26 Twp 21 S R 37 E, 640 acres; schl tax 24 82

[Official.]

P

Powers, Jas H—Lone Pine School District. W hf of S w qr, S w qr of N w qr, N e qr of S w qr section 36 Tap 2 7 S R 37 E, 160 acres. Schl tax 8 00

Phillippy, W—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, lot 25x100 feet corner Main and Line St, and building known as Phillippy's Saloon. The above is subject to mortgage given to Frank Shaw dated May 21, 1892. Book F page 101. Second inst 7 63

Pizarro, Aug—Lone Pine School District. In town of Lone Pine, lot 8 Block 18. Second inst 2 04

Parker, J F—Lone Pine School District. W hf of W hf sec 32 Twp 16 S R 36 E 162 acres Second inst 3 56

Parker, Jas F—Independence School District. In town of Independence, four small lots Nos 9 and 11 block 20; second inst 2 42

R

Roberts, Louisa C—Lone Pine School District N hf of N e qr, E hf of N w qr sec 25 Twp 15 S R 36 E M D M, 160 acres. School tax 12 70

Rippon, R A—Lone Pine School District. S w qr sec 16 Twp 20 S, R 37 E, 160 acres. Schl tax 8 61

Rector, Aortz—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 18, Twp 24 S R 39 E 640 acres. Schl tax 24 81

Romero, Virginia—Lone Pine School District In town of Lone Pine S ½ of lot 7 Block 7 Schl tax 4 16

Reynolds, Silas—Union School District. S hf of lot N o 2 and lot N o 1 in S w qr sec 6 N hf of lot N o 1 in N w qr, N e qr of N e qr sec 7 Twp 14 S R 36 E M D M 151 acres; School tax and personal property; Road Poll and Hospital 28 76

Rose, Alice—Independence School District. Special school tax 3 28

S

Sale A E—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, lots 1 and 2, block C. The above is subject to mortgage given by A F Sale to J H Bishop. Dated January 26, 1892 Book F, page 626. In Bishop, lot 5 in block W. Personal prpty; school tax, Road, Poll and Hospital 23 61

Saline Valley Borax Co—Union School District. Borax in Saline Valley. School tax 10 76

Smith, Marion E—Independence School District. All of of sec 16 Twp 13 S R 34 E 640 acres. Schl tax 37 86

Smith, Jas H—Independence School District Lots 1 and 2 in N w qr and 1 and 2 in S w qr sec 31, Twp 13 S, R 36 E, M D M, 324 acres Schl tax 32 37

Sing Chinaman—Lone Pine School District. In Keeler, L 4 8 in block 11. Personal prpty Schl tax 5 21

Sivas, Frank—Lone Pine School District. Lot and house in town of Darwin W side of Center, block 19 schl tax 3 33

Soriz, Albert—Lone Pine School District House and lot in Cerro Gordo formerly known as Jean Hertel's dwelling. School tax 2 29

Skinner, Max—Union School District Personal prpty 73

Sherwin, Jim (Indian)—Round Valley School District. S hf of S w qr sec 6 N hf of N e qr sec 7 Tap 6 S R 31 E M D M 160 acres 5 69

Saitz, Amando—Lone Pine School District House and lot in Cerro Gordo next N side of John Hertel's dwelling. Schl tax 1 78

Schicke, August—Warm Spring School District. Personal property; Road, Poll and Hospital 22 27

Scovil, T P—Union School District. N e qr of N e qr sec 11 Twp 1 S R 35 E M D M, 40 acres; the above is subject to mtg given to P W Forbes and F E Dunmore dated May 1, 1892 Book F page 11. E hf of S e qr S e qr of N e qr sec 11, N e qr of N e qr sec 14 Tap 14 S R 35 E, 160 acres is subject to mtg given to E Dunmore dated Oct 31, 1892, Book F page 231, present prpty School tax 10 00

Sprague, Stanley—Station School District. Lot 1 and 2 Lots 5 by 100 feet lot 16 block K 4 65

Steward, Charlee—Big Pine School District Improvements on S hf of N e qr N hf of S e qr, sec 28 Twp 9 S, R 34 E M D M. School tax 12 70

Steward, Jas L—Big Pine School District. S e qr of S e qr sec 21, S w qr of S w qr sec 22, N e qr of N e qr sec 28, N w qr of N w qr sec 27 Twp 9 S R 34 E M D M, 160 acres; schl tax; personal property 13 91

Smith, Wm and A—Mtg interest in property of W W Yandell described as follows: N hf of S w qr, N w qr of S e qr sec 28 Twp 7 S R 35 E M D M, 120 acres; second inst 1 76

Stevens Ditch Co—Station School District. On W side Owens River, running thence in a southerly direction to make to Green School Dist. Second inst 21 77

Summers, J H F—Bishop School District. E hf of sec 17 Twp 6 S R 33 E 320 acres. Second inst 6 3

Shaw, John D—Big Pine School District. S hf of s w qr sec 27, N hf of N w qr s e 34 Twp 9 S R 34 E M D M, 160 acres. Second inst 6 98

T

Tapper, Victor—Lone Pine School District, Lot 50x75 feet on Mera street in town of Cerro Gordo formerly known as Dr Gould property, schl tax 2 42

Tate, Barbara—Claim School District. All of section 16, Tap 14 S R 35 E 640 acres School tax 23 99

Tweddle, Thomas—Lone Pine School District, Quartz mill and hoisting machine at Cook Springs in Death Valley, formerly known as the Box Company's property. Five acres; schl tax 26 94

Tarman, S I—Fish Spring School District. Improvements on land next west of Wallaway. Personal property, schl tax; Poll and Hospital 11 39

Truscott, Sabina—Station School District. Mtg interest in proper y of Jos I McNally N w qr sec 35 Twp 6 S R 33 E M D M 6 59

Turner, F M—Big Pine School District. Possessory claim on Turner Creek W of Rogers ranch known as the Turner ranch near Big Pine. Schl tax 3 88

Thorpe, G C—Independence School District. Personal property. Schl tax 1 11

U

Unknown Owner—Lone Pine School District, Land known as Rosies' Ranch, at Resting Spring. Schl tax 6 08

Unknown Owner—Warm Springs School District. W hf of N w qr section 27, twp 7 S R 33 E, 80 acres 4 67

V

Valencia, Ysabel—Station School District. In Lone, lot 50 by 100 feet, L 4 12 block F residence 4 86

Van Deventer, E W—Bishop School District. In Bishop ½ interest in lot 7 Block S, schl tax 99

W

Wilson, Chas A—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 36 twp 23 S R 40 E 640 acres, schl tax 24 83

Weslin, L L—Independence School District. Personal property, special schl tax 3 58

Wardell, A—Bishop School District. In Bishop ½ interest in lots 6 and 7 block C, R, schl tax 99

Y

Yandell, W W—Warm Spring School District N e qr homestead, E hf of N w qr, T under cultivation sec 28 Twp 7 S R 35 E M D M, 240 acres. W hf of S w qr, N w qr of S e qr sec 28 Twp 7 S R 35 E M D M, 120 acres; above is subject to mtg given to W Hinchman A Smith Personal property; school, Poll and Hospital 39 68

Public Notice

Is hereby given that unless the foregoing taxes and costs are paid I will on

[Official.]

Monday, July 2, 1894,

Between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., to wit, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., commence to sell the foregoing real and personal property at public auction in front of the Courthouse in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, and that I will continue such sale from day to day, according to adjournments, until the whole real property described in the foregoing, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be sold, and that I will sell the smallest quantity of each assessment of said property that will be taken by any person for the amount of said taxes and costs, in gold or silver coin of the United States.

Dated this 7th day of June, A. D. 1894.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax Collector of Inyo county, California.

Proposals for Painting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT PURsuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California made and entered on the Sixth day of April 1894, sealed proposals will be received for painting the Court House of said County.

Said work to consist of two coats of paint, outside and inside throughout; paint to be composed of best white lead and oil. Also, for one coat of fire proof paint on the roof.

Alkoids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Painting the Court House," when must be filed with the Clerk of said Board not later than 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday the Fifth day of July, 1894, and will be opened in the afternoon of said day, the Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

D. J. HESSION,
j8-3w Clerk.

Proposed New Road
— IN —
District No. 3.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made and entered on the Fifth day of April, 1894, any and all non-consenting land owners and all others interested are hereby notified to appear before said Board on Tuesday, the Third day of July, 1894 at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and then and there show cause, if any there be, why a new County Road hereinafter described should not be laid out and established as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point whence bears N 27 deg 24 min W 43 24 chains distant the North west corner of T. 14 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M. Thence Var. 15 deg 32 min E

Cor. Bear. Dist.		
1	Last.	20 00 To the S E cor of Lot 7 in Lot 1 in N E cor of Year and Lot 1 in the north side. Variable bearing the
		6 00 To [illegible] Gin. S [illegible] the [illegible] north side
		100 00 Wind [illegible]
		1 00 [illegible]
		300 00 Thence [illegible]
		307.70 To west side of [illegible] Ditch width is 60 link wide.
		3 9 30 To west side of a slough which is 42 link wide.
		314.00 To the west bank of Owens River. Whence bears N 20 min 14 sec W 40.43 chains Sec cor com to secs 2 and 3 T. 15 S. R. 35 E., M. D. M.

This road is laid out 40 feet in width.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, will meet as a Board of Equalization on

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1894,

At the office of the said Board, in the town of Independence, to examine the assessment book and equalize the assessment of property in said County for the year 1894, and will continue in session for that purpose until the business of equalization is disposed of.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of W. A. GREENLY, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of W. A. GREENLY, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

H. H. HOWELL,
Administrator of the estate of W. A. Greenly, deceased.

Dated June 1st, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.
mar3 5t

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 26th day of May, 1894 an assessment (No. 6) of Twenty five (25) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Saturday, the 23rd day of June, 1894, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on Saturday, July 21, 1894, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.
Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

VIRGINIA CON. MIN. COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works Kearsarge District, Inyo Co., Cal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 14th day of May, 1894, an assessment (No. 11) of ¼ cent (one quarter of one cent) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 26 O'Farrell St., Room 3, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 20th day of June, 1894 will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction and unless payment is made before will be sold on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1894, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. F. BENARD, Secretary.
Office—26 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, California.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

F. M. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Special attention given to Conveyancing. Abstracts and Searching Records.

WALT R A. LAM
ATTORNEY AND COUN
AT LAW,
Independ

IRVING J.
Physician
INDEPEN

DR. J. S. MC
DENTIS
Graduate Chicago College Dental Su
All kinds of dental work done accordi
latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and properly attested guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence,

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, more as you go on. Both sexes. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your spare moments only to the work. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnish everything, EASILY, SPEEDILY. PARTICULARS FREE. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the said will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meandering of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Redd place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same is shown by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, at the residence of said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 4 in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same is shown by the official plat of the said town on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet of land in Block No. 4 that certain mining claim situate lying and being in the Independence Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "Lucky Jim."

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F

Regular meet
M., for the ye
room at Ind
S

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (Candidate) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. I. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

...ices.
...onduct services ... Lone Pine ... p.m.; Independence ... Pine 10

...ing.

...a homestead east of ... is having a residence built upon it by Gus. Stecker.

Hon. P. H. Mack started for San Francisco last Saturday morning. He is expected home on Monday evening.

Superintendent Holmes is actively pushing work at the Inyo Marble Quarry. On Thursday of last week twelve quarrymen went down on a special.

...ranchmen generally have begun haying. ... be much done, however, ... weeks yet owing to ... late.

... and her niece, Miss Ada Samuels, ... expected to arrive from San Francisco on to-day's train. They will spend the summer at Independence.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Densmore accompanied by their grand-daughter, Miss Elsie Gill, started for San Francisco on Tuesday's train on a visit to the Mid-winter Fair.

Wm. McDonald came down from Big Pine last Tuesday, returning next day. He says the Big Pine sawmill has been running steadily and is turning out a good quality of lumber.

... will visit Independence ... being a "home ... is skilful and ... takes professional ... work. Call ... and ... your appointment.

T. C. Boland of Keeler and C. W. Craig of Independence went north on yesterday's train on their way to attend the Republican State Convention, which meets at Sacramento next Tuesday, as delegates from Inyo county. Mr. Boland will also act as proxy for B. R. Yancy of Bishop and Mr. Craig in the same capacity for W. H. Unmeyer of Big Pine.

In this issue will be found the announcement of D. J. Hession of Big Pine as a candidate for the office of County Clerk. Mr. Hession is the present incumbent and he has filled the office with marked ability. ... business of the office has been conducted in a systematic, methodical manner, ... visitors treated with unvarying ...

...dents.

...ependence last ... occurred ...

The New Diggings.

Early in the week we made a visit to the newly discovered placer diggings in Mazourka Canyon. The scene of the discovery is in the region of the "Hickey Hood" Spring about six mile from Citrus. There are quite a number of Mexicans there who were engaged in cutting and packing wood. While looking for a spring that would be nearer his camp a Mexican named Gomez, found gold in the canon next north of the Hood Spring canyon. His find led his comrades to prospecting, and they have found gold the entire length of the canyon, a distance of over a mile. The discovery caused many others to visit the locality about 50 men being camped at the spring last Saturday night. "Colors" have been found in several of the adjacent canyons, but not not in sufficient quantities to pay. The "Mexican Gulch", as it is called, is the only place where gold has been found in paying quantities. On Saturday we saw about three hundred and fifty pounds of dirt taken from this gulch and panned, and it yielded over three dollars. The dirt was not selected but taken from the bottom of the gulch and about a foot from the surface. The formation of the range of hills through which the canyon runs is argillite, and the pay dirt is light gray in color and is formed from the slate by erosion. Underneath the argillite is limestone and underlying all is granite, which forms the summit of the main range. There has been a great deal of prospecting for quartz in the locality for over thirty years, but no paying ledge has ever been found. As the placer gold is not found in gravel, but in the crumbled slate, the supposition is reasonable that it was deposited where it now lies during some mighty eruption in past ages. The country is highly volcanic, and this seems the most reasonable conjecture as to the source from which the gold came. There are about fifteen Mexicans at work and they are all making wages, although they are operating in the most primitive manner, packing the dirt to water and washing it in gold-pans. Bob Carrasco has a good claim and he intends putting in a dry-washer. By this means the ground can be worked much more rapidly. There is also plenty of water to run several rockers and this system will probably be tried. Some further developments may be made in the near future.

Committee Meeting.

...is hereby given that a meeting of ...ratic Central Committee will be ... Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, ... 4, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose ...ing delegates to the State ... the transaction of such ...y properly come before ...owing named are ...re:

...ells.

...ring.

Executive Committee—W. J. Lake, J. W. Smith, A. N. Bell, A. W. Eibeshutz, Irv. H. Mulholland.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Chairman.

A Useful Publication

A neat pamphlet has been received at this office entitled "Nevada and Her Resources." The work has been compiled under the direction of the State Bureau of Immigration. This is sufficient guarantee for the truth of all the information it contains. A brief summary is given of the history of the wonderful Comstock mine, and other mines that yielded vast treasure. But what is of far more importance, valuable information is given of the land and water resources of the State. There are millions of acres of very rich land in Nevada, and water enough runs to waste to make very much of it fertile. The climate in a great part of the State is not surpassed on the Pacific coast. If the right kind of people can be induced to settle in the rich valleys of Nevada, the State will become as prosperous as any part of the Pacific Coast. This pamphlet is thoroughly reliable. Every statement it contains is entitled to be received without question. We sincerely hope that it may attract the attention of the best class of home seekers.

On Tuesday John Nelson and Manuel Leon appeared in the Superior Court to answer to the charge of selling whisky to an Indian. The both plead guilty, waived time for sentence, and Nelson was given a year and a half at Folsom and Leon was sentenced to three years at the same place. They were taken below yesterday morning by Under-Sheriff Holland. Leon has been in trouble repeatedly and at one time served six months in the County jail.

Miss Cora Craig will arrive home this evening from Oakland where she has been attending school.

The Most Successful Gas Engine

In the market is run without an electric spark battery. Theory is all very well, but the everyday experience of constant practical use is the best test of merit. The man who runs a launch and finds himself drifting with tide and wind because the "spark" fails to ignite the charge of gas in his engine, the man who prints a daily paper and ... get it off on time because the ... in fails; the man who has fruit ... for lack of irrigation because ... in his engine that runs ... ch parties but others ... like causes should ... Hercules Gas Engine ... in such difficul... ...ly and sure. ...ant second-... at *cheap* ... have a ... see any ... PALMER & SAUSOME

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. J. MOORE.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER.
Independence, Cal.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

A. L. McGEE.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Inyo county subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

D. J. HESSION.
Big Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale Under Foreclosure.

GILBERT CLEMENTS, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM ROWAN, Defendant. | Order of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, of the State of California, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1894, in the above entitled action, wherein G. Clements, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against William Rowan, defendant, on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1894, for the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred and Forty-three 62-100 dollars in United States Gold Coin, besides interest, costs and counsel fees amounting to the further sum of $126.35, which said decree was on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1894, recorded in judgment book 1 of said Court, at page 446, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows:

Southwest quarter of section three, in Township seven South of Range thirty-two East, M. D. M. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Public notice is hereby given that on Monday, the Eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1894, at one o'clock p. m. of that day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder for gold coin of the United States.

Dated the 25th day of May, 1894.

J. S. GORMAN, Sheriff.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Plaintiff. 123-4t.

FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY
FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY.

FOURTH OF JULY.

AT

INDEPENDENCE

Exercises, Pic-Nic, Games and Races!

Dramatic Performance and Grand Ball in the Evening!

Cordial Welcome to Everybody!

FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY.
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FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY.
FOURTH OF JULY.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12t

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

WINES,
LIQUORS,
& CIGARS

☞ The most careful attention given to the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 td

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

NORMAN HOUSE.

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2
	Leave—	Arrives— p m
Mound House	10:50 a. m.	5 55 p m
Dayton	11:20 a. m.	5:20 p. m
Wabuska	1 35 p m	3:35 a m
Hawthorne	4 50 p m	12 00 m
Luning	6 35 p. m.	10 15 a m
Sodа Springs	7 15 p m.	9:35 a m
Belleville	8 25 p m.	8 15 a m
Candelaria	Ar. 9.10 p. m	Lv. 8 45 a m
	No. 3. Leave—	No. Arrive— a. m.
Belleville	8 35 a m	5 35 p m
Ruston	12 05 p m	1 45 p m
Rocky Creek	2 15 p. m.	11 10 a m.
Alvord	3.00 p m	10 10 a m.
Independence	4 30 p. m.	8 40 a m
Lone Pine	5 25 p m.	7 45 a m.
Keeler	Ar 6.15 p. m.	Lv 7 00 a m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles), Bodie (68 miles), Candy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays), for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbia (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alta Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (4 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neighboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wears etc., etc

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L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly
on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE
Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

☞ Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
j164fm

BIG 10P ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ On the C. A. C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every effort made to give satisfaction to patrons

j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
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Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal A. N. BELL,

IN all receipts for cooking requiring a leavening agent the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, because it is an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder and of 33 per cent. greater leavening strength than other powders, will give the best results. It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor and more wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Beatrix Randolph.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

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CHAPTER I.

HOW DESTINY BEGAN TO OCCUPY ITSELF WITH HER AFFAIRS.

Gen. Inigo arose, took the telegram from the table, and handed it to his friend.

One morning in the early autumn a gentleman was performing his toilet in one of the handsomest bedchambers of a certain hotel near Union square in the city of New York. He was apparently about 50 years of age, of medium height, stout, with a broad, flat head, from the top of which the hair had disappeared, leaving a bushy ring round the sides and back. His face, which was ruddy and broad, with a large nose and a thick mouth, indicated coarse good nature and shrewdness, tempered by irritability.

At the moment we come upon him he was standing in his shirt and trousers before the looking glass, endeavoring to adjust a scarf necktie of brilliant colors. Something seemed to be wrong with the fastenings, and after a few ineffectual struggles he wrathfully flung this important article of a gentleman's attire on the floor, emphasizing the act with an audible expletive. He then walked to the mantelpiece and poured some of the contents of a decanter into a tumbler, gazed at the liquor for a moment, and tossed it down his throat. He turned to the table, upon which, among various other articles, was lying a foreign cablegram. He took this up and glanced over it gloomily, then thrust his hands into his trousers pockets and strode heavily to the window, where he remained, making inarticulate grunts and mutterings, and occasionally puckering his thick lips to whistle a few bars of some operatic air.

After a while his wandering gaze was arrested by the figure of a gentleman, fashionably dressed, who was coming along the street in the direction of the hotel. He stepped hastily across the room, and pressed the button of the electric bell beside the door.

"Tell the clerk," he said to the servant who presently answered the summons, "to ask Mr. Hamilton Jocelyn if he'll come up here; I want to see him. I guess you'll find him in the office. Look alive now!"

"All right, general," replied the servant, who was a complacent negro, and seemed to entertain a kindly regard for the stout gentleman. "Nothin' else, sah?"

"Go to the devil!" the general answered testily; upon which the colored person smiled indulgently, and gently withdrew.

An interval of several minutes followed, during which the general marched up and down the room with a preoccupied and impatient air, like a lion moodily pacing his cage. At last there was a loud and brisk knock on the door, which opened at the same moment, and Mr. Jocelyn came in, with a jaunty smile and a cigar in his mouth.

"Halloo, Signor Don General Impresario Inigo!" he exclaimed, as his gaze perused the wrathful and lugubrious figure of the owner of the room; "who's been crumpling your rose leaves now? Do you know it's half-past 10 o'clock and you ought to be"——

"I ought to be! Oh, yes; of course I ought to be! I shall be, too, before long—with such a gang of thieves and scoundrels as I've got to deal with! Now, look here!"

"I'm looking," said Jocelyn, seating himself in a rocking chair and crossing one knee over the other. "Have a cigar? Why don't you put on your vest? I declare, general, you're getting stouter every day. Why don't you adopt the Turkish costume? It would suit your figure to a dot, besides giving your innocent victims a warning of your character. When I was in Stamboul"——

"Now, just you listen here," interrupted the general, a slight Jewish pronunciation becoming perceptible in his speech. He drew up a chair in front of his guest and sat down on it, with his feet drawn up underneath, and his fat hands on his knees. "Just you listen here. I'm an honest man, ain't I? I pay my way cash down, don't I? I'm no slouch nor deadbeat, am I? When I sign a contract, and find I've got left, I don't go back on it, do I? Oh, this is a sweet world for honest folk, this is! I've been in this business fifteen years, by Jupiter! I've run all the big singers in this country and in Europe, and if you Americans have ever seen an opera decently put on the stage you may thank me for it. Where would all these blessed stars and divas, with their three and four thousand dollars a night, where would they be if Moses Inigo hadn't shown 'em up, and worked for 'em, and kept 'em straight, and humored 'em, and stepped out and told lies for 'em to the public's face, by Jupiter? And here I am, a poor man today, and they rolling in riches! And haven't I just gone and built the finest opera house in the world for a million and a half of dollars out of my own pocket and"——

"Yes, for a poor and virtuous man you've done pretty well, general," put in Jocelyn, removing his hat and yawning. "But what's the matter? Has the chorus struck for higher wages? or won't the electric light work? or didn't that fellow at the club pay you the five dollars you won of him? or haven't you had your cocktail this morning? or what?"

With an air of terrible calmness Gen. Inigo arose, took the telegram from the table, and handed it to his friend without a word. The latter received it indolently, disengaged from his fob pocket a pair of eyeglasses, placed them across the handsome curve of his nose, and began to read the telegram with a sigh. Meanwhile the general, with a certain air of tragic satisfaction, repaired to the mantelpiece and repeated his late transaction with the decanter and tumbler. He then resumed his chair, still in silence.

Jocelyn had by this time reread the telegram more than once, had said "Humph!" in several tones, and had bitten his lip and pulled at his side whiskers reflectively. "Well," he observed at length, returning the paper to the other, "she has played it pretty low down on you, Inigo, and no mistake! Any idea what's got into her?"

The general lifted his shoulders and eyebrows and spread out his hands. He had temporarily become as voiceless as he was just now voluble. He was enjoying the dignity of unutterable wrongs.

"Any row about terms?" pursued Jocelyn.

The impresario smiled scornfully, as one who could not deign to correct such an insinuation.

"Must be something, you know," said Jocelyn. "A woman doesn't throw away twelve thousand dollars a week for nothing. Depend on it you've stepped on her toes somehow. I'll tell you what it may be—you haven't put about any photographs of her. Of course! What are you thinking of?"

"Yes, you are one of those fellows that think they can fix everything in five minutes," growled the impresario, breaking silence at last. "Now just you look at this." He held up a broad, square topped forefinger. "That woman has never had a photograph, nor any sort of picture, made of her in her life. She won't allow it to be done. That's her fad, and, by Jupiter, it's pretty smart of her, when you come to think of it!"

"Homely, is she? Has to depend on her voice. I see."

"You don't see an inch before your nose! She may depend on her voice when she's nothing else to depend on. There's not another voice like it ever been heard in America; but—homely! Well, I saw her last year in St. Petersburg, and if ever I set my eyes on a handsomer woman I'll take 'em out of my head and give 'em to her! No, sir! I'm a judge, it any man is, and I say that for face, figure and movement there ain't her equal on the stage today."

"Then why the deuce"——

"Exactly. That's just it. 'Why the deuce?' is the whole thing in a nutshell. Everybody says it, and what's the result? Why, that everybody's ten times as hot to see her as if they all had her picture tucked away in their breast pockets, or their watch cases, or on their mantelpieces, if they're bachelors. She makes on it every time. She knows that any woman can be made to look handsome in a photograph; but she's the only handsome woman before the public whose photo's never been seen. I tell you, sir, curiosity, if it's managed well, will make two dollars where beauty or anything else will make one. There's no advertisement ever came up to it! And to work up curiosity has been that woman's pet scheme from the start. There's more stories going about her, and scandal and fewer facts than you can put your fingers on. * * * Oh, she's smart!"

"She's overdone it this time," Jocelyn remarked. "'Unable to keep my contract' is what her telegram says; 'will pay forfeit.' How much is that, by the by?"

"Bah! I would as lief take ten cents! Am I a man to cry about a little money? That ain't my trouble. But here I am, with my opera house built, and my posters out for three weeks back, and advertisements and paragraphs in every paper in the Union, and everybody on their beam ends to get the first sight of the great Russian prima donna (though whether she's Russian, or Irish, or American, the devil only knows; it's just what she's a mind to call it), and my great prima donna drops me a telegram that she ain't coming, by Jupiter! A nice figure she makes me cut, don't she? Here I am, with a public record of fifteen years, and never once disappointed an audience, or kept them waiting, or failed to give them their money's worth, and now, after all my labor and planning and contriving, this is the reward I get—to be made a fool of! The jewel reputation, that's what she's robbed me of! I'd so soon she'd done me out of a million. But I'll be even with her, as sure as I'm Inigo, if I have to send her an ounce of dynamite in a jewel case!"

"She's never been heard in this country, has she?"

"No, nor in England either. I don't suppose there's another man besides me in New York today that has ever heard or seen her. She's kept herself on the continent and sung for royalty and kept herself out of people's way, as if she were royalty herself—that's been her game. And a first class game it is, too, when a woman can afford to play it, as she can. She never hollers for herself; she lets the others do it for her. And that's why the public will pay higher to listen to her—if they could only get her—than to any other woman that sings; and I traveled 8,000 miles and spent close on to two million dollars just so they might have what they wanted, and this is how I get left!"

"Can't you get any other"——

"Any other? Oh, yes; I dare say; of course! I think I can see 'em when I propose it! Why, they've been that jealous of this new woman, as they call her, and of me building a theatre for her, and cracking her up to be the finest soprano and the grandest singer in the world, that when they hear she's sold me they'll be ready to split 'emselves for joy; that's what they'll be! And if they could only get me to ask one of 'em to take her place, so as to give a chance to say, 'Don't you wish you may get me? I do believe they'd split outright and be done with it!"

"You're confoundedly vulgar this morning, Inigo," observed his friend musingly. "They say success is more trying than adversity, but I think the reverse is true in your case. Of course I wasn't thinking of substituting Patti or Scalchi, or any of that caliber. They'd stand on their dignity, naturally; but, as your great Russian is entirely unknown here, except by reputation, I was thinking"— He paused.

"Out with it, man, if there's anything there!" exclaimed Gen. Inigo impatiently.

"By George, I shouldn't wonder if it could be done!" muttered Jocelyn, half to himself. "Why not? There's necessity enough on both sides!"

"What's that?" demanded the general.

"I'll tell you what I want you to do, Inigo," said Jocelyn, throwing the butt of his cigar into the fireplace, and resuming his hat. "I want you to finish putting on your clothes, and get yourself into a composed and respectable frame of mind, and then join me downstairs, and we'll go over to the club and have breakfast. I've had only a cup of coffee this morning thus far."

"Have breakfast?" cried the general indignantly. "Is that all you have to propose?"

"No; not by a good deal. Unless I'm very much mistaken I've got a scheme that'll set you on your legs again, upset all the rivals and make your great Russian strangle herself for rage. But I'm going to turn it over in my mind first, and then I'll let you into it in my own way. You came to the right quarter this time, old fellow. But it isn't every man in the world, let me remind you, that's got a Hamilton Jocelyn to advise him."

"All I have to say," returned Inigo, as he took his place once more in front of the looking glass and selected another neck scarf from the drawer, "is that whoever does Moses Inigo a good turn never has any reason to regret it. That's all I have to say at present. We'll go into details when we've heard what the good turn looks like."

"You'll find me below in the reading room," said Jocelyn turning, with his hand on the door. "You'd better make your arrangements so that we can leave town if necessary and be away all night. And, mind you, don't open your mouth to any human soul about what has happened. Everything depends on that."

"I guess I know how to hold my tongue anyhow," exclaimed the impresario resentfully. But before he could say more the door had closed and he was alone. In the course of ten minutes he finished his toilet and sallied forth, jingling his door key as he went.

"If he pulls me out of this scrape, by Jupiter, I'll make his fortune," he murmured to himself, as he took the elevator to the office floor.

When the two gentlemen were seated at their breakfast table, in a retired corner of the club dining room, and had swallowed their first cup of coffee, Jocelyn opened his mouth and spake as follows:

"How old is your Russian phœnix?"

"She looks twenty and may be thirty," the general replied.

"What's her style? Stout or thin, tall or short, dark or fair?"

(TOBE CONTINUED.)

The boiler-makers at the Santa Fe shops at San Bernardino, who have been on a strike, have given up their fight, and most of them have left the city.

Fat

is wanting in most foods, or, if present, is not assimilated. The result is loss of flesh and strength.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, is a palatable, easy fat food that any stomach can retain and any system assimilate without effort. It gives flesh and strength. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

How the Bee Sees.

We are so used to regarding the world around us from the standpoint of our own sight that it is hard to realize that to other creatures, far outnumbering us and perhaps quite as important in the economy of nature, it must look quite different. The honey bee, for example, is supplied with a pair of compound eyes with hundreds of facets, each capable of sight by itself, and several occelli, or little, simple eyes, more closely allied to our own. How these eyes are used, what are their separate functions, what sort of images they can present to their owners, all remain questions as interesting and well nigh unsolved as they were before the days of our powerful microscopes. Notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of entomologists have been and are interested in this subject, we yet are only at the stage where we can affirm that the honey bee sees a very different flower from the one in which we observe her in search for sweets, although of what that difference is and how it is produced we can form but little idea.—Nature.

Washing the Mouth.

If people would wash out their mouths twice or three times a day with an antiseptic solution, there would not be near so much sickness. In the last 10 years I have never had a cold, sore throat or fever, and I ascribe this immunity solely to the fact that I follow this plan rigidly. There are any number of proprietary antiseptics that are excellent for this purpose, but many more simple agents that are as good or better. One of the best of the latter is carbolic acid. A very weak solution of this gargled and held in the mouth two or three times a day will work wonders. Immediately after using, one will find that the mouth feels cleaner. I believe that a great majority of the common throat and lung troubles come from the lodgment of disease microbes within the mucous membranes of the mouth. The free use of antiseptics will kill these germs.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Made Him Low Spirited.

Near to where we live in Scotland there is a farmer who has had considerable experience in wives. He has married and buried four. After the death of the last wife a friend of ours walked over one Sunday afternoon to see and condole with the poor man, who, report said, had been an exceedingly kind and indulgent husband to all his wives. He found the farmer walking listlessly about his deserted garden, and sympathy having unchained his tongue he exclaimed: "Aye, aye! What with bringing the wives hame and pittem them awa I am sair hadden doon" (low spirited).—London Gentlewoman.

An Accommodating Guest.

A married couple, being invited to a friend's house to dinner, commence quarreling with each other as soon as they are seated at the table.

Their host ventures to remark that such conduct is somewhat unseemly, whereupon the husband retorts, "When you invited us, you said that you hoped we would feel quite at home, and we certainly do not intend to disappoint you."—Paris Figaro.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

TAKE THE BEST

25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING For sale by all Druggists. 25 Cents a bottle.

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50c. and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Prop'rs., Cleveland, Ohio.

"The Cottager's Hearthstone."

I once painted a picture of an interior; I called it "The Cottager's Hearthstone." I spent nearly nine months upon that hearthstone. One day, after I had given the thing the finishing touches, I showed it to a friend.

"What do you call it?" he asked.

I told him "The Cottager's Hearthstone."

"Oh!"

He looked dubious. I have often seen people look that way when they have been looking at pictures of mine.

"Where's the hearthstone?"

I could have shown him where it was if I had had heart enough to do it. When a man has made a hearthstone the feature of his picture, and has spent nine months on it in order to make it as unmistakable as possible, to be asked to point out the part of the picture in which it is supposed to be, is a discouraging request, from the point of view of the earnest struggler in the toils of art.—All the Year Round.

Love versus Pounds Sterling.

Breach of promise actions still go merrily on in spite of theorists who would abolish this remedy for woman's wounded feelings. In a recent one the defendant was a Huddersfield hotel keeper. He had addressed his victim in loving terms, had ornamented his epistles with "cabalistic signs commonly in use among lovers" and had presented her with an engagement ring. Yet he changed his mind, and when asked why, had no better reason to give than that he was "occasionally troubled with indigestion." Miss Squires, the ill used lady, sarcastically assured the jury that she had never heard anything about indigestion until her lover found that she was not able to raise a sum of money to help him in business. Miss Squires got a verdict for fifty pounds.—London News.

Language in Maine.

A Lewiston (Me.) French Canadian, exhibiting to a friend a hog of huge proportions, exclaimed: "Now see that! I raise him myself. Big hog, ain't I?" The same man being asked where he lived replied: "Over there. Two white house. Look just like it." His dwelling was exactly like that of his next door neighbor.—New York Sun.

A County in Montana.

If the boundaries of Custer county, Mon., have not been recently changed they still surround 36,000 square miles of territory, making that one county larger than the five states of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

It is tarnal hard to keep soul and body together. But it is harder to keep your mouth together.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Mary had a little lamb,
It's flesh was pink and white:
And with green peas—about May 1st
That lamb is out of sight.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO HIMSELF.

The most inhuman outrages, outrages which would disgrace the savage, man perpetrates upon his own system by swallowing drastic purgatives which convulse his stomach, agonize his intestines and weaken his system. Many people constantly do this under the impression that medicaments only which are violent in their action, and particularly cathartics, are of any avail. Irreparable injury to health is wrought under this mistaken idea. The laxative which most nearly approaches the beneficient action of nature is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is painless but thorough, and invigorates the intestinal canal instead of weakening and irritating it. The liver and the stomach share in the benign discipline instituted by this comprehensive medicine, whose healthful influence is felt throughout the system. Malarious, rheumatic, kidney and nervous complaints succumb to it.

Caller—Why don't you get your husband to carry up your coal for you? The Lady of the House—He's in his gymnasium exercising and I don't like to disturb him.

PAINS AND ACHES.

We all have pains and aches, but they needn't last long—not any longer than it takes to put on an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER. The only thing to look out for is that you get the right plaster, for when you need a plaster you *need* it, and three's no time for experimenting and finding out mistakes then. Ask for ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS and see that you get them. If they say that some other *is* just as good, tell them that only the best *is* good enough for you. ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are quick and sure, and acknowledged by the highest medical authorities to be the best outside remedy for pains and aches of every description.

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JNO. MALLON, ESQ., *No. 21 McLean St., Mt. Adams, Cincinnati, O.*, writes: "I took sick with dropsy, lost my appetite, could not sleep, became feverish; always thirsty, lost all strength, stomach became painful, breath short and had to give up work. The best physicians in Cincinnati, failed to help me. My limbs and body were swollen to enormous size, and I was suffering terrible agony. The doctors all said I could not get well again, that I was liable to drop dead at any moment. My wife sent for the priest, to prepare me for death. While waiting for death I remembered reading of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and thought I would try it as a last hope. When I had taken three bottles I was almost well. The swelling entirely disappeared and I was soon able to resume work. My health is better now than it has been for twenty-five years."

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Attack of the Grip

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HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Female Weakness, and Excesses.

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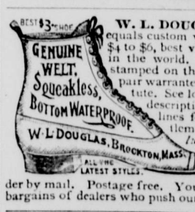

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

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Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1894.

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THE PHŒBE BIRD.

The scarlet poppies in my garden growing
Are drowsy with the heat;
The blue is cloudless and no breeze is blowing;
Only one sound so sweet.
So plaintive on my languid ear is falling
The soft insistence of a wee bird calling
Phœbe! Phœbe!

Nay, birdling, what has Phœbe done to grieve thee?
Or where has Phœbe flown?
Could fancy lure or passion bid her leave thee?
Surely thy tender tone,
The fond reiteration of thy pleading,
Would win her home, Love's gentle summons heeding,
Phœbe! Phœbe!

Sweet minor strain amid the summer gladness,
How can I choose but hear?
And yet my heart is breaking with the sadness;
My Phœbe is so dear,
So dear to me that all my soul is sighing,
And like the lonely bird is ever crying
Phœbe! Phœbe!

—M. E. Bannister in New York Sun.

THREE UMBRELLAS

"If it didn't look as if I were trying to gain some benefit from your umbrella," he remarked as he chanced to meet her on the church steps after service. "I would ask to walk home with you. I didn't expect rain when I left home, so I am unprepared."

"However," came her clear reply, just arch enough to be fascinating and just tender enough to be frank, "if you'll carry my umbrella and let me turn my energies to keeping my dress caught up out of the mud I'll be very thankful to you."

They had walked, strangely enough, half way home in almost complete silence, when a man and a woman passed them, like them, under one umbrella; but, unlike them, the woman was held snugly close to the man's side as she clung to his arm. It was a picture of that freedom which so undeniably marks a congenial man and wife, whose companionship has ripened into frank trust.

As they passed Robert Courtright said, half thoughtfully perhaps:

"They are sensible. If two are caught use one umbrella [illegible] commended if they strive to take little room as possible. Even if it won't you take my arm?"

"But they are plainly not strangers as we," she retur[illegible] that both were treading [illegible] ground.

"Are we strangers?" h[illegible] turning his eyes searchin[illegible]

The pretty face grew a[illegible] its light brown hair. [illegible] climb to her throat, [illegible] bravely, "Yes—that i[illegible] strangers compared w[illegible]

He stopped for an in[illegible] edly at her till a hot [illegible] her dark fur collar [illegible] velvet strings of her [illegible]

"Always?" he askec[illegible]

"Yes. Why, can't y[illegible] married?"

She tried to laugh it a[illegible] have been difficult to tel[illegible] lips quivered the more or [illegible] eyes swam in the deepest mi[illegible] started on, both silent, both sa[illegible] izing that a little tragedy had o[illegible] that brief instant under that dri[illegible] brella on the noon boulevard.

Eight years went by and foun[illegible] Vaughne alone in the world, wit[illegible] sity for keeping up a life in which [illegible] terest and all energy were dead. Sh[illegible] at last arisen from a tedious illne[illegible] the nurse herself scarcely recognize[illegible] tall, pale, sad faced woman, with the dark curls, as the bright eyed, light h[illegible] girl of six months before. Gabriel h[illegible] thing dear to her, and only one, and [illegible] was a memory. And some of our de[illegible] memories are the cruelest part of our [illegible] When finally she stood before a m[illegible] and realized that that changed cre[illegible] was herself, a mighty resolve filled h[illegible] she would go to the source of that mem[illegible]

She knew where he was; she knew th[illegible] he had married three years after that bitter morning in the rain, and had married a wealthy wife. That was the reason that she had thrust him back from her long ago, just because of his poverty. Not that it would pain her; a thousand times no! Hadn't she cried out night after night since that starvation with him would be only bliss? But she had known his ambitions and his capabilities, knew his dreams of success, and she realized his ability to turn the dreams to realities. She was poor. Would she permit herself to hang a millstone about his neck? Would she hold him always in the depths of poverty by being his wife and the mother of his needy children? No, she would hurt his heart before she would ruin his life.

Time had proved that she had been right. His wife was a beautiful woman, and her wealth had opened boundless opportunities to him. He had risen—she had known that he would. But now that she scarcely was able to know herself, she would venture into his world and see for herself how happy and proud and prosperous he was.

So having spent all but her last bill for her ticket, she stepped into Philadelphia one spring evening, steeling her heart to what might follow. The next evening she had walked past his great, rich house and was starting back when a sudden shower burst unexpectedly upon her.

She gathered up her skirts in that particular way so characteristic of a dainty woman, and was hurrying along when all at once she was conscious of a sharp, childish cry at her side. Turning, she beheld a tall, sad faced man trying to quiet a fretful baby of about three years, which held out its dimpled hands to her and cried:

"Mamma! Mamma!"

The gentleman strove to stop it, and Gabriel started on. But sharp and piercing came the "Mamma!" and her heart bade her linger.

For the first time the man spoke to her.

"I must beg your pardon, madam. His mother has just died, and something about you seems to have recalled her to him.

Gabriel's heart softened at once. Going straight up she took the tiny, outstretched hands in her own and murmured, "Poor motherless little one."

The father held out his umbrella over her, and for the first time she looked at him—the face was Robert's! She was glad for the excuse of turning to baby again and murmuring something unintelligible.

However, he had not recognized her, so she drew all her strength to her assistance and succeeded in hiding her emotion.

"If you will walk under my umbrella, as I am going your way for this square, you can keep dry. And, too, I fear baby won't like to part with you now."

There was no easy way to retreat; it would have been absurd to scud off in a changed direction through the pelting rain, so she continued talking hurriedly to the child. As they reached the foot of the broad stone steps she stopped. "I cannot thank you enough for having calmed Leslie.

"His nurse left this morning, and he will not be consoled by any of the other servants. So I finally told Mrs. Clarke, the housekeeper, that I would try him for a walk. But will you not take the umbrella? It will be a shame to expose yourself to such a deluge."

She gracefully declined all thanks and such kind offers, and glided quickly off, a tall, black robed figure daring the watery drops. But a perfect shriek from baby arose when he found himself deserted in in this fashion, and each succeeding cry became louder and more distressing. Again Gabriel could not go. Again she came back to him.

"Will you please come into the house with him? Mrs. Clarke may there be better able to get him away than I."

So Gabriel, carrying the child, entered his house unknown, but welcome even then.

Leslie was not to be easily deceived, and all the ruses were seen through immediately by his careful, big blue eyes.

"We must get a nurse this very night," declared Mrs. Clarke as she endeavored in her practical, cold hearted way to inveigle the young lord from his new "mamma."

"But," groaned Mr. Courtright, "where can one get one which he can trust on such short notice?"

A bold idea entered Gabriel's head. She tried three or four times to speak, and her voice failed. Finally she choked back the lump in her throat and said:

"Would it be presumptuous for me to offer myself? I can show you excellent references, and I am now looking for some such position."

"You a nursemaid?" exclaimed Mr. Courtright in amazement. Then, a moment later, he would have given much to have it back unsaid; her plain black gown was darned at the elbows—it was merely her way of wearing it that gave her the appearance of a woman of long found[illegible] culture and delicacy.

[illegible] years went by, in which Miss Var[illegible] she was now known, undiscovered, [illegible] loved by and loved in return Mr. [illegible]right's two children. It was one [illegible]g in March, just before dusk, when [illegible] had left Leslie up stairs asleep and [illegible] come down to the drawing room [illegible] to stay with the child till her [illegible] came home [illegible] was late and Mabel [illegible] wandered off [illegible] parlor, thus leaving Gabriel alone [illegible] lighted room when Mr. Cour[illegible] entered.

"Call Mabel," she began, startling [illegible]tion by the window.

"Varney, stay. I have some[illegible] you. You remember how [illegible] first time that Leslie [illegible] You thought then [illegible] use of the mem[illegible] it mostly be[illegible] thought for [illegible] woman who [illegible] her if the [illegible] now, Miss [illegible] ne cruelly [illegible] he world?" [illegible] at it was [illegible] ing of her [illegible] Marie one [illegible] to me. But [illegible] ed"— Then, [illegible] vent on: "But [illegible] is this: I have [illegible] and times bet[illegible] times, I almost [illegible] the dearest one. [illegible] if I ask you thus [illegible] in truth as well as [illegible] ply, "But you love [illegible] of all even yet?"

[illegible] as I said, I often al[illegible] you are she when I stop to [illegible] toward you."

[illegible] r moment went by. The [illegible] e closer and the rim of lighter [illegible] r the west horizon grew nar[illegible] t last she said: "I, too, loved in [illegible] ago. But I can never in any way [illegible] other man. But"——

"Miss Varney," he broke in.

"Let me finish," she continued. "Take [illegible] brella and go down to the east gate. [illegible] ask a question, but take the umbrella and wait there."

Then she sped up stairs. He was dazed; maybe that was the reason that he, as in a dream, did as she had bid and took his station down by the rustic gate, where the soft falling rain dripped through the leaves on to the gravel of the walk.

Suddenly he was conscious of a rustle at his side, and turning, there stood a tall girl, with a loving smile beaming above the same dark collar, with a sweet face shining from beneath the same velvet bonnet remembered so well from long ago, and an old time voice murmured, "Robert."

"Gabriel?" he gasped.

"Yes," she laughed, "Gabriel and your nursemaid in one."

When they walked up to the house that night she clung lovingly to his arm under the narrow umbrella, for they were strangers no longer.—Chicago News.

How It Worked.

A well known borrower, whose credit had daily grown nearer the ground and worn out in forty places, met an acquaintance the other day on the steps of the city hall.

"I say, Tom," he said, "lend me five dollars for a minute or two. I'll give it right back to you."

After some hesitation the money was handed over and handed back promptly. Then the same performance was gone through with on one dollar, two, ten and twenty.

"That's all, thank you," said the borrower, starting off.

"Hold on!" exclaimed the lender. "Tell me what you mean by that monkey business?"

"Oh, nothing much," was the reply; "only it's been so long since I have been able to borrow anything under any circumstances that I was afraid I had lost my grip entirely. Thank heaven I have some little credit left. Will you lend me a quarter until tomorrow?"

His scheme was a success.—Detroit Free Press.

The Puritan Way.

The old Puritan way of dealing with delinquents is pretty nearly effaced in New England, where sinners have their way much as in other parts of the country. But a curious outcropping of the old summary manner was observed in Hingham the other day. The oldest church in Hingham is known as The Old Ship. It is very smart looking for its years, and has a curious spire and weather vane, and on the ceiling beneath a mariner's compass painted with great exactness, the Old Ship is the center of interest to visitors, who wander about its well kept grounds and meditate in the old colonial graveyard, for except on Sunday the church is closed.

But on the doors are nailed two long written statements. These are naturally taken by visitors for descriptive history of the building, and the eager visitors run to their perusal. On the contrary they find posted the names, with full descriptions, of delinquent pewholders and their arrearages.—New York Evening Sun.

LIFE ON THE NILE.

A Charming Way to See a Portion of Egypt if One Only Has the Time.

BUSY BANKS AND LIVELY BOATS.

A Nile Dahabeah is a Delightful Kind of Boat to Spend a Few Months on the Famous River.

Given a good boat and crew and pleasant companions I know nothing more enjoyable in the way of travel than life for some months on board a dahabeah on the Nile. The Nile is seldom rough enough to cause discomfort even to the most timid, and at the worst the dahabeah can be moored against the bank while the storm lasts. Another great advantage of sailing on the Nile is the steadiness of the wind. From the beginning of winter to the end of spring—that is, while the Nile is navigable—the north wind blows steadily up stream with sufficient force to drive sailing boats against the current at a fair pace, while on the other hand the current is strong enough to carry a boat without sails down against the wind except when it blows a gale.

A pleasure dahabeah under full sail is a beautiful sight. It has one great sail, of lattea pattern, attached to a yard of enormous length. Small sails are added as occasion may require. Over the cabins and saloon is a railed high poop, with easy chairs and lounges and gay with plants and flowers. To the east stretches the Arabian, to the west the Lybian desert, each flanked by a range of bare hills, which in a few places touch the river, but lie for the most part two or three miles back on either side. Ages before the pyramids the Nile filled the whole of the valley to the depth of some 200 feet, and the yellow hills, now so bare, were clothed with a luxuriant vegetation, of which the evidence still remains in petrified forests and fossilized plants. It was plainly a period of heavy rainfall and impetuous torrents, carving out vast gorges and pouring their waters into the Nile.

The Nile is a busy river, full of life and movement, dahabeahs, bent on pleasure or on trade, passing up and down its streams with scarcely any intermission, while its banks are full of interest to the lover of the picturesque; crowds of women, with graceful forms and not seldom very comely faces, filling heavy earthen jars with water and carrying them home on their heads; men, with skins of bronze, toiling in relays of three hours each at the shadufs under a burning sun, and singing the while to relieve the monotony of their daily labor; boatmen floating with the stream or sailing against it, and they also singing a weird, wailing chant, like the echo of a hopeless cry wafted across the centuries from hard bondage under Egyptian taskmasters, such as the Israelites endured before the exodus; flocks of pelicans standing on the sand or maneuvering in the air like soldiers on the march; kingfishers, now hovering over the water, now darting beneath its surface in quest of a passing fish.

And then there is the mysterious Nile itself, mysterious still, though its sources have been disclosed and its long meanderings tracked from the uplands of central Africa to the margin of the midland sea. The voyager now, it is true, seldom sees a crocodile unless he goes beyond the second cataract; still less has he a chance of witnessing any of those fierce encounters between crocodiles and hippopotami which are sculptured on the walls of the temple of Edfu. In those ancient days, when the shores of the Nile down to Cairo were lined with reeds and papyrus, the river abounded with crocodiles and hippopotami, both of which afforded excellent—albeit sometimes perilous—sport to the dwellers on the banks. Firearms and steamers have now driven those fierce monsters of the deep beyond the second cataract.

But, apart from its inhabitants, the Nile itself has a mystic interest of its own. I do not wonder that in the mythology of ancient Egypt it was endowed with life and received some sort of divine honors. Its periodical inundations, while their causes were unknown, placed it outside the category of ordinary rivers and invested it with an atmosphere of mystery. And in the youth of our race, when woods and glades and rivers were believed to own appropriate denizens, it is easy to understand how the Nile came to be regarded as endowed with more than natural life. It is so full of subcurrents and eddies that the amphibious natives, who swim like fish, will not venture to cross it except astride on logs of wood. In the stillness of the night these eddies gurgle and murmur past your dahabeah like spirits from "the vasty deep" engaged in confidential talk.

And who can adequately describe those splendid dawns and gorgeous sunsets which are among the commonplaces of Nile scenery? I have often seen the whole sky from the zenith to the horizon become one molten, mantling sea of color and fire, every ripple and wave transfused into unsullied, shadowless crimson and purple and scarlet and opalescent hues, shading off into colors for which our language supplies no words and previous experience no ideas. This splendor of indescribable intermingling colors appears at sunset on the western horizon and is followed by a soft sheen, as of moonlight, reflected on the hills on the eastern bank of the river.

In short, life on a dahabeah is one perpetual picnic. You stop where you please and either enjoy the dolce far niente of remaining on board or making excursions to old temples or tombs, or taking part in a veritable picnic in the desert, and a picnic in the desert under favorable auspices is not likely to be forgotten.—London Spectator.

Odd Records.

Records are kept with knotted cords in Polynesia. During the early part of this century and previously, the official taxgatherers on the island of Hawaii, in the Sandwich group, did all their accounts on a rope 2,400 feet long, which was divided into lengths, each corresponding to a district. Loops, knots and feathers tied along the rope served as memoranda for the hogs, pigs and pieces of sandalwood collected from taxpayers.—Yankee Blade.

Some very ancient books are to be found in the sacred relics of Ceylon. They are formed of palm leaves written upon with a metal pen and are bound merely by a silken string.

During the past eight years the organized labor of Boston has reduced the working hours in that city about 26,520,000, and the wages were increased about $500,000 annually.

The orchestra leader is never troubled by stage fright—he always faces the music.

One Game He Hadn't Played.

The Main house, in Columbia, was the scene of a jolly crowd of the knights of the grip a few days ago. They were whiling away a rainy day telling jokes, performing tricks with cards, and playing practical jokes upon each other. There was one man in the company, a new drummer, rather young and unsophisticated, but, oh, how smart he thought himself. He knew everything better than all the rest. He spoiled every trick by telling how it was done and ruined every joke by calling out the point in advance of the speaker. The boys tried to squelch him, but it could not be done.

"You seem to know almost everything," said an old clothing drummer sarcastically.

"Yes," replied the young man, "there are few tricks or jokes that I don't know. You can't catch this chicken."

The fiendish smile lit up the features of the clothing man as a plot flashed through his head. "Did you ever play the game of gossip?" he asked after awhile.

"No," replied the other, "at least I never played it under that name."

The clothing man grouped the boys in a semicircle, taking care to place the proprietor of the hotel at the very end and next to him he stationed the smart young fellow. Then he gave his instructions. Each was to repeat as exactly as possible the sentence he heard into the ear of the man next to him. The one who made a mistake was to pay a forfeit. It was very simple.

"I would like a bottle of champagne and seven glasses," was the sentence which the clothing man whispered into the ear of his neighbor. Each in turn whispered it to the next man, until the smart boy whispered it to the hotel proprietor. "I would like a bottle of champagne and seven glasses."

"Certainly," replied the proprietor, as he arose with alacrity to fill the order. A bottle was brought in and the unsophisticated young man had to pay for it, for it was his order. The bottle was emptied with great gusto by the assembled drummers, and for the time being at least the young man hadn't another word to say.—Philadelphia Times.

Speaking His Piece.

Major Campion shot a deer and dashed off in pursuit. At that moment a well mounted Indian, a Ute, appeared in sight, the first one that Major Campion had seen.

The deer and the dog disappeared in the thicket. Just then the major crossed a rough hollow, and when he came again in sight of the thicket he found the Indian's horse tied to a tree. The major fastened his own horse near the Indian's and pushed into the brush.

There he found Nip, his dog, astride the dead body of the deer, while the Indian stood a little way off, bow and arrow in hand, violently remonstrating with the dog, speaking in the Ute tongue with a mixture of English words.

Major Campion ordered Nip to down charge and then held up his open right hand with the palm toward the Ute—the recognized sign of peace. The Indian relaxed his bow, laid it down and advanced to shake hands, all the while with a sharp eye on the dog.

By means of signs he made the white man understand that he had wounded the deer, and was in pursuit of it when the dog pulled it down. Then he drew his knife, skinned and cut up the deer in a workmanlike manner, tied the fore half of it up in the skin and placed it on one side. The other half he laid at Major Campion's feet, at the same time pointing to Nip and delivering himself of a speech in the Ute language.

The white man understood his meaning, but not a word of his address. The Indian and the dog had killed the deer together, and the dog's owner was entitled to half the game. The speech called for a reply, and the major was equal to the emergency. He arose and delivered in full the classical declamation, "My name is Norval," with appropriate gestures, just as he had many times given it at school.

Nothing could have been better. As he says, it was a great success. The Indian was moved. He and the white man shook hands with effusion, and each with his share of the venison rode away.—Youth's Companion.

Property in Chicago.

Sixty years ago the lot where the Chicago opera house now stands, at Clark and Washington streets, one of the most central in the city, was sold for the sum of sixty-one dollars lawful money—wildcat currency being regarded lawful in those days if you could get anybody to accept it. Yes, sir; that lot, which will soon be worth a million, was sold by the commissioners of Cook county to John Noble for less than an extra good suit of clothes would cost now. The Noble family still have the original deed in their possession.

It is well not to forget such evidences of our progress, prospects and opportunities. Many boys, and even young men, are now living in Chicago who will be living here sixty years hence, and who will see more remarkable and surprising changes and greater increases in property values than the opera house lot shows. This lot is now worth $7,000 or $8,000 a front foot, or probably $600,000 or $700,000. Chicago is destined to have 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 people—it will be the London, while New York will be the Liverpool of America. There are millions yet to come and millions of money yet to be made in Chicago real estate.—Interview in Chicago Mail.

Diamond Fields of India.

Diamond fields in India were known from the very earliest times. In the sacred books of India eight localities are mentioned as yielding diamonds, and of these three have been identified with the three great diamond fields known at the present day—Matanga (Kistna and Godavery), Paunda (Chota Nagpur) and Vena Gunga (Wairaghar). The diamondiferous area of India, so far as is known, is perhaps more extensive than that of the rest of the world, and nine-tenths of the famous jewels are Indian stones.—Mining and Engineering.

A Great Work of Art.

It was Apelles who visited the studio of Protogenes in Rome, and finding the artist absent drew a thin colored line in such a way that the Roman knew that only his Grecian brother could have done it. But, not to be outdone, Protogenes drew a thinner line upon that of Apelles, and when this was seen Apelles drew a third line upon that of Protogenes. This panel was then looked upon as the greatest work of art, so says the story, in the palace of the Cæsars.—Harper's Young People.

Where the Money Belonged.

At Colmar a lawyer bequeathed the sum of 100,000 francs to the madhouse in that locality. "I earned this money," said he in his will, "from those who spend their lifetime in lawsuits. This legacy is only a restitution."—San Francisco Argonaut.

HOSPITAL NURSES

What a Woman Who Desires to Become a Professional Should Do.

DIFFERENT METHODS OF TRAINING.

Application to the Superintendent the First Step—Advantages for Bright Women.

Many comprehensive and exhaustive articles have been written on the life and work of trained hospital nurses, but as yet little has been said concerning their preliminary instruction, either practical or theoretical, and still this is not the least interesting phase of the nurse's career. Not so many years ago convalescing patients were of some service in their stronger moments, and some of these, having acquired a thoroughness of care and a practical efficiency, were employed as regular nurses.

Oftentimes there was an extreme scarcity in the number of nurses, and it is related that a tour of the "employment" offices of the city has been made, and the more respectable of the applicants for positions selected as assistants to the nurses. In time, when experience and intuitive knowledge of the art of caring for the sick had perfected their practical training, they were graduated into the ranks of nurses, and some of the more adept became head nurses and superintendents of nurses.

But this was an octave or more of years ago. This was during a regime when the supply was not nearly equal to the demand and when samaritanism did not walk hand in hand with intelligence and culture. The training school for nurses, however, has at once and for all time put an end to the practical training only, and now the trained nurse is a mistress of theory, both surgical and medical. This is especially true of the City hospital. The training school at this institution is the largest in the country, and its popularity and recognized worth are attested by the 700 applicants for the forty vacant places of one year.

Until recently there were two methods of managing the nurses' training schools. There were corporative organizations, some of which were independent of, but the greater number attached to, some hospital having wards for the sick, and there were training schools combined under one management, generally the trustees or managing board of the hospital.

The Boston City Hospital Training school is controlled by the trustees of the hospital, like all other departments of the hospital service. The superintendent of the hospital has the general supervision of all matters relating to the school, its course of work and study, lectures and discipline.

The superintendent of nurses has the immediate charge of all the nursing in the hospital, of all nurses employed in the wards and also the instruction and management of the nurses in the training school. All female nurses in the hospital must be connected with the school. This should for all time silence those who speak of the inability or want of care of the hospital nurses. At the present day there is no one, not even the regular physician, more alive to the emergencies and dangers of a situation than a professional or trained nurse. As a well known physician has said, "Professional nursing implies intelligence."

It will no doubt interest the public to know who these nurses are, where they come from and what constitutes their method of training. In the first place the applicants are natives of every civilized country. The rich often apply in person, but the preliminary correspondence is usually carried on by letter. According to the prospectus of the school the most desirable age for candidates is from twenty-three to thirty-five years. They must be of sound health, and should send with their application a certificate from a physician certifying to the fact. They should also send a brief personal history, and give the names and addresses of three responsible persons, not of their own kin, who know of their good character and capabilities.

Then a letter is sent to the applicant, in which she is requested to write a personal letter stating age, height, weight, health, strength, educational advantages, family ties, and her reasons and motives for desiring the education of a nurse in order to ascertain if she is eligible to become a candidate. Careful and a more or less exhaustive scrutiny is made as to the antecedents, character, education and general fitness of each candidate, requiring in some cases many weeks before the candidate is accepted or rejected.

After this, upon the recommendation of the superintendent and the approval of the trustees, they will be received for two months on probation. The fitness of candidates for the training and work, and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them, will be determined by the authorities in charge of the school under the direction of the trustees.

At the end of the first month candidates, if considered satisfactory, are permitted to wear the cap and enter upon the regular course of training; but such candidates are not permitted to join the school formally until the end of the second month, when if accepted they sign an agreement to complete the prescribed course of two years and to conform to all rules.

At the end of the first six months the record and work of each pupil are carefully scrutinized as to her fitness to make a good nurse, and the right is reserved by the authorities of the hospital to terminate then or any time the connection of any pupil or nurse with the school for inefficiency, misconduct, generally unsatisfactory record or for any other reason which may be deemed sufficient.

During the first two months the pupils are called "probationers," for the remainder of the first year junior nurses, and during the second year senior nurses. Nurses who remain in the hospital after graduation become head nurses.

The nurses of all grades reside in the two nurses' homes connected with the hospital. These houses afford the most homelike environments, and have accommodations for eighty-eight nurses.—Chicago Tribune.

The Death of a French King.

Louis XVII, titular king of France, the unfortunate dauphin, died in the Temple of Paris of abuse and neglect. His body was identified and certified to by four members of the committee of public safety and by more than twenty officials of the temple. The remains were privately buried in the cemetery of St. Marguerite and every trace of the grave was carefully obliterated.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Sleep That Knows No Morn.

Cubeb—I see McSnooze has gone to his last, long sleep.

Scarely—What—dead?

Cubeb—No, no. He's become a policeman.—Kate Field's Washington.

Japanese T[illegible]s.

In Japan, in the Fourt[illegible] century, the nobles vied with each other in the splendor of their tea entertainments. On the floors were spread magnificent tiger and leopard skins and troops of beautiful dancing girls added to the brilliancy of the scene. The simple meal taken at the beginning of the ceremony became a sumptuous dinner for which some new delicacy was constantly sought. The chair room expanded into a magnificent apartment hung with gold and silver brocades, and around the walls were suspended magnificent swords and rich and exquisite ornaments. An English writer tells us that at these parties the host would often endeavor to obtain as great a variety of brands of tea as possible. Then each guest in turn tried to guess the different brands. Every correct guess entitled its maker to one of the treasures with which the room was filled, and an unwritten but never broken law required him to present it to one of the geisha or dancing girls.

Yoshimasa Shogun, during the latter half of the Fifteenth century, abdicated in order to give himself up to these entertainments, and was joined by Shuko and Shinno, two famous Buddhist abbots, who, it is to be feared, loved pleasure better than vigils and feasts. The Shogun and the men of religion drew up a set of rules, many of which are still in vogue. They prescribed that the size of the room should be nine feet square, and Shinno invented the curious little spoon of bent bamboo, slightly broadened at the bowl, which is still used, though it is quite fashionable for a devotee to design his own spoon. The greatest mark of esteem a man of superior rank could bestow upon an inferior whom he wished to honor was to present him with some piece of a tea service. Such great men as Nobunaga and Hideyodin, two of the most famous generals Japan ever produced, were tea enthusiasts.—San Francisco Call.

The Girl Saved the Goods.

A few miles from Lochnaw is the little village of Dally Bay. Here some smugglers had landed a cargo of their usual wares, and these were carried up the hill of South Cairn, waiting till a band of volunteers arrived with a string of pack horses to transport them inland for distribution.

The custom house officer in charge of the district received information of their doings, and hurrying to the spot with the only guardsman disengaged he promptly effected a seizure of the whole of the goods. The smugglers sulked off and the one guardsman was sent back to press men and horses in the king's name to convey the precious treasure to Stranraer.

The officer, pluming himself not a little on his alacrity, sauntered sentry fashion round and round his prize, which lay heaped before him in rich profusion, his sword and a brace of formidable pistols at his side.

Presently Maggie McConnell approached the great man, wishing him a good morning, to which he affably replied, and accepted Maggie's proffered hand. His arm was thrust upward and at the same time he was encircled by the siren's arms, and with a heavy fall was thrown helplessly on his back.

Maggie then sat coolly down upon her victim, and having placed her apron over his eyes she held him firmly down, as if held in a vise.

At last, but only when it suited her pleasure, Maggie released him from her grasp. But when he looked up not one of the articles lay in its place, as he had himself seen them just before on the ground.

By and by his companion reappeared, but only to find the head officer tete-a-tete with this Galloway matron, who, bidding them adieu, disappeared without further loss of time, wishing both a pleasant ride into Stranraer.—Boston Herald.

Queens in the Kitchen.

Under Louis XIV nothing was thought of, as you may imagine, except good living. The grand roi had personally no social talent whatever, but on the other hand ladies of the highest lineage did not hesitate to put a finger into the social pastry. It was a time when Mme. de Maintenon, to satisfy a caprice of her royal lover, invented "cotelettes en papillotes," and when the Princess de Conti imagined the "carre de mouton," which has remained her greatest title to glory. In her retreat of Les Rocheres Mme. de Sevigne's aristocratic fingers grilled waffles of excellent taste and of which she was almost as proud as of her letters, which, however, were evidently written to regale the court and the city.

Queens themselves have passed an apprenticeship in the kitchen. Moreover, did not Francois I, of gallant memory, get the fashion by furnishing the receipt for savory fritters which, naturally, everybody found perfect? The haughty Marie Antoinette interested herself in the details of the cuisine, and if she did not, like the Duchess of Burgundy, make her own butter, she at least supervised its preparation. It is known that when at the Tittle Trianon she made brioches which rivaled the famous ones of Nanterre.

In reality, however, these occupations were agreeable pastimes rather than royal duties. Such was the work of Louis XVI, when making locks, or of Louis XV, as he passed from the cultivation of strawberries or lettuce to needlework or embroidery.—Paris Intermediaire.

A Human Analysis.

Dr. Lancaster, the famous London physician and surgeon who analyzed the body of a man in the year 1875, gives the following result of his unique experiment: The body operated upon weighed 158 pounds exactly. From this mass of flesh, bones, muscles, etc., he obtained 23.1 pounds of carbon, 2.2 pounds lime, 22.3 ounces of phosphorus, and 1 ounce each of sodium (salt), iron, potassium, magnesium and silicon. Besides the above "solids" he obtained from the same subject 5,595 cubic feet of oxygen and 105,900 cubic feet of hydrogen, this latter weighing 15 pounds 4 ounces, and 52 cubic feet of nitrogen. All of these elements combined into the following: One hundred and twenty-one pounds of water, 16 pounds of gelatine, 1⅛ pounds fat, 8 pounds of fibrin and albumen, 7 pounds of phosphate of lime and 2⅜ pounds of other mineral substances.—St. Louis Republic.

A New York Hat.

Mrs. Wayback—What sort of hat is that? Seems to me it looks kinder mussed.

Mr. Wayback—That's th' latest New York style, Miranda. Bought it in th' city.

"What's that deep crease in the top for?"

"I don't know 'xactly, but I think likely that's intended fer a sort of watershed ter catch th' drippings from th' elevated railroads."—New York Weekly.

Efforts are being made to inaugurate laws for the protection of game in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, where for years past the slaughter of game by every conceivable device known to the hunter has been practiced.

KILLING AN ELK.

An Exhilarating Adventure With One at Two Ocean Pass.

CREEPING UPON A DOZEN HERD.

An Interesting Description of a Hunting Trip—Out for Big Game—Chasing a Wounded Bull.

From an interesting article on "An Elk Hunt at Two Ocean Pass," by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, in The Century, the following quotation is made:

Next morning dawned clear and cold, the sky a glorious blue. Woody and I started to hunt over the great tableland and led our stout horses up the mountain side by elk trails so bad that they had to climb like goats. All these elk trails have one striking peculiarity—they lead through thick timber, but every now and then send off short, well worn branches to some cliff edge or jutting crag commanding a view far and wide over the country beneath. Elk love to stand on these lookout points and scan the valleys and mountains round about.

Blue grouse rose from beside our path, Clarke's crows flew past us, with a hollow, flapping sound, or lighted in the pine tops, calling and flirting their tails; the gray clad whisky jacks, with multitudinous cries, hopped and fluttered near us. Snowshoe rabbits scuttled away, the great furry feet which give them their name already turning white. At last we came out on the great plateau, seamed with deep, narrow ravines. Reaches of pasture alternated with groves and open forests of varying size. Almost immediately we heard the bugle of a bull elk and saw a big band of cows and calves on the other side of a valley. There were three bulls with them, one very large, and we tried to creep up on them, but the wind was baffling and spoiled our stalk, so we returned to our horses, mounted them and rode a mile farther, toward a large open wood on a hillside.

When within 200 yards we heard directly ahead the bugle of a bull and pulled up short. In a moment I saw him walking through an open glade; he had not seen us. The slight breeze brought us his scent. Elk have a strong characteristic smell; it is usually sweet like that of a herd of Alderney cows, but in old bulls while rutting it is rank, pungent and lasting. We stood motionless till the bull was out of sight, then stole to the wood, tied our horses and trotted after him. He was traveling fast, occasionally calling, whereupon others in the neighborhood would answer. Evidently he had been driven out of some herd by the master bull.

He went faster than we did, and while we were vainly trying to overtake him we heard another very loud and sonorous challenge to our left. It came from a ridge crest at the edge of the woods, among some scattered clumps of the northern nut pine, or pinon, a queer conifer growing very high on the mountains, its multiforked trunk and wide spreading branches giving it the rounded top and at a distance the general look of an oak rather than a pine. We at once walked toward the ridge—up wind. In a minute or two, to our chagrin, we stumbled on an outlying spike bull, evidently kept on the outskirts of the herd by the master bull. I thought it would alarm all the rest, but as we stood motionless it could not see clearly what we were. It stood, ran, stood again, gazed at us and trotted slowly off.

We hurried forward as fast as we dared, and with too little care, for we suddenly came in view of two cows. As they raised their heads to look, Woody squatted down where he was, to keep their attention fixed, while I cautiously tried to slip off to one side unobserved. Favored by the neutral tint of my buckskin hunting shirt, with which my shoes, leggings and soft hat matched, I succeeded. As soon as I was out of sight I ran hard and came up to a hillock crested with pinons, behind which I judged I should find the herd. As I approached the crest, their strong, sweet smell smote my nostrils. In another moment I saw the tips of a pair of mighty antlers, and I peered over the crest with my rifle at the ready. Thirty yards off, behind a clump of pinons, stood a huge bull, his head thrown back as he rubbed his shoulders with his horns. There were several cows around him, and one saw me immediately and took alarm.

I fired into the bull's shoulder, inflicting a mortal wound; but he went off, and I raced after him at top speed, firing into his flank; then he stopped, very sick, and I broke his neck with a fourth bullet. An elk often hesitates in the first moments of surprise and fright, and does not get really under way for 200 or 300 yards; but when once fairly started he may go several miles, even though mortally wounded; therefore the hunter, after his first shot, should run forward as fast as he can, and shoot again and again until the quarry drops. In this way many animals that would otherwise be lost are obtained, especially by the man who has a repeating rifle. Nevertheless the hunter should beware of being led astray by the ease with which he can fire half a dozen shots from his repeater, and he should aim as carefully with each shot as if it were his last. No possible rapidity of fire can atone for habitual carelessness of aim with the first shot.

Disappointed.

In one of our large cities a short time ago an editor was met by a friend, who, taking him by the hand, exclaimed:

"I am delighted to see you. How long are you going to stay?"

"Why, I think," said the editor, "I'll stay while my money lasts."

"How disappointed I am!" said the friend. "I hoped you were going to stay a week or two."—Tit-Bits.

He Was Wondering.

"Have you seen the petrified man we have on exhibition?"

"Yes. I was wondering"——

"What?"

"I was wondering if he died h[illegible]

Chris Buckley has become ... lican, and he is now one of the mo... potent factors in the management of that party in San Francisco. He has made an alliance with Dan Burns, who attended the Sacramento Convention.

The civil wars in San Salvador and the other South American States must soon cease for want of material for slaughter. At the rate they are killing each other down there it cannot go long before the whole country will be depopulated.

Brother De Young of the "live paper" shows every disposition to make the path of Perkins to the United States Senate a thorny one. It is something strange that so much bitterness should grow out of sugar. The well meant efforts of the accomplished journalist are probably thrown away, as a Democrat will in all liklihood knock down the persimmon.

The San Jose woolen mills, which have been closed down for the past six months, resumed operations last week with half a force. When the tariff bill which places wool on the free list, becomes a law, every woolen mill in the country will go to work. Shoddy will be discarded and the short wool of the Pacific coast will be used with the long wool of Australia, and our sheep owners will be prosperous again.

The United States Government refuses to surrender the Salvador refugees on board the warship Benington. When the men took refuge there was no government in Salvador, and the United States now refuses to respond to a demand by the revolutionists. This is the right course to pursue. It is precisely what we expected and will teach these quarreling Central American States a lesson they need—namely, that established Governments will not recognize any and every faction that manages to get temporary control of State administration in Central America.

In the convention at Sacramento the populists indicated of their nominations, at least, ... to have been governed ... by the fitness of their candidates for the very important office of Attorney General they selected a man who gives his whole time and ... to the study and practice of law. Whether as a practicing attorney or as an officer, he is fully convinced that the only sure way to success is by diligent study of law; and to this no lawyer can give more diligent attention than does Louis Luckel of Los Angeles, the Populist nominee for Attorney General.

Elward Atkinson and other opponents of bimetallism have endeavored to break the force of the argument that the fall in prices is due to the demonetization of silver by asserting that the wages of workmen have not fallen. The contention at no time was absolutely sound, but now it is rapidly being negatived by an abundance of evidence which goes to show that wages in this country and all over the world will soon be in harmony with the low range of prices caused by the appreciation of gold which has followed the abandonment of silver as a money metal by the civilized nations of the world.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst of New York in a recent public address is reported to have said that "there is not a great deal of statesmanship in the pulpit today and none whatever outside of it." If we are to look to the pulpit for remedies for the wrongs from which people are now suffering, the sooner we elect none but clergymen to the legislature the better. But we had church-and-state government once upon a time and were very glad to escape from it, so there is not much danger of its being tried again in the near future. The statesmanship of the age in which we live does not contemplate religious distinctions of any sort. The chief aim in government is to elect men to office who will stand the test of Mr. Jefferson: "Is he honest? Is he capable?"

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A

Abbott, Frank—Lone Pine School District. S hf of sec 16, Twp 21 S R 39 E M D M, 320 acres; Schl tax 12 65

Ashmore, J V—Big Pine School District. Big Pine and Deep Spring toll road, 10 miles; Toll $ 000; personal property, school tax 18 57

B

Benson, John A—Irving School District. S hf of N E qr, N qr of S E qr sec 8. N W qr of S W qr sec 9 Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M, 160 acres 7 13

Barrett, J W—Lone Pine School District. E hf of sec 16 Twp 22 S R 42 E, 320 acres, schl tax 12 65

Bamber, John—Lone Pine School District. All of section 16, Township 18 S, R 38 E, 640 acres; schl tax 24 80

Bridger, W H—Lone Pine School District. All section 16, Township 19 S, R 39 E, 640 acres; schl tax 24 80

Bertrand, Henry F—Warm Spring School District. E hf of N W qr sec 15, Twp 7 S R 35 E, 80 acres. This is subject to mortgage given by W G Bennett to Jacob Koch dated Nov 15, 1890 Book E, 408. Personal property 2 34

Beaudry, V, Estate of—Lone Pine School District. House and lot in Cerro Gordo formerly known as Beaudry's. School tax 3 80

Bell, James—Milton School District. Mtg interest in property of Mrs Eliza Hannigan described as follows. W hf of S W qr sec 18, W hf of S W qr sec 24, Twp 12 S R 34 E, 160 acres 12 78

C

Collins, A O—Warm Spring School District. E hf of sec 19, W hf sec 20 Twp 8 S R 34 E M D M, 640 acres. S W qr sec 6, Twp 8 S R 34 E M D M. W hf of N W qr. N W qr of N W qr sec 7 Twp 8 S R 34 E, 240 acres. S E qr, S W qr of S W qr, S E qr of N W qr, sec 1 Twp 8 S R 33 E, M D M, 240 acres. The above is subject to mtg given to C M Persons, dated Sept 2, 1892, Book F, page 181. Second inst 6 95

Carranco, Robert—Lone Pine School District. In town of Lone Pine, lots 1, 4, 5 and 8 in blk 6; second inst 3 30

Chaney, T F A—Warm Spring School District. N hf of S W qr sec 35, Tp 7 S R 33 E, M D M; N E qr of S E qr sec 34, N hf of N E qr N W qr of S E qr sec 3 Tp 8 S R 33 E, M D M, 240 acres 11 15

Clark, Mrs Jane—Lone Pine School District. W hf of S E qr, E hf of S W qr sec 35; E hf of S E qr sec 35, Tp 6 S R 33 E, E hf of N E qr, sec east to N D R ... sec 2 Twp 7 S R 33 E, 160 acres 10 23

Cooper, Frank—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 16 Twp 23 S R 35 E M D M, 640 acres; schl tax 24 80

Chenowith, Chas—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, Lot 7, Block B. School tax 1 44

Chickering, R G—Lone Pine School District. In town of Putnamville, House and lot known as Chickering's residence; schl tax 3 65

Clark, Alvira O—Independence School District. E hf of S E qr, sec 36 Twp 13 S R 35 E 80 acres. Schl tax 7 52

Curtis, John—Lone Pine School District. House and lot in Panamint, School tax 2 79

Collins, Tom—Union School District. Mtg interest interest in property of Mrs Eliza Hannigan described as S W qr sec 32, Twp 14 S R 36 E. Schl tax 19 92

Clark, Alexander—Independence School District. N E qr sec 21 Twp 13 S R 35 E M D M, 160 acres. School tax. Personal property 17 23

Ching, Charley—Big Pine School District. House known as Ching Charleys washhouse. Special schl tax 79

Collins, Jed—Warm Spring School District. S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, N W qr of S W qr, sec 7 Twp 8 S R 34 E M D M 160 acres. Second inst 3 36

Collins, Minnie E—Warm Spring School District. S hf of S E qr sec 12, N E qr, N E qr of N W qr, N W qr of S E qr sec 13 Twp 8 S R 33 E M D M, 320 acres. Second inst 6 55

Collins, John I—Warm Spring School District. N E qr, N W qr of S E qr sec 12 Twp 8 S R 33 E M D M. W hf of S W qr sec 7 Twp 8 S R 34 E M D M, 320 acres. Second inst 6 55

Collins, Sarah—Warm Spring School District. E hf of S E qr sec 13 Twp 8 S R 33 E M D M N hf of N E 1 and lot No 2 in N W qr and lot No 2 in S W qr sec 18 Twp 8 S R 33 E M D M, N hf of lot 2 in N W qr sec 19 Twp 8 S R 31 E M D M; second inst 6 55

D

Dacas, Salomon—Lone Pine School District lots 1, 2 3 and 4 in sec 18 Twp 18 S R 37 E M D M, 332 acres, schl tax 8 99

Diaz, Joe (Indian)—Round Valley School District, N hf of N E qr sec 8, Twp 7 S, R 33 E 80 acres 5 05

Davis, A J—Independence School District. In Independence, lots 9 and 11 Block 23. Above is subject to Mtg given by P G Grant assessed to H Fehrman Dated May 6 1889, Book k page 125. Fctnl sec 21 Twp 13 S R 35 E, 80 acres, personal prpty; schl tax; poll and hospital 21 96

Dunn, W C—Union School District. Mtg interest in property of Mrs E Hannigan described E hf of N E qr sec 31, W hf of N W qr sec 32, schl tax 16 32

Dugan, Wm—Irving School District. N E qr and S E qr, E hf of N W qr, S W qr of N W qr sec 16 Twp 7 S R 32 E M D M 440 acres 18 29

Dart, Miss E B—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, Lot 2 Block M, School tax 1 44

Delamartyr, Mrs G H—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, Lot 2 Block 3; schl tax 1 44

De Lamatyr, John—Fish Spring School District. All of sec 36 Twp 11 S R 34 E, 640 acres. Second inst 12 60

Dearborn Bros—Lone Pine School District. In town of Keeler lot 6 in block 4, second inst 4 33

Davis, John—Independence School District. W hf of S W qr, S E qr of S W qr S W qr of S E qr sec 36 Twp 13 S R 35 E M D M 160 acres second inst 7 93

[illegible] School District. [illegible] R 35 E M D M, 640 ..... 2 00

[illegible] School District. House [illegible] known as Elias' 1 63

F

Fraction[illegible]—Lone Pine School District, Fractional N qr and E hf of N W qr section 4, Township 19 S, R 37 E 117 acres. Schl tax 13 93

G

Graden, Clara V—Irving School District. N E qr of S E qr, E hf of N E qr sec 17 S qr of S E qr sec 8 Twp 7 S, R 32 E, M D M 160 acres 7 18

Gibson, W F—Lone Pine School District. All of section 36, Twp 19 S R 39 E, 640 acres Schl tax 24 79

Graham, Ross—Round Valley School District S hf and N W qr, N E qr of N E qr, S hf of N E qr, section 16 Twp 8 S, R 31 E; N W qr of N W qr, sec 36, Twp 7 S, R 31 E, 240 acres 19 34

Geiger, D M—Warm Springs School District. E hf of section 36, Twp 7 S, R 31 E 320 acres 13 45

Gilsky, Frank—Station School District. A Mortgage interest in property of Jas Pergine, described as S hf of S W qr, N W qr of S W qr sec 27, 120 acres, N hf of S E qr, W hf of N E qr, S E qr of N W qr sec 28 Twp 6 S R 33 E M D M, 200 acres 11 13

Greenly, W A—Station School District, mill site and five stamp quartz mill at Cottonwood Creek, Deep Spring Mining District known as Greenly's mill, 5 acres 4 05

Gilbert, A D & Robinson, J W—Milton School District. Improvements on N W qr sec 15, Twp 12 S, R 34 E 2 53

Garrettson, C W—Bishop School District S W qr sec 31 Twp 6 S R 33 E 160 acres; second inst 18 29

H

Hannah, Mary E—Lone Pine School District All of sec 36, Twp 24 S, R 38 E, 640 acres schl tax 27 80

Hamilton, Wm—Lone Pine School District. Station building, corral and water pipe situated about 8 miles N W of Darwin; schl tax 6 20

Hopkins, John—Station School District. W hf of N W qr, N E qr of S W qr sec 27, Twp 6 S R 33 E, 120 acres 8 22

Hannigan, Mrs E—Union School District. E hf of N E qr sec 31, W hf of N W qr sec 32 Tp 14 S R 36 E 160 acres; above is subject to mtg given to N Rhine dated Jan 4, 1892, Book F page 607, also to second mtg given to W C Dunn dated August 22, 1892, S W qr sec 32 Twp 14 S R 36 160 acres; the above is subject to mtg given to Thos Crellin Dated August 22, 1892, school tax, personal property 19 16

Hole, Chas—Independence School District Lot in N W qr of S W qr sec 17 Twp 13 S R 35 E, 1½ acres, N E qr of S E qr sec 17 Twp 13 S R 35 E, 40 acres, Road, Poll, Hospital and schl tax 45 63

Harold, Frank—Bishop School District. A mortgage interest in property of W. O. Mooney described as lots in Academy addition to town of Bishop, lots 3 and 8 block 2 N E qr of N W qr sec 22, E hf of S E qr, N W qr of S E qr sec 29, Twp 6 S, R 32 E, M D M Schl tax 33 18

Hogg, A M—Lone Pine School District, S E qr sec 16, Twp 24 S, R 38 E, 160 acres, schl tax 6 52

Hall, David F—Bishop School District. Lot No 3 in Block M, schl tax 1 45

Hockaby, George—Bishop School District S hf of S E qr, N E qr of S E qr, S E qr of N E qr sec 25, Twp 6 S R 33 E 160 acres, Road, Poll, Hospital and Schl tax 10 33

Holliday, W F—Lone Pine School District All of sec 11 Twp 15 S R 36 E, 640 acres; second inst 22 90

Hood, James—Fish Spring School District E hf of N W qr, E hf of sec 3 S W hf of N W qr S E qr of N W qr and S W qr of sec 2 N hf of N W qr sec 11, Twp 10 S R 34 E 605 acres; second inst; Road, Poll and Hospital 31 44

J

Jones, Bill (Indian)—Fish Springs School District, N W qr of N W qr section 21 Twp 10 S R 34 E, 40 acres. Schl tax 1 61

Johnson, Jim (Indian)—Big Pine School District, S E qr of N E qr section 13, Twp 9 S, R 33 E, 40 acres 1 61

Jackson, Henry—Lone Pine School District. House and lot on Main St in town of Darwin, Block 19; School tax 2 28

Jacobson, Silas N—Lone Pine School District S W qr section 16, Twp 24 S, R 38 E, 160 acres Schl tax 6 53

K

Kaizer, Char—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, ½ interest in Lot 3 Block E; Schl tax 98

Kramer, H—Union School District. Undivided ½ interest in S W qr of N E qr, N E qr of S W qr, S E qr of N W qr, N W qr of S E qr sec 7 Twp 14 S R 36 E M D M, 80 acres; undivided ½ interest in Brown Monster mine; Second inst 5 37

L

Leclens, Josephine—Lone Pine School District. W hf of section 36, Twp 21 S, R 39 E, 320 acres. Schl tax 12 67

Lawson, Yates C—Lone Pine School District. N hf of sec 36, Twp 27 S, R 39 E, 320 acres Schl tax 12 67

Los Angeles Mill and Mining Company—Lone Pine School District, Granite of Topaz, Resting Springs Mining District, Gunsight mine, Resting Springs Mining Dist., North extension Gunsight Mine, quartz mill and machinery; schl tax 39 97

M

Molino, Jesus—Lone Pine School District. In Cerro Gordo Saloon building formerly Zugallio saloon; in Cerro Gordo A. C. Harvey house. School tax 3 84

Meade, Geo—Bishop School District. Personal property; schl tax 15 35

Molino, R—Lone Pine School District. House and lot in Cerro Gordo known as Molino's dwelling; Schl tax 2 40

Mulholland, Chas—Independence School District, N E qr of section 32, Twp 13, S, R 36 E. 160 acres. Improvements on unpatented land at Georges Creek. school tax, personal propty 18 39

Maire, J P—Independence School District. Personal property, special school tax 1 17

Murphy, J W—Independence School District Special School tax 2 62

Montano, Mrs M—Lone Pine School District In town of Lone Pine lot 1 in Block 25; schl tax 1 53

Merryman, R—Warm Springs School District, E hf of N E qr, E hf of S E qr, section 24, Twp 8 S, R 33 E, 160 acres 7 99

McSweeney, John—Independence School District. Personal property 10 02

Misner, A S—Bishop School District. In Bishop, lot 7 Block F, house N side Line St next W of J H Shannon residence. Second inst 6 59

Medina, Juan—Lone Pine School District In town of Lone Pine, Lots 5 and 8 in Block 16; second inst 3 12

Muller, J H—Warm Spring School District. W hf of E hf section 24, Twp 8 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres; E hf of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr, S E qr of N W qr section 13 Tp 8 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres. W hf of N W qr sec 13 Tp 8 S, R 33 E M D M; S E qr of N E qr section 14, Twp 8 S, R 33 E, M D M, 120 acres. Second inst 16 59

N

Naylon, Mrs. J P—Lone Pine School District. In Keeler, Lot 9 block C. Schl tax 1 52

Nickerson, R B—Lone Pine School District. Lot and House in Cerro Gordo. School tax 2 02

O

O'Hare, Cornelius—Bishop School District All of section 34, Twp 8 S, R 33 E, 640 acres 30 44

O'Kane, Jas—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 26 Twp 21 S R 37 E, 640 acres; schl tax 24 82

[Official.]

P

Powers, Jas H—Lone Pine School District. W hf of S E qr, S W qr of N W qr, N E qr of S W qr section 36 Twp 2 7S R 37 E, 160 acres. Schl tax 8 60

Phillippy, W J—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, lot 25x100 feet corner Main and Line St, and building known as Phillippy's Saloon. The above is subject to mtg given to Frank Shaw dated May 21, 92. Book F page 101. Second inst 7 63

Pizarro, Jesus—Lone Pine School District. In town of Lone Pine, Lot 8 Block 18. Second inst 2 04

Parker, J E—Lone Pine School District. W hf of W hf sec 32 Tp 16 S R 36 E, 162 acres Second inst 3 56

Parker, Jas E—Independence School District. In town of Independence, Principal lots Nos 9 and 11 block 20, second inst 2 42

R

Roberts, Louisa C—Lone Pine School District N hf of N E qr, E hf of N W qr sec 15 Twp 15 S R 36 E M D M, 160 acres School tax 12 70

Rippan, R A—Lone Pine School District W qr sec 16, Twp 20 S, R 37 E, 160 acres Schl tax 8 61

Rector, Alonz—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 16, Twp 24 S R 39 E 640 acres. Schl tax 24 80

Romero, Virginia—Lone Pine School District In town of Lone Pine S ½ of lot 7 Block 7 Schl tax 4 16

Reynolds, Silas—Union School District. S hf of lot No 2 and lot No 1 in S W qr sec 6 N hf of Lot No 1 in N W qr. N W qr of N W qr sec 7 Twp 14 S R 36 E M D M 161 acres; School tax and personal property, Road Poll and Hospital 28 76

Rose, Alice—Independence School District. S, school tax 3 28

S

Sais A E—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, lots 1 and 2, block C. The above is subject to Mortgage given by A. E. Sais to J H Dippitt. Dated January 26, 1892 Book F, page 656. In Bishop, lot 5 in block W. Personal prpty; school tax, Road, Poll and Hospital 23 61

Saline Valley Borax Co—Union School District. Borax in Saline Valley. School tax 19 76

Smith, Marion E—Independence School District. All of of sec 16 Twp 13 S R 34 E 640 acres. Schl tax 37 86

Smith, Jas H—Independence School District Lots 1 and 2 in N W qr and 1 and 2 in S W qr sec 31, Twp 13 S, R 36 E, M D M, 324 acres Schl tax 32 27

Sing Cinnaman—Lone Pine School District. In Keeler, Lot 8 in block 11. Persnl prpty Schl tax 5 24

Silva, Frank—Lone Pine School District. Lot and house in town of Darwin W side of Lot Cyr 85, block 19 schl tax 3 33

Seitz, Albert—Lone Pine School District. House and lot in Cerro Gordo formerly known as John Hertel's dwelling. School tax 29

Skinner, Max—Union School District. Personal prpty 73

Silvergeld, Jim (Indian)—Round Valley School District. S hf of S E qr sec 6 N hf of N E qr sec 7 Twp 8 S R 31 E M D M 160 acres 5 69

Sainz, Amancio—Lone Pine School District. House and lot in Cerro Gordo next N side of John Hertel's dwelling. Schl tax 1 78

Schatz, August—Warm Spring School District. Personal property; Road, Poll and hospital 22 27

Sewell, T P—Union School District. N E qr of N E qr sec 11 Twp 15 S R 35 E M D M, 40 acres. The above is subject to mtg given to J T W Forbes and P E Densmore dated Mar 1, 1892. Book F page 11. E hf of S E qr, S E qr of N E sec 11, N E qr of N E qr sec 14 Twp 14 S R 35 E, 160 acres, above is subject to mtg given to E E Densmore dated Oct 31, 1892, Book F page 231, persnl prpty Schl tax 10 00

Sprague, Stanley—Station School District, In town of Lone, 50 by 100 feet lot 16 block K 4 05

Steward, Charles—Big Pine School District Improvements on S hf of N E qr N hf of S E qr, sec 28 Twp 9 S, R 34 E M D M School tax 12 70

Steward, Jas J—Big Pine School District. S W qr of S E qr sec 21, S E qr of S W qr sec 22, N E qr of N E qr sec 28, N W qr of N W qr sec 27 Twp 9 S R 34 E M D M, 160 acres; schl tax; persnl property 43 91

Smith, Watts and A—Mtg interest in property of W W Yardell described as follows: N hf of S W qr, N E qr of S E qr sec 28 Twp 7 S R 35 E M D M, 120 acres, second inst 4 76

Stevens Ditch Co—Mill in School District. On W side Owens River, running thence in a southerly direction two miles to Union School Dist. Second inst 21 77

Summers, John F—Bishop School District. E hf of sec 17 Twp 6 S R 33 E 320 acres. Second inst 8 3

Shaw, John D—Big Pine School District S hf of S W qr sec 27, N hf of N W qr sec 34 Twp 9 S R 34 E M D M, 160 acres. Second inst 6 98

T

Tepper, Victor—Lone Pine School District, Lot 50x75 feet on Main street in town of Cerro Gordo formerly known as Dr Gould property, schl tax 2 42

Tuaw, Barbara—Union School District. All of section 16, Twp 14 S, R 35 E, 640 acres School tax 23 99

Twaddle, Thomas—Lone Pine School District, Quartz mill and building situated at Cook Springs in Death Valley, formerly known as the Ibex Company's property. Five acres; schl tax 26 94

Tuman, S P—Fish Spring School District. Improvements on land next west of Wooldaway. Personal property, schl tax; Poll and Hospital 14 39

Truscott, Sabina—Station School District. Mtg interest in property of Jos T McNally N W qr sec 35 Twp 6 S R 35 E M D M 6 59

Turner, F M—Big Pine School District. Possessory claim on Turner Creek W of Rakers ranch known as the Turner ranch near Big Pine. Schl tax 3 88

Thorpe, Geo—Independence School District. Personal property. Schl tax 1 11

U

Unknown Owner—Lone Pine School District, Land known as Rhodes' Ranch, at Resting Spring. Schl tax 6 08

Unknown Owner—Warm Springs School District, W hf of N W qr section 27, Twp 7 S R 33 E, 80 acres 4 07

V

Valencia, Ysabel—Station School District. In Laws, Lot 50 by 100 feet, Lot 12 block 1 residence 4 86

Van Dorenter, E W—Bishop School District. In Bishop ½ interest in Lot 7 Block S, schl tax 99

W

Wilson, Chas A—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 35 Twp 23 S R 40 E 640 acres, schl tax 24 85

Weedin, I J—Independence School District. Personal property; special schl tax 3 58

Wardell, A—Bishop School District. In Bishop ½ interest in Lots 6 and 7 Block R; schl tax 99

Y

Yandell, W W—Warm Spring School District N E qr homestead, E hf of N W qr. Timber culture, sec 28 Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M, 240 acres. W hf of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr sec 28 Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M 120 acres; above is subject to mtg given to Witte and A Smith Personal property, stock, Poll and Hospital 30 68

Public Notice

Is hereby given that unless the foregoing taxes and costs are paid I will on

[Official.]

Monday, July 2, 1894,

Between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., to wit, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., commence to sell the foregoing real and personal property at public auction in front of the Courthouse in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, and that I will continue such sale from day to day, according to adjournments, until the whole real property described in the foregoing, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be sold, and that I will sell the smallest quantity of each assessment of said property that will be taken by any person for the amount of said taxes and costs, in gold or silver coin of the United States.

Dated this 7th day of June, A. D. 1894.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax Collector of Inyo county, California.

Proposals for Painting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT PURSUANT to an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California made and entered on the Sixth day of April 1894, sealed proposals will be received for painting the Court House of said County.

Said work to consist of two coats of paint, outside and inside throughout; paint to be composed of best white lead and oil. Also, for one coat of fire proof paint on the roof.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Painting the Court House," which must be filed with the Clerk of said Board not later than 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday the Fifth day of July, 1894, and will be opened in the afternoon of said day, the Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

j8-3w

Proposed New Road

—IN—

District No. 3.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made and entered on the Fifth day of April, 1894, any and all non-consenting land owners and all others interested are hereby notified to appear before said Board on Tuesday, the Second day of July, 1894, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why a new County Road herein after described should not be laid out and established as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point bearing N 27 deg. 24 min W, 43.24 chains distant the ... corner of T. 13 S. R. 35 E., M. D. M. Thence Var. 17 deg. 32 min E.

Cor. Bear.	Dist.	
1 East.	20.00	To the S E cor of L. Lacey and N E cor of Vogt estate, L. Lacey lying to the north side Vogt estate lying on the south side.
	63.00	To the N E cor of S. A. Densmore, S E cor of D. Gill. S. A. Densmore on the south side, D. Gill on north side.
	109.00	White estate on both sides
	120.00	White estate on north side Government land on south side.
	300.00	Through Government land
	307.70	To west side Stevens Ditch which is 60 links wide.
	319.30	To west side of a slough which is 42 links wide.
	314.00	To the west bank of Owens River. Whence bears N 20 min 14 sec W 40.43 chains Sec cor com to secs 2 and 3 T. 13 S. R. 35 E., M. D. M.

This road is laid out 40 feet in width.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION.
Clerk.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, will meet as a Board of Equalization on

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1894,

At the office of the said Board, in the town of Independence, to examine the assessment book and equalize the assessment of property in said County for the year 1894, and will continue in session for that purpose until the business of equalization is disposed of.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of W. A. GREENLY, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of W. A. GREENLY, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

H. H. HOWELL,
Administrator of the estate of W. A. Greenly, deceased.

Dated June 1st, 1894.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.
mar3 5t

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 26th day of May 1894 an assessment (No. 6) of Twenty-five (25) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Saturday, the 23rd day of June, 1894, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on Saturday, July 21, 1894, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

VIRGINIA CON. MIN. COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works Kearsarge District, Inyo Co., Cal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 14th day of May, 1894, an assessment (No. 11) of ¼ cent (one quarter of one cent) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 26 O'Farrell St., Room 3, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 20th day of June, 1894 will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction and unless payment is made before will be sold on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1894, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. F. BENARD, Secretary.

Office—26 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, California.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Special attention to U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
INDEPENDENCE
Will practice in all the Courts of Inyo and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Mining Law.

W[illegible]
ATT[illegible]

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Phys[illegible]
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All kinds of dental wo[illegible] latest improved methods.
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Watchmaker & Jeweler
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Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
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THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
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30-tf Independence,

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
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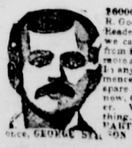
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention



$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, QUICKLY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 38 100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 39, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hanhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. (12), and the South-west quarter of the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and seven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence ... twenty-three (23) rods; thence North ... along a small branch or swale to a ... forty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South East quarter, and the North west quarter of the North east quarter of the North ... of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. ... (21) West; running thence North ... eleven twentieth (14 11-20) rods ... eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning thirty acres: Together with all of the Capital stock of the ... Company.

... must be in writing, and will be ... at the residence of the undersigned ... Cal., and may be left at said office of the District Attorney, ... Cal., or delivered to said Executor, or may be filed in the office of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court, and at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. In a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22 1894

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge

THURSDAY, June 21, 1894.

Trepier vs Jalberque—Filed complaint. Issued Summons.

BORN.

FRANK—At Oakville, Cal., June 15, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Frank, a son.

SMITH—Near Bishop, June 4, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, a daughter.

BARRY—Near Bishop, June 13, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Barry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

FREE—WILLETT—At Citrus, Cal., June 20, 1894, by Rev. S. W. Albone, Mr. George A. Free of Bishop and Miss Clara Willett of Citrus.

THOMAS—BARNEBY—At Big Pine, June 15, 1894, by A. C. McDonald, J. P., Mr. Robert W. Thomas and Mrs. Sarah C. Barneby, both of Big Pine.

CLARKE—COUGHLIN—At Gold Hill, Nev., June 11, 1894, Mr. Ed. M. Clarke of Bishop and Miss Mamie Coughlin of Gold Hill.

DIED.

GEIGER—Near Bishop, June 12, 1894, Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Geiger, aged about 17 mos.

BULPITT—Near Bishop, June 14, 1894, William Bulpitt, a native of Prince Edwards Island, aged 61 years and 18 days.

SHELLY—Near Bishop, June 14, 1894, Corris, wife of Joseph Shelly, aged 33 years, 8 mos. and 20 days.

SMITH—Near Big Pine, June 14, 1894, Bertie, son of Mr. and Mrs. June Smith, aged 8 years.

Mrs. W. Walker was up from Olancha early in the week.

The local Justice Court has been running to its full capacity for the past week.

Bert. Rhine has leased the Lacey ranch at Camp Independence for a term of three years.

P. H. Mack Esq. arrived home last Monday from a visit to San Francisco and the big Fair.

R. Slack came in from Modock early in the week and is spending a few days in town.

Mono county will have the right to name a Democratic candidate for the Assembly this year.

A social dance will be given at the Pavilion this evening. Everybody come out and have a good time.

Owens Valley was treated to a thunder shower yesterday. Considerable rain fell in the surrounding mountains.

Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz and Master Eddie Eibeshutz will arrive home this evening from a visit to San Francisco.

Mrs. Nettie P. Bulpitt of Round Valley was a visitor at Independence on Wednesday, returning home yesterday.

L. Wood is expected to arrive home from San Francisco on to-day's train. H. Fehrman will also arrive at the same time.

A. V. Davidson, J. W. Murphy and Arthur Smith have been at the borax works in Salt Wells Valley for the past week.

J. J. Moore went to Bishop on Tuesday and will return to-day. During his absence Bert. Rhine has been acting postmaster.

Charles Foster and Fred Skinner, representing the Union Mutual Building and Loan Association, are canvassing this section.

W. H. Wells of Round Valley was in town Wednesday evening attending the meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee.

San Joaquin Valley papers report a most unusual and heavy rainstorm in that section, which has proved highly destructive to crops.

W. Holbert is busy haying on the Sanger ranch at Alvord. Three mowers are running steadily, and a heavy crop will be harvested.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mills came up from Rogers Station last week and are busily engaged improving their homestead at Georges Creek.

A special effort is being made to have the ball at Independence on the evening of the Fourth surpass anything of the kind ever given here before.

There will be a general pic-nic in the Courthouse grove on the Fourth. Everybody invited to come and partake of the good things to be provided.

J. C. Roeper will receive a fine lot of Kern River trout at the Independence Market by to-morrow's stage. First come, first served, so be on hand early.

Felix Meysan of Lone Pine has given a working bond on his mines near Round Valley to Mr. Thompson, who is now at work there. We sincerely hope that they will develop into a valuable property.

John Fiehman came up from Keeler yesterday and will return to-day. Mr. Fiehman has been appointed Postmaster at Keeler and while here he prepared his bond to be forwarded to Washington to-morrow.

Dr. J. S. McQueen arrived from Bishop on Wednesday and has opened dental parlors at the Norman House. He expects to remain here about ten days, and parties desiring his services should call at once.

STRAY ITEMS,

Personal, Political and Otherwise from Southern Inyo.

Victor Trepier, owner of a gold quartz pocket ledge near Hunter's canyon, is in Lone Pine for the purpose of getting a supply of water and provisions. "Vic" says he found a pocket last week containing three ounces of gold, and for a month's work he shows fourteen ounces of gold.

Mr. L. F. J. Wrinkle was among the passengers on the last train en route to San Francisco.

W. J. Baldwin and wife have moved their furniture from Keeler to Darwin, Mr. Baldwin having secured employment there as a miner.

Mrs. J. G. McLean of Darwin, or rather from the Lucky Jim mine, has been visiting friends at Keeler during the past week and is now at Lone Pine visiting relatives.

L. Wimberly has returned after a week's visit to the canal camp at Georges Creek, where his son-in-law has a contract on the big ditch.

Mrs. W. M. Richards and son of Keeler departed on Tuesday's train for the midwinter Fair and to visit relatives in Nevada City and Red Bluff.

The mining outlook in the Darwin section and in fact through all of southern Inyo is apparently looking better than it has for some time past. Several transfers are reported and more to follow.

Two carloads of machinery were observed at the works of the Soda Co. at Keeler yesterday and it is said that some changes may be made there during the coming summer in the way of refining soda.

A carload of No. 1 white and yellow fancy marble went north this week from the marble quarry, its destination being San Francisco and Stockton where it will be used to fill some building contracts. The new management have discovered and opened up a fine lot of fancy marble which is meeting with a ready sale.

R. P. Slacke, Phil Mitchell and P. Zuccolli of Modock have gone to the fishing grounds west of Lone Pine for a vacation of a couple of weeks.

Among the arrivals on Wednesday's Mojave stage in Keeler was Mr. N. Maxon of Los Angeles, a prominent real estate man of that city.

Mr. D. C. Lane of Darwin who has been visiting his family in Pomona, is expected to arrive on next Sunday night's stage.

Sam Thomas, the veteran Inyo county teamster of old times in 1864 is teaming in the lower end of this county and is at present hauling a few carloads of ore from Modock and Darwin.

Fred H. Skinner of Georges Creek, representing a Building and Loan Association of Los Angeles was in Keeler this week and reports Inyo as good as any of the southern counties for business.

Horace Elder of Lone Pine is at present employed in packing ore to Keeler from near Darwin. He has a train of pack mules containing nearly a dozen mules. E. Moreno also has a ten mule pack train, packing salt from Saline valley to the sheepmen at Monache.

James Jenkins of Georges Creek is among the new arrivals at Keeler, and it is rumored he will take charge of a mine in this district very shortly with the position of superintendent or foreman.

TRAMP.

Drunken Indians.

Last Saturday evening Sheriff Gorman was returning to Independence from Black rock. When passing the house of J. A. Partridge about six miles north of town, the Sheriff was told by Mrs. Partridge to hasten to the dwelling of Emilie Thiebaut as the woman was being attacked by two drunken Indians. Emilie Thiebaut is a French woman aged nearly 60 years. She is unmarried, lives alone and has been in that locality about eight years. The Sheriff drove on rapidly and in a few minutes arrived at the dwelling of Miss Tiebaut. He found the woman struggling with an Indian who was holding her by the hands. She was violently excited. Mr. Gorman jumped out of his carriage, grappled with the Indian, and soon had handcuffs upon him. In the mean time another Indian who was a party to the affair was making off on horseback. The Sheriff followed with his prisoner and meeting two young men of the locality, Edward McGann and Albert Aguirre, he directed them to follow the escaping Indian and arrest him. These young men were on horseback, and they soon overtook the Indian and went with him to the Indian camp near Bell's mill. He had in his possession a demijohn about half full of sour wine. They induced the Indian to come with them to Independence where he was lodged in jail. The examination of the Indian is now going on before a Justice at the Court house. The Indian alleges that he and the other Indian bought the demijohn of wine from Miss Thiebaut, paying her $2.75 for it. The evidence already given by the Sheriff and others will probably be strong enough to warrant committing the Indian for trial on a charge of felony.

Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic County Central Committtee was held in the Courtroom at Independence on Wednesday evening for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention which meets at San Francisco on the 21st of August. On motion Frank Fitzgerald, J. White Smith and A. W. Eibeshutz were appointed by acclamation. The same appointees were also empowered to act on the joint Congressional and Senatorial convention. Vacancies in the Central Committee caused by removal were filled as follows: Fish Spring, James Jones *vice* Thos. McLaine; Lone Pine, F. P. Meysan *vice* M. C. Auton; Keeler, John Fiehman *vice* J. J. Morton. The Committee adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

William Rowan and H. T. Stebbins had a preliminary examination this week on a charge of having committed an assault with a deadly weapon upon James Hines at Black Rock. After a full hearing of all the testimony, the magistrate decided that there was not sufficient evidence to afford reasonable ground for believing that the defendants could be convicted if sent before a jury for trial, and discharged the men.

Republican Nominees.

The Republican State Convention nominated Estee of Napa for Governor, Millard of Los Angeles for Lieutenant Governor, and Hepburn, Torrence and Van Fleet for Justices of the Supreme Court. From appearance it is probable that the balance of the ticket will read as follows: Attorney-General, Justice Fitzgerald; Secretary of State, L. H. Brown; Treasurer, Redcliff; Controller, Colgan; Superintendent Public Instruction, Bunnel; State Printer, Johnson; Surveyor-General, Uren; Clerk of Supreme Court, Jacobs.

George White, Boss Carpenter of the C. & C. R. R., came down from Hawthorne on Monday and will be at Citrus four or five days. He is putting in a new wheel in the Inyo canal, the old one being so badly broken and out of repair as to be entirely useless. He is accompanied by Mrs. White and baby, who will spend a couple of days in Independence with her son Jay, of the *Index* force.—*Index.*

J. W. Murphy returned from the Salt Wells borax works yesterday. He finished putting the machinery in place before leaving, and the plant is now turning out borax at the rate of about one and a half tons per day. Mr. Murphy says they expect to double their working capacity within the next two months. George Meads will do the freighting for the new company.

The Independence Baseball Club express themselves as being very desirous of playing the Bishop nine at Independence on the Fourth. No definite arrangements have been made yet, as they are waiting for the Bishop boys to accept their challenge.

At the residence of the bride's parents at citrus on Wednesday evening Mr. Geo. A. Free and Miss Clara Willet were united in marriage. This office acknowledges the receipt of cake and extends heartiest congratulations.

Supervisor Fitzgerald has closed down the Modock mine for the summer and brought his family into Lone Pine early in the week. Mr. Fitzgerald came up to Independence on Tuesday and spent several days in town.

The local Land Office will soon be removed from its present location in the old INDEPENDENT building to the building now occupied by W. A. Lamar as a law office. The new location is right in the center of town and therefor much more convenient for all concerned.

A big canal is to be constructed to irrigate the Salt River Valley in Arizona. The sum of $2,000,000 is to be expended in the enterprise.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. J. MOORE.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER.
Independence, Cal.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

A. L. McGEE.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Inyo county subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

D. J. MESSION.
Big Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOURTH OF JULY.

FOURTH OF JULY.

FOURTH OF JULY

AT

INDEPENDENCE

Exercises, Pic-Nic, Games and Races!

Dramatic Performance and Grand Ball in the Evening!

Cordial Welcome to Everybody!

FOURTH OF JULY.

FOURTH OF JULY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

WINES,
LIQUORS,
& CIGARS

☞ The most careful attention given to the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 td

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives— p m
Mound House	10.50 a. m.	5.55 p. m
Dayton	11.30 a. m.	5.20 p. m
Wabuska	1.35 p. m.	3.15 a. m
Hawthorne	4.50 p. m.	12.00 m.
Luning	6.35 p. m.	10.15 a m
Soda Springs	7.15 p. m.	9.35 a. m
Belleville	8.25 p. m.	8.15 a. m
Candelaria Ar.	9.10 p. m	Lv. 6.45 a. m.
	No. 3.	No.
	Leave—	Arrive— a. m
Belleville	8.35 a. m	5.35 p. m
Benton	12.05 p. m.	1.45 p. m
Bishop Creek	2.15p. m.	11.10 a. m.
Alvord	3.00 p. m	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.35 p. m	8.40 a m
Lone Pine	5.25p. m.	7.45 a. m
Keeler Ar.	6.15 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound house with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (38 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co. Modock Cal.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS

Hyman Fredrick, Jeweler

Th[illegible] of the people of Inyo and neighboring [illegible] fully in[illegible] the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets [illegible] of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wears, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

☞ Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

Is constantly supplied with the finest

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
j19tf

Harness of all kinds, from [illegible] to the heaviest. Any kind of new [illegible] made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing.....$2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every effort made to give satisfaction to patrons.

j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS.

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Beatrix Randolph.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

"That's about as she likes, I expect. She's what I call a true child of nature—changes with the seasons," said the other with a wink. "One of those women with hazel eyes and oval face, and hair all the way from straw color to black, that can make 'emselves look like anything. She's about medium height. When we'd signed the contract at our last interview," he continued, putting on a diabolical leer of retrospective gallantry, "I pressed a chaste salute upon her brow, and didn't have to stoop for it."

"Probably it was the recollection of that embrace that influenced her in throwing up her engagement," remarked Jocelyn dryly. "You're a dangerous fellow with women, Inigo, in some senses! Better make all your salutes parting ones—final partings. Well, to continue, does she speak English?"

"Just as well as I do myself," returned the general emphatically.

"Poor girl!" said Jocelyn as if to himself.

"What are all these questions for, anyhow?" demanded Inigo, after a pause.

"What sort of an actress is she?" went on Jocelyn, not noticing the interruption. "Realistic or conventional or what?"

"Independent, I should call her," said the other. "She doesn't seem to act much anyhow, if you know what I mean. Free—graceful—spontaneous!" he explained, waving his short arm about, with a forkful of mashed potato in his hand. "Worth your money to see her just walk about the stage," he added, engulfing the potato in his enormous jaws.

"She'll do!" said Jocelyn, leaning back in his chair with the air of a man who has succeeded in an arduous and ingenious enterprise. "Your famous Russian diva, my dear Signor Impresario, lives not more than a hundred miles from where we are sitting; and if I know anything about human nature, and hers in particular, she will make her appearance as per advertisement, and sing herself and you up to your chins in bank notes, not to mention my modest little commission!"

"Bah! What ails him now?" said the general, helping himself to another croquette.

"Let me tell you a little story," continued Jocelyn. "About a hundred miles from New York city there lived, once upon a time, a beautiful and talented young lady, only daughter of a father who had brought her up in luxury, refinement and seclusion. This young lady had an amazing genius for music, and a voice so ravishing that the larks came down from the clouds to listen to her, and the nightingales grew hoarse with unavailing rivalry. The best instructor in the world was procured to train her, and in the course of a few years he turned her out finished in every respect. But, unfortunately for mankind, her affluent circumstances forbade her appearance on the public stage. At this juncture, however, a providential change of circumstances altered the entire complexion of her career. She had a brother, a wild and graceless youth, who, finding his native place too narrow for the development of his energies, went forth to investigate foreign lands, with an unlimited letter of credit on the paternal exchequer. Now, this same letter of credit is the specious—specie, I would say—disguise of the fairy who works the transformation. The energetic youth makes use of it to such good purpose that in less than a year from the time of his departure he has not only exhausted the family income, but has made desperate inroads into the capital, most of which has to be sold and the remainder heavily mortgaged—the old gentleman paying all demands for the sake of what he calls the honor of the family, though other people might think it was in order to prove what an incorrigible idiot a man of antiquated prejudices and aristocratic lineage can make of himself when he is afforded the opportunity. The result, at any rate, at the time of which we speak is that the old gentleman finds himself choked with honor and destitute of cash; that he is on the point of being obliged to sell the ancestral mansion in order to satisfy the creditors, and that were the honor he has preserved at so high a price worth anything in the market he might, perhaps, be disposed to mortgage some of it in consideration of an assurance of bread and butter for the rest of his life."

"I've heard of gifted amateurs before now," began Inigo, shaking his big head with a sigh; but Jocelyn interrupted him.

"What you've heard before is nothing to the purpose," said he. "This is precisely the case that contradicts all experience. Now, it so happened that a certain distinguished impresario had spent vast sums and made stupendous preparations to introduce a famous singer to the New York public. It so happened, too, that the diva in question, although so famous, was personally quite unknown in this country; and, as if for the special purpose of insuring the success of the grand enterprise that was preparing, she had even taken a whim to allow no portraits of herself to be exhibited. For some cause, at present unknown to this historian, the diva at the last moment backed out of her contract. The distinguished impresario, with disgrace and ruin staring him in the face, luckily bethought himself to consult the wisest man of his acquaintance, who, by virtue of his presence of mind and penetration, promptly saw the way out of the difficulty. He took the impresario with him to the ancestral mansion aforesaid, where the young lady sang to them and was instantly made the recipient of the following offer by the impresario: That she was to assume and inviolably maintain the name and personality of the Russian diva; that under this name and character she was to come to New York, take up her abode at the most fashionable hotel and receive whatever company will venture to form the acquaintance of a lady with a history so formidably and fascinatingly scandalous as hers. In consideration"——

"Hold on! hold on!" said Inigo, with a shake of his hand in the air, "I see what you're driving at. I didn't take it in at first that your amateur was to appear as the diva herself, as well as to be her substitute. It's a smart notion, but I expect it'll do better to talk about than to try. She'd slip up somehow. She might carry it out for a day or two, but when you come to two or three months, that's another story! It would take a better actress than I've ever come across to"——

"She won't have to act at all," Jocelyn interposed. "The public of course will have made up its mind beforehand that she is the real original diva, and the more unsophisticated she appears the more convinced and charmed they'll be. They'll take her innocence to be the diva's consummate hypocrisy, man alive! and any unfamiliarity she may show on the stage to be the perfection of acting. But, for that matter, when once they've heard her sing they wouldn't exchange her for all the divas in Christendom!"

"If she can sing—yes!" said the impresario rather skeptically.

"Did you ever happen to hear of a gentleman by the name of Dorimar?" inquired Jocelyn, putting down his wristbands and folding his handsome hands on the edge of the table.

"Old Dorimar? Rather! Best man in the profession. Dead now, poor old boy! Ah, if he'd only kept his voice"——

"Dorimar was the instructor I mentioned just now. He went up one day to hear her try her voice, and the consequence was he stayed three years to listen to it. He told me a month before he died that she was the finest soprano, with the grandest method, he'd ever known."

"The devil he did! Dorimar was no fool, that's a fact."

"That's why I told you to make your arrangements to be out of town to-night. We'll take the noon train up there. I've telegraphed 'em to expect me. We'll settle with her to-night, and be back in town to-morrow morning. Now, as to terms. You'll have to pay her what you'd promised the diva."

"Oh, I will, will I? I'll see about that!" returned the impresario with a shrewd grimace. "No need of me believing she's the real diva as well as the audience!"

"In that case we won't take the noon train," said Jocelyn firmly.

"Say, my boy, what's your game?" inquired the other after a pause, during which the men had looked intently at each other. "Do you want me to pay you her salary, and you hand her over whatever doesn't stick to your fingers—is that it? He! he! he!"

"You're a coarse minded idiot," said Jocelyn brusquely. "You attend to your business and let me manage mine. I know what I want and how to get it. If she's not all I say she is, of course the bargain's off altogether. If she is, you'll have to pay for her—that's all. And if you don't like those terms you can get out of your scrape yourself—if you can!"

"You ought to be a rich man, my boy, one of these fine days," remarked the impresario meditatively. "Well, if she comes up to your report I'll agree. But if she doesn't"——

"If she doesn't I'll stand the railway fare there and back!" said Jocelyn, and with that they laughed and rose from the table. As they were passing out of the room a tall young man, with a thick brown beard and severe blue eyes, met them in the doorway. He had a roll of paper in his hand.

"You're the man I'm looking for," he said to Inigo.

"Halloo, Bellingham!" said Jocelyn. "How comes on the Temple of the Muses?"

"All right," replied the gentleman so addressed, rather curtly, as his manner was. He looked at Inigo and added, "There's a p[illegible] the construction of the stage [illegible] I must consult you on."

"I'm in a devil[illegible]," objected the impresario re[illegible]

"I want only ten [illegible]," Bellingham said.

"You architects are [illegible] than—oh, by the way, I can't decide [illegible]out it till to-morrow anyhow," exclaimed the other, as Bellingham began to unroll his paper. He glanced at Jocelyn and went on, "Come to the office to-morrow afternoon and we'll fix it."

"The workmen will have to wait,' said Bellingham.

"Everybody has to do that," returned the impresario sententiously, and with a nod he and Jocelyn went out.

CHAPTER II.

HOW LOVELY AND UNFORTUNATE SHE WAS.

"Music is a sacred thing, my child," he would often say to her.

What is more worthy the contemplation of a humane mind than the spectacle of a pretty young woman? It is the least selfish of all pleasures. By learning we seek to elevate ourselves above our fellows; by philosophy, to console ourselves for the past and to fortify ourselves for the future; by religion (as it is commonly practiced), to make ourselves respectable in this world and comfortable in the world to come. But he who stands rapt in the fascination of a girl's beauty enjoys the possession by another of what he can never have himself, admits his inferiority and generously exults in the existence of goodness for its own sake. The sole drawback is the risk he runs of falling in love—that is, of wishing to restrict to himself a blessing designed to rejoice mankind at large.

It might seem a pity that such a girl as Beatrix Randolph should be so situated as not to have it in her power to confer upon every one the unselfish gratification whereof we speak. But to be rare and difficult of access are among the conditions of mortal loveliness. In no other way, perhaps, could the heavenly aroma be preserved; and were we to become callous to beauty, as we do to pain, life would have nothing left to promise us. On the other hand, dullness is negative, delight positive, and a single day of glorious sunshine compensates for a whole blank week of lifeless landscape and leaden sky.

But Beatrix, though delightful to look upon, was not beauty in the abstract; she was first of all a distinct and concrete human person. It is fitting, therefore, to consider not so much the loss the world sustained by her seclusion, as its effect upon herself. Certainly she was not of a temperament naturally inclined to solitude. She was quick to feel emotions of all kinds, and apt and simple in the expression of them. Her proportions, both of the soul and the body, were symmetrical and active; as she moved easily and sweetly, so was she sweetly and easily moved. Her life, in spite of its circumscribed conditions, showed an instinctive love of largeness and variety, and herein she was helped by a generous and lively imagination. She could not read a story or watch the sun rise without engendering in her mind a thousand fresh ideas of the possibilities of existence. And her body was in such fine harmony with her spirit that you could see a stirring thought turn to roses in her cheeks, or conjure diamonds to her lovely eyes. When she came forth in the morning from her maiden chamber, having put on, let us say, a fresh, white gown, just crisp enough to whisper as she stepped, and a pink or a blue ribbon (as fancy might dictate) at her throat and on her hair, and her figure elastic and alert with the wholesome vigor of nineteen years, and a mouth that laughed fragrance and music, and large brown eyes, which besides being as beautiful as possible in themselves were rendered yet more so by being a few shades darker than her rippled hair and * * * and hands that were white wonders of warm flexibility and tapering softness; when this exquisite young American girl, in short—type of the most charming and most intelligent womanhood in the world—came dawning like Aurora out of the room in which she had been dreaming visions only less lovely than herself, it did seem as if the Golden Age were now about to begin, and as if nothing false or impure were henceforward possible. She explained, without uttering a word, why the grass in spring is so deliciously green, the sky of so tender a blue, why birds sing and water is transparent, why violets have perfume, and the sun warmth. She was the spoken secret of the universe—the interpretation of its fairest elements. By what mishap, then, was such a creature confined (as she was) to a few square miles of village land in the center of the state of New York? Was such a pearl created only to be cast before cattle, and the village grocer's son, and the hollow chested young Unitarian minister, and the innkeeper's daughters? The world could not afford it, and yet there she was, and just at the time this story begins there seemed to be rather less probability than usual of her ever getting anywhere else.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Health.

A man too busy to take good care of his health is like a woodchopper too busy cutting down trees to keep a keen edge on his ax, or a draftsman too much engaged in drawing to sharpen his pencil.—Exchange.

Love's Alpabet.

Miss Flirt (to her young admirer)—Why, Charlie, you don't even know the A B C of love!

Charlie (sautly)—Well, I know the U and I of it anyway.—Harper's Bazar.

KILLED HERSELF IN PUBLIC.

How a Bereaved Chinese Fiancee Ended Her Days.

Mr. Medhurst, for many years British consul at Shanghai, tells in the London Million of a singular "card of invitation" which he received in China. It was from a lady, intimating her intention to commit suicide on a specified date. She was very young and attractive and belonged to a wealthy family, but the Chinese gentleman to whom she had been affianced from childhood having died just before the date fixed for their nuptials she gave out that she deemed it her duty to render her widowhood irrevocable by dying with her betrothed. So she sent cards around to the local gentry giving notice of her purpose.

No attempt was made by her relatives or the local authorities to frustrate her design, though Mr. Medhurst appealed to the mandarins, the general opinion being that she was about to perform a meritorious act. Eventually, on the day named, the woman did deliberately sacrifice her life in the presence of thousands of spectators. A stage was erected in the open fields, with a tented frame over it, from which was suspended a strip of scarlet crape. One end of this slip she fastened round her neck, and then, embracing a little boy presented by one of the bystanders, she mounted a chair and resolutely jumped off, her little clasped hands saluting the assemblage as her body twirled round with the tightening cord.

The woman was not hounded on by a fanatic mob, as was the practice at suttees in India, but immolation appeared to be an entirely voluntary act. Sacrifices of this kind, according to Mr. Medhurst, are not uncommon in certain districts of China, and, strange to say, they are rewarded with monuments, sometimes erected by order of the emperor.

Diet For the Aged.

I find, says a writer in The Gentleman's Magazine, that if old people are put on a good meat diet in the way of strong soup, beef tea and animal food, and only just sufficient farinaceous food and fats and sugar to maintain the heat of the body, they increase wonderfully in energy—as they often express it, feel 20 years younger. This is only natural; it is a food of energy, the food that builds up muscle, nerve and constitutional stamina.

The requirements of the system of old age, as a rule, are not very great, and more harm is done by taking too much food than by taking too little. I have known people considerably over 70 to derive the greatest benefit from a thorough change in diet. It seems to rejuvenate them. Of course in old age care should be taken that the body is not subjected to rapid changes in temperature. When the nervous power is decreasing, as the result of old age, and the system is losing power of combating cold and strain upon its energy, a stimulating diet invigorates and is conducive to maintaining constitutional stamina better than any other.

Silence and Speech.

The chief office of silence is to bury all that is evil, and the chief office of speech is to disclose and disseminate all that is good. Let this be done with sincerity and earnestness, and let no criticism discourage it, for its ultimate benefit to character and to conduct is established beyond a doubt. —New York Ledger.

The Pronunciation of Arkansas.

I have traveled in Arkansas, and it is said there that the legal pronunciation is Arkansaw. In the antebellum days, about the time Kansas was admitted as a free state, there was agitation in the state legislature of Arkansas in regard to the state name being mistaken by its similarity to the name of Kansas. One very zealous member of the house moved that the legal pronunciation of the state should be Arkansaw. The proposition was seconded, and passed by a large majority.

So the story goes. To travel the state and say Arkansas and not Arkansaw marks a person among the natives as being a tenderfoot to their soil. As a rule all southern people say Arkansaw, and that, I believe, is why the pronunciation is still kept fresh, as I know that the schools of Kansas and the west teach the pronunciation Arkansas. — Baltimore Sun.

Better Health Obtaining.

The average number of days of sickness in every decade for each man is said to be only 16. Under rules of scientific hygiene and principles of health better practiced, our span of life—be this desirable or the reverse—has, by the evidence of insurance societies, considerably increased. The power of unalleviated physical pain to terrify or trouble is practically at an end with the general use of those benign anaesthetics which have brought a new era of confidence to the hospital and sickroom and taken away all its horror from the surgeon's knife.—Sir Edwin Arnold in Longman's Magazine.

Occupation for an Invalid.

One of the most complete and unique collections of newspaper clippings ever made perhaps was badly damaged by fire in this city about a week ago. It belonged to an invalid who for years has cut the biographical, political and news matter of different daily journals, and pasted the clippings so obtained on sheets for filing, after the manner of a library card catalogue. A very rich collection of accidents, murders, pickpockets, etc., had been amassed, and obituaries, marriages and sudden deaths appeared by the hundred. The owner, nothing daunted, has set about buying old newspapers to repair as far as possible the gap caused by the fire.—Philadelphia Press.

A Name.

Lady—A gentleman called, you say? Did he leave any name?

Parlormaid—Oh, yes'm! He said it was "Immaterial."—Exchange.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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There is no choice between old bachelors and withered corn—neither will pop.

He may not be making much progress with her,
But when I observed them alone
In the parlor last night I am bound to aver
That he seemed to be holding his own.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO HIMSELF.

The most inhuman outrages, outrages which would disgrace the savage, man perpetrates upon his own system by swallowing drastic purgatives which convulse his stomach, agonize his intestines and weaken his system. Many people constantly do this under the impression that medicaments only which are violent in their action, and particularly cathartics, are of any avail. Irreparable injury to health is wrought under this mistaken idea. The laxative which most nearly approaches the beneficient action of nature is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is painless but thorough, and invigorates the intestinal canal instead of weakening and irritating it. The liver and the stomach share in the benign discipline instituted by this comprehensive medicine, whose healthful influence is felt throughout the system. Malarious, rheumatic, kidney and nervous complaints succumb to it.

Statistics show that only 55 per cent of the blondes marry. This may put a new complexion on the hair-bleaching business.

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"The above is the only testimonial I have ever given in favor of any plaster, and it my name has been used to recommend any other it is without my authority or sanction." MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best medicine known.

The people who wish they were dead are awfully careful, we have noticed, of what they eat.

Students, Teachers (male or female), Clergymen, and others in need of change of employment should not fail to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. Their great success shows that they have got the true ideas about making money. They can show you how to employ odd hours profitably.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

REV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1894.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 2. INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL., JUNE 29, 1894. WHOLE NO. 1235.

...TCHES.

BI...HOP A...

J. ...Y OF...

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AFTER LONG ABSENCE.

Here in this room where first we met,
And where we said farewell with tears;
Here, where you swore, "Though you forget,
My love shall deeper grow with years!"

Here, where the pictures on the wall,
The very rugs upon the floor,
The smallest objects you recall—
I am awaiting you once more.

The books that we together read
From off their shelves they beckon me;
All here seems living—what is dead?
What is the ghost I fear to see?

Unchanged am I; did you despise
My love as small?—it fills my heart!
You come, a stranger from your eyes
Looks out, and meeting first we part!
—Lilla Cabot Perry in Cosmopolitan.

MISS STRONG.

Miss Pamelia Strong had reached the mature age of eighteen and never yet experienced the delightful sensation of loving and being beloved. True, she had from time to time ever since she had emerged from pinafores fancied herself in love, but now she was convinced that she had felt only a sentiment, not a passion, and so sighing and hoping for the epoch to arrive when her eyes should be opened she dragged away her melancholy existence.

Her vulgar, low bred brothers and sisters voted her a nuisance, and were never weary with tying her long flaxen curls into knots and using her choicest sonnets to the moon for lamplighters. There is no getting over the fact that Pamelia was an ill used individual, and undoubtedly her unappreciating relatives richly deserved the pillory for their disgraceful, unsympathizing treatment of her gushing affections.

Pamelia—or Millie, as she insisted on calling herself—was a tall, slender young lady, with a naturally pale complexion, which was made still more chalky by the immense quantities of slate pencils and sour vinegar she consumed, under the impression that color in a lady's face was indicative of a gross organization. Millie had a holy horror of health, and would sooner have resigned her fair, scrawny neck to the guillotine than have gained a single pound of flesh.

Her hair was a very pallid shade of flaxen, and by night it was screwed up into the hardest of curl papers, while by day it floated free over her shoulders in "natural" ringlets. Her nose was a long, subdued aquiline—certain indication of genius; her eyes faintly shaded from white to blue; her mouth small and sensitive, and her hands and feet tiny as those of a fairy. Millie was inordinately vain of her feet, and for that reason she discarded flowing robes, and wore her white dresses two inches shorter than the fashion.

If Millie had been endowed with an ordinary degree of sense, she would doubtless have found no difficulty in meeting the destiny of which she was continually pondering; but, as it was, the expected individual held himself aloof, and seemed determined that the interesting Millie should drop into an untimely grave through his coldness and neglect.

Millie was, as might have been expected, a poetess, and unless a person was blessed with unusually strong nerves, it would have given him the nightmare for weeks to have read a dozen pages of her effusions.

Once in her life she had been taken to a concert by a young gentleman rejoicing in the name of Willie Stiggins, and afterward the said Willie had run away from his pa and ma, and embarked on board a whaling vessel. The vessel had been lost with all on board—so said the newspapers; and this circumstance was a windfall to the sentimental Millie. As soon as she heard of Willie's death, she felt that her heart was buried in his ocean grave, and accordingly turned out "In Memoriam" poems by the ream.

But alas for romance! Two years after those touching poems, "To Willie Lying 'Neath the Far Pacific," and "My Lost One in the Sea," had been published in the Greenville Enlightener, the drowned Willie Stiggins turned up in the senior member of the firm of Stiggins, Jenks & Co., whale oil dealers, Long wharf, Boston.

Millie might have saved her tears and her stationery, as Mr. Stiggins had in his possession a black eyed little wife and two black eyed twin children, and was blissfully oblivious of the fact that a die away young lady with flaxen curls was pining and mourning over his presumed burial in the "deep, dark sea."

From her favorite novels and poetry Millie had imbibed an intense admiration for the country, and at length her entreaties to be allowed a summer among its rural shades induced her parents to send her to Bearville for a few months. Mrs. Clash, an old friend of Mrs. Strong's, a nice, matter of fact old lady, residing on a small farm in the outskirts of the village, consented to receive her, and early in June our heroine found herself established in Mrs. Clash's pleasant spare chamber.

Millie was charmed with her situation. She should be sure to meet her fate before she left Bearville. This was just the spot for poets and artists to congregate, and all the long summer days, dressed in white, with clover blossoms in her hair and a volume of Byron in her hand, she wandered up and down the carrot bed, dignified by the name of garden, and waited for the long expected.

Good Mrs. Clash was a little uneasy at her strange conduct. She was pretty well convinced that her boarder was slightly demented, and took the precaution to fasten her bedroom door every night lest the "uncanny" young lady should murder her in her sleep.

One fine day fortune began to smile on our sentimental friend. She was out in the fields back of the village, and approaching too near a brier bush her long curls became entangled and she found it impossible to get clear. Just as she was about to burst into tears—her usual refuge in time of trial—a handsome young man in a blue frock came whistling along and gallantly proceeded to release her from her unpleasant predicament.

She was faint with happiness, for in the dark, handsome face of the unknown she had recognized the twin of her soul! Her fate was decided. At last she was in love!

Before she could collect her scattered faculties sufficiently to inquire his name or give him thanks for his timely assistance, he had passed whistling away and was lost to her view.

Starting up she flew for the house, where with breathless eagerness she burst into the room where Mrs. Clash was darning stockings, frightening the old lady nearly out of her wits.

"Oh, Mrs. Clash!" cried she, "for the love of heaven tell me who wears a blue frock!"

"A blue frock! Good gracious! is the gal crazy?"

"Who wears a blue frock and whistles 'Birdie' divinely?"

"Why, let me see—there's old Eph Bunker and Enoch Place and old Mr. Stubbs and"——

"Forbear!" exclaimed Millie, with a tragic wave of the hand; "he could be none of these. He is one of nature's noblemen—the pole of my existence!" And Millie walked to a window and gazed out as if she would pierce the secrets of futurity.

"What pole was you a-looking at?" inquired Mrs. Clash. "There's the hoppole out there; looks pretty, don't it?"

"Oh, heaven, what shocking vulgarity!" cried Millie, wringing her hands with the anguish of being so dreadfully misunderstood.

"There, dear," said Mrs. Clash soothingly, now well satisfied that her guest was beside herself, "don't feel bad about it. Tell aunty what she was looking for, there's a dear?"

"For my Destiny!" exclaimed Millie tragically.

"Hain't this it, dear?" asked Mrs. Clash, picking up a blue glass smelling bottle from the table.

Millie dashed it angrily to the floor. "Woman," she cried, "tell me who is the divine young man in a blue frock?"

"I don't know, dear," said Mrs. Clash kindly. "You hain't well, I guess; you'd better go to bed; sleep will settle your head;" and she forced Millie off to her chamber, promising to see about the young man with the blue frock and the divine whistle right away.

With this assurance Millie was content to go to sleep, but Mrs. Clash's inquiries did not amount to much, for the next morning she knew no more about Millie's destiny than she did the preceding night. And Millie resolved to take the matter into her own hands. Accordingly, after breakfast, she made a most bewitching toilet and sallied forth toward the village, faintly hoping she might encounter Adonis somewhere on the way.

Her hope was not a vain one. Passing by the blacksmith's shop she heard above the clang of the hammer on the steel that whistle. She would have recognized it among a thousand whistles.

She looked in at the door of the shop. Yes, there he was, the kingly looking fellow, his noble forehead moist with the sweat of toil, his blue frock waving in the wind and his hands engaged in fashioning a horseshoe for some Bearville steed.

Millie stood still in silent thought. Her counterpart had been found, and he was a son of poverty. But should that matter? Should rank separate them? Should caste dissolve the union of their congenial souls? The gods forbid!

She was rich—he was poor; it should be her heart's delight to endow this chosen one with all her wealth of love and gold, and in return she asked but the devotion of his loyal heart.

She gave a ragged little boy a bright quarter and inquired the name of the blacksmith. It was a very musical patronymic, she thought—Frederick Wilder.

The next question was, How should she manage to attract his attention? They had first met under romantic circumstances—met in a rosebush, and it would not be nice to destroy the romance by any commonplace second meeting. A bright idea penetrated Millie's brain.

The canal which supplied the neighboring mill with water ran close to the smithy; she would throw herself into the "flowing tide," and her screams would bring him to the rescue. No sooner thought than the deed was done.

With a loud scream and a louder splash she found herself floundering in the water, which was extremely cold and liberally thickened with frogs. Her skirts kept her from sinking, and her head being above water she had one of the best positions in the world for screaming.

"Help! oh, help! Save me! save me!" cried she at the top of her lungs, expecting to see Mr. Frederick flying to the rescue. But his hammer made so much noise on the horseshoe that he failed to hear her, and her cries brought a lusty Irishman from a ditch he was digging near by to the spot.

"Faith, young lady," remarked Pat, "but that's a cowld bath. Let me assist ye to land. Troth, and it's mighty curis how ye managed to get in."

"Begone," cried Millie, raising her arms at him. "I want none of your help. Don't trouble yourself to lay a finger on me."

"Oh, and it's no throuble at all. Be aisy, now. There she comes! Heave yo!" And Pat, seizing her by the shoulders, despite her kicking and struggling, deposited her on terra firma.

At the top of her speed Millie rushed into the smithy, closely followed by Pat, who thought she must have taken leave of her senses. She flew to the astonished blacksmith, and throwing her arms around him ejaculated:

"Oh, sir, save me from that great, horrid Irishman! Save me! save me!"

"Why, Patrick," exclaimed young Wilder in profound surprise, "what does this mean?"

"It manes jest nothing at all, at all, excipt that I fished the young leddy out from the canal, and she is mad with me for doing the same, divil fly away wid her!" and Pat sauntered off angrily with his hands in his pockets.

Millie clung to the smith's neck, resisting all his efforts to free himself from her embraces.

"Oh, Frederick!" she exclaimed, "I might as well make the revelation now as at any time. I love you—you alone! I will go with you through life! I am rich and you are poor, but the happiness of my life shall be to"——

"My dear young lady, I"——

"I know all that you would say. But love makes us all equal."

"I beg you to allow me"——

"Not a word. It will be no sacrifice. These eighteen weary years I have sighed for thee, I"——

"I'll make you sigh out of t'other side!" burst in a third voice, and an irate woman, with two irate children at her heels, appeared on the scene. "I'll learn you to hug my husband, you mean hussy, you!" and seizing poor Millie by her long ringlets the newcomer whirled her around the shop, to the total disarrangement of ox shoes, chains, iron rings, nail kegs and other kindred articles which were reposing quietly in their accustomed places.

"There!" she cried, dropping Millie in a heap of coal ashes from sheer exhaustion, "that will teach you to meddle with my husband again!"

"Your husband!" gasped Millie, staggering to her feet just in time to fall plump into the arms of Judge Morley, who was entering the shop at the moment.

The judge was a tender hearted man, and pitying the forlorn condition of our heroine he took her home in his chaise.

The acquaintance did not end there. Millie became sensible, quit looking after her destiny, and six months afterward Judge Morley led her to the altar. So our sentimental young lady met her destiny in a smithy after all.—True Flag.

A Lively Awakening.

"There's something about a flower"—said the poet dreamily, as he laid a reverent hand on the blooming rose. And just then a bee emerged from the blossom and proved it in a most pointed manner.—Exchange.

NAVAJO INDIANS.

The Tribe of Thrifty Red Men That are Living in New Mexico.

A LESSON KIT CARSON TAUGHT THEM

Picturesque Appearance in Their Autumnal Trading Visits to Town.—Their Past History.

"The most interesting people that I saw of the many races of the southwest," said the tourist newly returned from a transcontinental trip, "were the Navajo Indians in New Mexico. Arriving at Albuquerque late at night, I had begun to dress about half past 8 o'clock the next morning, when a trampling of hoofs called me to the window, and looking out the town seemed to be in the hands of Indians. Through the doors of the large stores on the main street Indians were passing in and out or, grouped upon the platforms, were examining and cheapening goods as earnestly as country people might do in a New England village on cattle show day. But how picturesque, even in sordid bargaining, were these dusky children of the plains and mountains!

"Down the center of the wide sandy street a dozen mounted Indians were driving a band of young, unbroken horses, some riding ahead to prevent a stampede in that direction, and the others, in a half circle behind, urging forward the herd. Here were perhaps 50 wild steeds which had never known stable, fodder, bridle or spur, stepping high and prancing, with wild eyes glancing suspiciously about and tossing manes and tails. Every few yards they would all gather together with their heads toward the center, and it was with difficulty that this circle could be broken and the horses urged along. At a square a little way down the avenue the herd was held by its riders, a crowd of people gathered, and trading evidently begun at once at a lively rate.

"'What does all this crowd of Indians mean?' I asked of the boy from Missouri who brought up my hot water.

"'Them's Navajos,' he said. 'The first lot of 'em's just got inter town ter do their fall trading. They've brung blankets and ponies ter swap for silver dollars and store truck.'

"After breakfast, when I went out on the street, I was much impressed by the appearance and ways of these aborigines. Both men and women are of good size, with massive figures, open, intelligent faces and impressive dignity of manner. Lighter in tint than many of the Indian tribes, their features display markedly the Tartar characteristics. To me they as strongly suggested a Mongolian as some other Indian peoples do a Semitic derivation.

"They come in from their reservation every autumn in parties varying in number from a single family up to 50 or 60 members and camp just outside the town, sleeping in the open air or sheltered by old army tents and blankets stretched from poles. Every day of my stay they came into the public square or upon the main street to trade. To see these dusky riders sitting in unstudied picturesque attitudes upon their ponies, holding in check a herd of restless horses while waiting for buyers, was a sight that beat pictures. They wore sombreros or old style but costly fur caps bought from the traders, and some of them had Mexican spurs at their heels. Otherwise their costumes were pure Navajo, with buckskin or calico jumpers, buckskin leggings, moccasins and massive silver ornaments in the shape of bracelets, earrings and crescent charms hammered out from Mexican dollars by their native jewelers. Here and there in the chill morning a Navajo would stalk along draped in one of those splendid woolen blankets which they weave themselves of most substantial texture in great variety of barbaric colors and designs. Although their features were in general impassible, there was an intangible air among these Indians of being on a picnic, and sometimes at some mishap, such as the struggle of a purchaser with an intractable colt, they would roll in their saddles in uproarious laughter. There were no signs that any of them had indulged in firewater, and I think that among Indians in general the Navajos, like the Pueblos, rank pre-eminent in sobriety. They are too good business men to take the chances of loss through drunkenness. The squaws, who rode astride their horses man fashion, were comely, luxuriant and shapely of figure and both modest and independent if sometimes a little fierce of demeanor.

"The Navajo Indians up to a time about 30 years ago were the scourge of all civilized races of New Mexico, the peaceful Pueblo Indians being favorite victims of their depredations. Unlike other Indians, they, owing perhaps to the Tartar origin already hinted at, have always inclined to a pastoral life and to accumulate flocks and herds. The Utes and Apaches, when raiding ranches and villages, would feast inordinately upon the flesh of cattle and sheep, maiming and slaughtering many animals from mere wantonness. They would take back to their rancherios—villages—with them only horses and mules and asses which could be ridden or driven ahead at a gallop. The Navajos, on the contrary, would drive to their mountain fastnesses all the cattle, sheep and goats they could capture and collect to add to the stock they already had. When the famous frontiersman, Colonel Kit Carson, in 1862, made his historic campaign against the Navajos, he found no way so effective to reduce them to submission as, after wasting their fields and destroying their villages, to kill all their stock.

"Since the lesson of that campaign the Navajos have never been on the warpath, but having renewed their flocks and herds, with some early assistance from the government, have gone steadily on increasing in numbers and wealth. They number now nearly 20,000 souls. Unlike most Indian tribes, they are self supporting, requiring no annuities or rations. They own several hundred thousand—some say a million—sheep and many thousand cattle and ponies. Their reservation in northern New Mexico and Arizona contains nearly 6,000 square miles, and they use a wide adjoining region of government land for range."—New York Sun.

Lucky, but He Died to Win.

Very few people get a life insurance as quickly as the late Jabez A. Bostwick. He left a large fortune and had so great an interest in speculation that he purchased a seat on the New York stock exchange in order to save commissions. He was the very first man out of the 1,100 members to die after joining, and is probably the only member of the exchange who died holding a seat upon which he had not paid a single death assessment. His purchase paid the estate $10,000 in a single week.—New York Letter.

THICKNESS OF GLACIERS.

These Monster Fields of Ice May Measure Over 6,000 Feet Through.

The most recent researches, according to M. Falsan, show that the thickness of the ice has been usually underestimated. A terminal moraine on the Jura at Chasseron is 4,000 feet above the sea, or 2,770 feet above Geneva. In order that the upper surface of the ice should have had sufficient incline to flow onward as it did, it was probably 5,000 or 6,000 feet thick below Martigny and 4,000 or 5,000 feet over the middle of the lake.

It is certain, at all events, that whatever thickness was necessary to cause onward motion that thickness could not fail to be produced, since it is only by the onward motion of some outlet or lowland where the ice can be melted away as fast as it is renewed that indefinite enlargement of a glacier is avoided. The essential condition for the formation of a glacier at all is that more ice should be produced annually than is melted away. So long as the quantity produced is on the average more than that melted, the glacier will increase, and as the more extended surface of ice up to a certain point, by forming a refrigerator, helps its own extension a very small permanent annual surplus may lead to an enormous extension of the ice. Hence, if at any stage in its development the end of the glacier remains stationary, either owing to some obstacle in its path or to its having reached a level plain where it is unable to move onward, the annual surplus of ice produced will go to increase the thickness of the glacier and its upper slope till motion is produced.

The ice then flows onward till it reaches a district warm enough to bring about an equilibrium between growth and dissolution. If, therefore, at any stage in the growth of a glacier a thickness of 6,000, 7,000 or even 8,000 feet is needed to bring about this result, that thickness will inevitably be produced.

We know that the glacier of the Rhone did move onward to the Jura and beyond it; that the northward branch flowed on beyond Soleure till it joined the glacier of the Rhine, and that its southern branch carried Alpine erratics to the country between Bourg and Lyons, 250 miles from its source. We know, too, that throughout this distance it moved at the bottom as well as at the top, by the rounded and polished rocks and beds of stiff bowlder clay which are found in almost every part of its course.—Fortnightly Review.

Schumann and Mendelssohn.

The influence which Schumann's art has exercised and is exercising in modern music cannot be overestimated. In conjunction with Chopin and Liszt he dominates at this time the whole literature of the piano, while the piano compositions of his great contemporary, Mendelssohn, which were once exalted at Schumann's expense, would seem to be vanishing from the concert programme. In conjunction with his predecessor, Franz Schubert, and in a higher degree than any contemporary—not even Robert Franz excepted—he pervades the literature of the musical "romance," while even here Mendelssohn is relegated ad acta. What a strange retribution of fate! It is the old story of Nemesis. Mendelssohn received, as it were, more than his due of admiration in advance; Schumann less than his due. Posterity had to balance their accounts. But it has, according to my opinion, in its demand for justice identified itself so completely with Schumann and his cause that Mendelssohn has been unfairly treated or directly wronged. This is true, however, only as regards the above mentioned genres, the piano and the musical romance. In orchestral compositions Mendelssohn still maintains his position, while Schumann has taken a place at his side as his equal. I say his equal, for surely no significance can be attached to the circumstance that a certain part of the younger generation—Wagnerians chiefly—have fallen into the habit of treating Schumann, as an orchestral composer, de haut en bas.—Century Magazine.

Rose From the Ranks.

The best engineman has been a fireman; the best conductors are made of brakemen; the best officials are promoted from the ranks. Mr. John M. Toucey, general manager of the New York Central, was once a trainman. President Newell of the Lake Shore used to carry a chain in an engineering corps on the Illinois Central. President Clark of the Mobile and Ohio was a section man, afterward a fireman. Another man who drove grade stakes is President Blackstone of the Alton. Allen Manvill, the late president of "the largest road on earth," was a storehouse clerk. President Van Horn of the Canadian Pacific kept time on the Illinois Central. A man named Town, who used to twist brake wheels on the Burlington, is now Vice President Town of the Southern Pacific. President Smith of the Louisville and Nashville was a telegraph operator. Marvin Hughitt of the Chicago and Northwestern began as a telegraph messenger boy. President Clark of the Union Pacific used to check freight and push a truck on the Omaha platform. The Illinois Central, I believe, has turned out more great men than any other road. President Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande began in the Central shops at 45 cents a day.—McClure's Magazine.

Had Investigated.

One of the hind wheels of a truck suddenly gave way on Michigan avenue, and the usual crowd gathered to see and speculate.

"Too heavily loaded," observed one in a self complacent way.

"The sudden jar did it as it fell into that rut," remarked a second.

"The axletree wasn't heavy enough anyway," added a third.

Several others passed remarks of a like nature, and then a bootblack, who had been carefully investigating causes and results, suddenly straightened up and said:

"Gentlemen, owin to a flaw in de iron de axletree broke short off, and de owner of de vehicle is entitled to a new one widout furder cost. Move on, now, and don't embarrass de gent as drives de team, see!"—Detroit Free Press.

Swore Like Seward.

Secretary Seward was an Episcopalian, and this story is told: On one of the occasions when President Lincoln's patience was tried by a self appointed adviser, who got warm and used strong language, Mr. Lincoln interrupted him by saying, "You are an Episcopalian, aren't you?" And when asked why he thought so said, "You swear just like Seward, and he is." That was Mr. Lincoln's way of getting rid of such advisers.—Springfield Republican.

Theatrical Scenery.

Movable scenery was first used in theaters in 1508. It was invented by Baldassare Peruzzi and displayed in Rome before Leo X.

LANDING BIG FISH

Catching a Huge Muskellunge May be a Very Rare Sport Indeed.

A SOMEWHAT VIVID DESCRIPTION.

A Fisherman Writes From the Wilderness About the Occupation of Some Hardy Sportsmen.

There are four of us in this pilgrimage into the wilderness—Mr. F. N. Lewis, a Main street merchant of Louisville, and his son, a student of fair Harvard; Colonel Weir, of Owensboro, a typical Kentuckian, and the Georgia pilgrim. With wonderful preparations for fish slaughter we have penetrated to the farthest extreme, headquartering at the Elliot. This is no Arlington. The glimmer of a few white tents bespeaks the presence of a party of campers, and this is as near the chair warming feature as woods hostelry can boast of.

The breath of the balsam woods fans the tanned cheek, the same air that Bayard Taylor has described "as grateful to the lungs as Falerian to the palate." The clear, cold waters rush and swirl in tortuous channels ranging from bowlder lined shore swallows to fifteen fathoms. Merrily they dash their green waves, striped with golden sun rays, upward to catch the blue of the cloudless ether. This is the home and haunt of the bass and pickerel and trout and the majestic and gamy muskellunge.

McGulpin is the guide. Brown of face and with a cheery smile he looks like a battercake with a dab of honey on it. From Elliot's he leads us through the spruce forest a half mile over a velvety turf formed of the fallen spruce leaves, as soft as a Persian carpet, and we come out on the most lonesome expanse of water I ever saw. It is between great islands, but the entrances on either side are narrow and winding.

The trolls are out. The silent oarsman bends to his work. The quiet is depressing. Not a sound disturbs the eternal silence. Even the oars dip without more than a ripple. Only two lines follow in the wake of the boat. The colonel and the student have gone away to themselves, too far off to note their luck. The moments lengthen out—and then the line lengthens too. What is this? Have I caught a hidden rock? Queer rock to lash tail like that! In it comes, tugging and raging, and with open mouth threatening a modern edition of Jonah, to lie panting and wrestling in the boat—a 10-pound pickerel.

With a line pulling out almost as fast as one is pulling in and the waters white with contagious rage of a finny gladiator, there could be no recollection of the depressing heartburn and provoking cough of indigestion. To be fishing where there never are mosquitoes or malaria or even black flies and other insects contributes to the sources of universal charity and generosity. Even the hay fever patient snuffs only the battle with the trout.

But to catch a muskellunge—a palpitating, throbbing, gamy aggregation of five and twenty pounds of aqueous life—you Brier creek men must wait for that before you come to tell what luck you have had. Oh, you swamp fishermen, gently throw out your line, and watch that no leaf or lilypad or stalk of bulrush entangles its intrusive green upon your glittering spoon. Did you feel a gentle tug? Draw up—you have caught a weed. Take it off and carefully let your 100 feet of line out again.

Permit the line to lie along the fore finger, pressing the tips. Lounge not, sit steadily, drawn up like a tiger ready to spring, alert and lithe in an instant. That glittering, revolving spoon, spinning on its swivel, will be seen presently. Look out, is your arm out of joint? Gather yourself. Never mind McGulpin's chuckle, for he will look out for oars; you look out for yourself. You have hitched a lightning express train, and it is billed through. Haul in, keep taut; oh, for your life don't slack the line. Blood on your finger? All right, that will cool your fever a little; it is only the line that has cut through into the flesh.

Come in steady, jerk not, still come in. You can't? You must. Take a good breath. Never mind McGulpin, he is pulling toward shore. There he goes, that hillock of foam means one fearful strike for life. It must be tiger against tiger now. Let him tangle your line and he is safe. Ah, that rush means business, never mind the boat, go overboard, but hold that line tight. Pull, pull, pull—oh, pull, for a yard of slack will raise the laugh on you. Good, McGulpin, the bow is among the bulrushes and the shore is near. The lashing monster feels the tickling of the bulrushes, and he knows that means speedy death. Now for one last, mad, despairing effort.

Straight up into the air he shoots himself, his lithe sides sparkling with drops that glisten like diamonds, a volcano of hot rage. Let him have his way, let out the line just so much. How much? Enough to keep him from snapping it in twain, and not enough for him to loosen that hook; this is his one grand chance for life. He flings himself like a circus acrobat, nose pointed away from boat and shore. Now, if you know anything, let him go, but only until with gentle pressure you can turn him as a tug will tow a great ship around. Is he off? No. That white turbulent circle means that he is still hooked and your skill is bringing him toward you again. Will he try another leap?

He would if he knew how out of breath you are, standing there quivering like a frightened girl, panting and with eye aflame with delirious intoxication. Draw in steady, the boat is in the shallows. What's that brushing your legs? Never mind; it is McGulpin crawling aft with his gaff hook. Are you going to lose your quarry? You see him plainly now, six feet away. Will he shoot that monstrous power against the boat and tear himself away to freedom? You may have the muskellunge agne and lose everything if you are not cool and steady.

Lean out, throw that right arm as far as possible from the boat. Suppose you do fall out. Stand up to your armpits, but don't lose your taut hold. There he is, his tiger eyes, bloodshot and defiant, glaring at you. Now for McGulpin—you have done all that man can do. Steadily the guide reaches out the gaff—a plunge, a mighty lashing—a peaceful flash—out you go—up the bank—falling limp and breathless on the sweet, soft boughs of spruce, while McGulpin hauls in, hand over hand, your 40-pound muskellunge.—Cor. Forest and Stream.

Rats on Shipboard.

It was a very great while before the mariner came to realize that among the perils which beset his calling he must reckon the existence of rats on shipboard as by no means an insignificant one. That sailors have for centuries viewed the vermin with a superstitious eye is evident upon the testimony of many old writers.

EDUCATED INVENTORS.

A Mistake Too Frequently Made by Men Who Write Biographies.

Mark Twain, in his novel, "The American Claimant," introduces his readers to a mechanics' club debate, the manifest object being to satirize the socialistic tendencies of the workmen of the present day. One of the speakers, a self educated printer, delivers a long harangue to prove that we "overrate the college culture share in the production of the mighty progress" of the nation. "In looking over a list of inventors," he continues, "I find that they were not college bred men. Of course there are exceptions, but these exceptions are few."

Now it has long been a custom and a very pleasant one no doubt that as soon as a man has risen to great prominence his friends have sought to add luster to his glory by making his origin more humble than it really was and representing his education as having been practically neglected. In the life of a presidential candidate, got up for campaign purposes, this may be all very well, for our partisanship makes us all very credulous, but in the work of a standard author it is entirely different.

Now the writer is well aware that Mark Twain is such a funny man that it is often difficult to know when to take him seriously. But in the present instance it is manifest that Mr. Clemens has allowed his reason to be carried away by the popular fallacy that the great inventors were men of little or no education, who started out in life with vague ideas of the alphabet and multiplication table. To say that the inventors, with very few exceptions, were not college bred is to make a misstatement that could have been rectified at the expense of a very little research.

To take only the more noted names in the field of American invention, we find that Morse was not only educated at Yale, but that he achieved success as a portrait painter long before he ever dreamed of having his name connected with the electric telegraph. While very poor in early life, Whitney was quick to see the advantages of education, and endured many hardships for the sake of working his way through Yale college. Corliss received a good academic education, and knew enough to construct a machine for sewing heavy leather before he had ever seen the inside of a machine shop.

Fulton was a man of education, and was a landscape painter by profession before he became interested in mechanics. The elder Roebling graduated at the Berlin Polytechnic school, and his son was educated at the Rensselaer institute. Gatling was not only educated, but he studied medicine and took a degree. Moncure Robinson, one of our pioneer railroad constructors and the builder of the Philadelphia and Reading road, was designed for the law, and was educated in the Gerardine academy and William and Mary college.

Dahlgren and Ericsson received a military education, the latter having the title of LL. D. Rodman, of gun and powder fame, was a graduate of West Point, and Thurston, to whom we are indebted for more than one invention, was educated at Brown university. The list could be greatly extended if we included the names of men noted for their discoveries in the sciences, who must of necessity have had the highest education. It is poor policy at best for self educated men to attempt to undervalue the advantages of a liberal education.

No inventor need be afraid that he will handicap himself in his work by going through college. To state that Howe and Edison received very little education in early life proves nothing in an argument on this subject. While they deserve all the more credit on that account, who can deny that their services to the world might not have been even greater than they are if they had started out in life with the advantages of a college education?—Mechanical News.

A Punctual Red Man.

Matthias Splitlog, chief of the Wyandottes, lives in Kansas, and being known to possess about a million dollars' worth of property is called the wealthiest Indian in America. Although over seventy years of age, and unable to read or write, he is a keen business man. By his shrewdness and ability he has acquired large tracts of land in Kansas and Missouri, houses and lots in Kansas City, and has money invested in a number of paying enterprises.

The white men to whom he gave a $20,000 lesson in punctuality had persuaded him to sell them a certain tract of land for $140,000, and were to pay him the money at 10 o'clock at a bank in Kansas City. On the appointed morning, a few minutes before the hour named, the old Indian entered the bank and took a seat, with his eye fixed upon a clock. The capitalists had not appeared when the hands of the clock reached the hour. As it began to strike the old Indian arose to his feet and at the last stroke of the clock he promptly walked out of the building. On the street, less than a block away, he met the men who were to buy his land hurrying toward the bank. They begged him to return with them, but he refused, saying that if they still wished to deal with him he would meet them at 10 o'clock on the following day at the same place.

This time both the white men and the Indian were promptly on hand, but when the former offered old Matthias the price agreed upon for the land he told them that while $140,000 was yesterday's price today's price was $160,000, and to these terms they finally were compelled to accede.—Harper's Young People.

Crosses Imprinted by Lightning.

Crosses imprinted by lightning are very old, for Gregory Nazianzen declares that in the year 360 A. D. they were imprinted upon the bodies and clothing of workmen occupied in rebuilding the temple of Jerusalem. At the end of the Sixteenth century a similar thing occurred at Wells cathedral. Cassaubon, who derived his information from Dr. Still, the bishop, says that during divine service in the cathedral two or three claps of thunder were heard, which frightened the worshippers so much that they all threw themselves on the ground. Lightning flashed without hurting any one present, but it was afterward found that crosses had been imprinted upon the bodies of all who were in the church.—Chambers' Journal.

He Wasn't Near It.

Policeman's Boy (breathlessly)—Mother, there's been a big row down town and several officers are hurt.

Policeman's Wife (excitedly)—Where was it?

P. B.—On father's beat.

P. W. (with a sigh of relief)—Oh, I'm so glad! Of course your father wasn't there when it happened?

P. B.—No'm.—Exchange.

Only a Nickname.

Joseph is a witty head waiter. One day during a hot spell a guest said to him:

"This weather is pretty hot, isn't it, Joseph?"

"Be jabers," he responded, "hot is only a nickname for it!"—Detroit Free Press.

IFS OF HISTORY.

What This Great World Might Have Been if it Wasn't for Them.

THE MANY DIFFERENT EXAMPLES.

Perhaps the Present Stage Would be Reached Even if Some Events Had Not Been That Way.

It is or once was a favorite plan of examiners to ask, "What would have been the consequences if such and such an event had not occurred?" Scope was thus given to the historical imagination, and a man could show both knowledge and fancy. In our own lives we know how much hangs on trifles. You take one side of a street and miss a fortune or an affection, which might have been yours had you taken the other side. You neglect to answer a letter; you pick up an old lady who has been run over by a cab—nay, you look up and see your fate, instead of looking down and missing her—and all your life is altered. So it is, too, in the history of nations.

Suppose the king had not halted at Varennes; suppose James' nose had not bled at Salisbury; suppose somebody, whose name I forget, had done as he proposed to do at Queen Anne's death; suppose the Medes had won at Marathon, or the Saracens at Tours, or Hasdrubal at the Metaurus; suppose that Napoleon had not suffered from indigestion at Waterloo, or that Grouchy had not misinterpreted his orders—and where is history? Nay, take a case on which we cannot dwell, and which suggests reflections which every one can make for himself. Suppose a certain Roman governor had been an honest man!

There is a kind of fanciful pleasure in answering these problems; but, on the whole, would the turn of a straw, which seemed to be so momentous, have made much difference? We know how our character shapes our lives, and we doubt whether accident is so potent after all. Say you meet the wrong fate and marry unhappily. Would you have been luckier with another fate? Say you miss a fortune by a slight neglect. Has not your whole career been a series of slight neglects? You take up a tract and are converted, or you have a vision like Colonel Gardiner or Pascal.

I am certain that Colonel Gardiner's conversion had long been ripening; one day or another the vision would have come, whether he was waiting for that particular lady or for another. If not that tract some other tract would have produced its results; you were maturing for that psychological alteration. If we apply this to national instead of individual life we may appear that the accidents were not so very momentous. Say that the French king had reached the frontier. Tant mieux pour lui, but the revolution would have gone on. Say that Grouchy had "come up," and that Napoleon had been well.

We and the united continent were not so near the end of our resources as France was; we should still have beaten the Corsican on another field. Besides, Grouchy's blunder was not an accident. It was part of a habit of missing chances which had sprung up in the French army ever since the defeats in the peninsula, themselves consequent on Napoleon's undertaking too much even for him. Say the Persians had won at Marathon. Could they have held Greece as they held the Ionians, so that Greek civilization would have expired? In all probability that was quite impossible for Persia. For once, in spite of oligarchs and jealousies, Hellas would have united in resistance; she might even have gained by the struggle.

Say that Carthage had supported Hannibal and had allied herself with Philip of Macedon. They could not have held Italy; they could not have reduced Rome to a village and imposed a new civilization on the world. Had Edward II been Edward I, Bannockburn would have been lost, but you could no more subdue Scotland than we can hold Afghanistan. If Charles had marched on London from Derby, if the Welsh squires had come in and if the English Jacobites had been true hearted, still in a very few years James would have been sent packing again. History would have gained a romantic page, but England would be much what she is at present.

The king would not have had a better chance than Louis XVII and Charles X; he would have squandered his opportunities as readily. Had the Armada landed her men England would have suffered, but few of the invaders would have seen Spain again. Had Charles Martel been defeated the Saracens, in the long run, would have met the fate of their countrymen in Spain. The movement of the world may be deferred, but not actually diverted. The great stress of national character and circumstance is stronger than any accident of war.

This way of looking at history robs it of romance to some extent, and I fear encourages political fatalism. What can we do against a great tidal wave of influence, rising far away in the deeps of the past and sweeping gradually up and breaking on us? Well, we can do what we may. We can modify the impact of the wave, we can adapt ourselves to its lift and stress, or we can decline to recognize it. England was fated to absorb Scotland to a great extent, but she struggled so well and refused so long to obey destiny in one particular form that another and honorable form at last overtook her.

She was not dragged under by the swell, but rode cocking on the crest of the tide. It is something to recognize that we are not slaves of the turn of a straw, but are obedient to wide and probably salutary laws. King James might have come to his own again once if his friends had not stopped for the other glass at a tavern. Yes, but they were always stopping for that other glass. That was the general rule of their natures, and the constitution of things was against it and them. It was not merely the one extra toss of brandy that did the business.—Andrew Lang in London Illustrated News.

How to Scare Off Mosquitoes.

Before taking your next outing on the shore or in the woods provide yourself with a bottle of pennyroyal extract. Do not hesitate to rub it plentifully over the face, neck, hands and any exposed part of the body. Even the most determined mosquito will avoid the neighborhood abundantly scented with pennyroyal.

It is a singular fact that although last year enormous fields of ice had begun to invade the so called "steamer lanes" of the Atlantic at the opening of spring, there has been comparatively little ice this year.

A Pittsburg justice decides that it is legal for any householder, from his own premises, to throw water upon an organ grinder who refuses to move on.

...OF ... EVERY...

...DEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29 1894

Senator Squire of Washington has introduced a new silver bill. It proposes to permit owners of silver bullion to deposit the same at the mints and receive in exchange for it silver dollars equal to the value of the bullion on the day of the deposit, the difference between the bullion value and the nominal value of the standard dollar to be used as a reserve fund to maintain the parity of silver dollars. This measure apparently differs from all silver-coinage measures heretofore introduced, but may in practice work as effectually as an absolute free coinage measure in raising the price of silver. If all the silver bullion taken to the United States mints were to be received in exchange for dollars it would not take long to send the price of silver up to $1 29 an ounce, for the result of such action would be to drain the markets of the world, and the struggle which would necessarily follow to obtain supplies would drive up prices. If the bill has been correctly summarized we may infer that Senator Squires object is to set at rest certain objections urged against silver by gold monometallists. Chief among these is that which takes the form of declaring that the purpose of the advocates of free coinage is to enable silver miners to obtain more than their product is worth. If no more than the market price to be paid in standard dollars, is allowed, this objection is removed. The Senator may also have another object, namely, to force into circulation silver dollars. If standard dollars were paid out for all the silver bullion that presented itself, and the monthly coinage limited to $4,000,000, the actual dollars would soon be in circulation. If there is no limit on the amount of silver that would be received at the mint, bimetallists, we think, would not object to Squire's plan, for while it does not provide for free coinage, it paves the way to such a result. The radical defect of all the other plans, the Allison amendment of the Bland act, the Sherman silver purchase act, the Windom method and all other compromise suggestions, is that they placed a limit on the amount of silver to be received and thus defeated their own purpose.

The people of California have to thank Senator White for getting grain bags put on the free list. The McKinley act puts a tax of forty two per cent on grain bags, and that has cost the farmers of California millions of dollars, all to protect one factory in Oakland run by L. P. Drexel by gangs of chinamen. Let the farmers of the San Juaquin valley try to compute the dollars that have been wrung out of their pockets by this infamous tax, and consider which party in Congress is laboring in their interest. It does not appear that a single Republican from the Pacific Coast did anything to assist Senator White in the matter of getting free grain bags for the farmers of California.

General Barnes delivered his speech against Estee in Sacramento as he said he would. It was a straightforward, dignified statement of his objections to Mr. Estee as the nominee of his party, and its sarcasm was keen and cutting. However, it had no effect, as the program was carried out to the letter, and Mr. Estee received the nomination on the first ballot, as Boss Burns said he would.

The nomination of Estee will have one good effect, anyhow. It will stimulate the study of ancient history, for a good many people will want to know what the great statesman thought about General Grant in 1872, when both of them were in their prime, and when Estee's intellect was a good deal clearer than it is now, even if his conscience was not so fully developed.

For a party that has been gaining at the rate of about two thousand a minute the populists made a very poor showing in the late State election in Oregon. They received several thousand votes less than they had two years ago, which is a sure indication of a speedy dissolution of the fiat money organization.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED. ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

...NQUENT TAX LIST

A. D. 1893-4.

County of Inyo

State of California.

A

Abbott, Frank—Lone Pine School District. S hf of sec 16, Twp 21 S R 35 E M D M, 320 acres; schl tax 12 65

Ashmore, J Y—Big Pine School District. Big Pine and Deep Spring toll road, 10 miles; Toll house; personal property; school tax 18 57

B

Benson, John A—Irving School District. S hf of N E qr, N w qr of S e qr sec 8, N w qr of S e qr sec 9 Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M, 160 acres 7 13

Bartlett, J W—Lone Pine School District. E hf of sec 16 Twp 22 S R 42 E, 320 acres, schl tax 12 65

Bamber, John—Lone Pine School District. All of section 16, Township 18 S, R 38 E, 640 acres; schl tax 24 80

Bridger, W H—Lone Pine School District. All section 16, Township 19 S, R 36 E, 640 acres; schl tax 24 80

Bertrand, Henry F—Warm Spring School District. E hf of N w qr sec 18, Twp 7 S R 33 E, 80 acres. This is subject to mortgage given by W G Bennett to Jacob Koch dated Nov 16, 1890 Book E, 405. Personal property 2 34

Beaudry, V.—Estate of—Lone Pine School District. House and lot in Cerro Gordo formerly known as Beaudry's School tax.. 8 60

Bell, James—Milton School District. Mortgage interest in property of J White Smith described as follows: W hf of S w qr sec 13, W hf of S w qr sec 24, Twp 12 S R 34 E, 160 acres 12 88

C

Collins, A O—Warm Spring School District. E hf of sec 19, W hf sec 20 Twp 8 S R 34 E M D M, 640 acres. N w qr sec 6, Twp 8 S R 34 E M D M. W hf of N w qr, N e qr of N w qr sec 7 Twp 8 S R 34 E, 240 acres. S e qr, S e qr of S w qr, S e qr of N e qr sec 1 Twp 8 S R 33 E M D M, 240 acres. The above is subject to mtg given to C M Personi, dated Sept 2, 1892, Book F, page 181. Second inst 6 95

Carrasco, Robert—Lone Pine School District. In town of Lone Pine, lots 1, 4, 5 and 8 in blk 6; second inst 3 39

Canedy, T F A—Warm Spring School District. S hf of S w qr sec 30, Twp 8 S R 34 E M D M, S e qr of S e qr sec 34, E hf of S e qr, N e qr of S e qr sec 3, Tp 8 S R 33 E, M D M, 240 acres 11 15

Clark, Mrs Jane—Station School District. W hf of S e qr, E hf of S w qr sec 35, E hf of S e qr sec 35. Tp 6 S R 33 E, 160 acres. Also lease from N D Robson, sec 2 Twp 7 S R 33 E, 160 acres 10 23

Cooper, Frank—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 16, Twp 23 S R 38 E M D M, 640 acres; schl tax 24 80

Chenowith, Chas—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, Lot 7, Block B. School tax 1 44

Chickering, H G—Lone Pine School District. In town of Pinnimint, House and lot known as Chickering's residence; schl tax 2 65

Clark, Alvira C—Independence School District. E hf of S e qr, sec 36 Twp 13 S R 35 E 80 acres. Schl tax 7 52

Curran, John—Lone Pine School District. House and lot on Main St in town of Darwin, School tax 2 79

Crilin, Thos—Union School District. Mtg interest interest in property of Mrs Eliza Hannigan described as S w qr sec 32, Twp 14 S R 36 E. Schl tax 19 92

Clark, Alexander—Independence School District. N e qr sec 21 Twp 13 S R 35 E M D M, 160 acres. School tax. Personal property 17 27

Ching, Charley—Big Pine School District. House known as Ching Charleys washhouse Special schl tax 79

Collins, Jed—Warm Spring School District. S e qr of N w qr, E hf of S w qr, N w qr of S e qr, sec 7 Twp 8 S R 34 E M D M 160 acres. Second inst 3 36

Collins, Minnie E—Warm Spring School District. S hf of S e qr sec 12, N e qr, N e qr of N w qr, N w qr of S e qr sec 13 Twp 8 S R 35 E M D M, 320 acres. Second inst 6 55

Collins, John L—Warm Spring School District. N e qr, N w qr of S e qr sec 12 Twp 8 S R 35 E M D M. W hf of S w qr sec 7 Twp 8 S R 34 E M D M, 320 acres. Second inst 6 55

Collins, Sarah—Warm Spring School District. E hf of S e qr sec 13 Twp 8 S R 33 E M D M N hf of No 1 and lot No 2 in N w qr and lot No 3 in S w qr sec 18 Twp 8 S R 33 E M D M. N hf of lot 2 in N w qr sec 19 Twp 8 S R 34 E M D M; second inst 6 55

D

Ducas, Solomon—Lone Pine School District. Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in sec 16 Twp 16 S R 37 E M D M, 352 acres, schl tax 8 99

Diaz, Joe (Indian)—Round Valley School District. N hf of N e qr sec 8, Twp 7 S R 33 E 80 acres 5 05

Davis, A J—Independence School District. In Independence, lots 9 and 11 Block 23. Above is subject to Mtg given by P G Grant assessed to H Fehrman Dated May 6 1889, Book E page 125. Front sec 21 Twp 13 S R 35 E, 80 acres; pers t prpty; schl tax; poll and hospital 21 96

Dunn, W C—Union School District. Mtg interest in property of Mrs E. Hannigan described E hf of N e qr sec 31, W hf of N w qr sec 32; schl tax 16 32

Dugan, Wm—Irving School District. N e qr and S e qr, E hf of N w qr, S w qr of N w qr sec 16 Twp 7 S R 32 E M D M 440 acres 18 29

Dart, Mrs E B—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, Lot 2 Block M. School tax 1 44

Delamartyr, Mrs G H—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, Lot 2 Block 3, schl tax 1 44

De Lamatyr, John—Fish Spring School District. All of sec 36 Twp 11 S R 34 E 640 acres. Second inst 12 60

Dearborn Bros—Lone Pine School District. In town of Keeler lot 6 in block 4, second inst 4 33

Davis, John—Independence School District. W hf of S w qr, S e qr of S w qr S w qr of S e qr sec 36 Twp 13 S R 35 E M D M 160 acres second inst 7 93

[Official.]

E

Everson, Alvira H—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 16 Twp 15 S R 35 E M D M, 640 acres; schl tax 24 80

Eaton, A—Lone Pine School District. House and lot in town of Darwin known as Eaton's dwelling. Schl tax 1 63

F

Fabrenking, P—Lone Pine School District. Fractional N w qr and E hf of N w qr section 4, Township 19 S, R 37 E 117 acres. Schl tax 13 93

G

Golden, Clara V—Irving School District. N e qr of S e qr, S hf of N e qr sec 17 S e qr of S e qr sec 8, Twp 7 S, R 32 E, M D M 160 acres 7 18

Gibson, W F—Lone Pine School District. All section 36, Twp 19 S R 39 E, 640 acres Schl tax 24 79

Gabaix, Rose—Round Valley School District. S hf and N w qr, N e qr of N e qr, S hf of N e qr, section 16 Twp 8 S R 31 E. N w qr of N w qr, sec 36, twp 7 S, R 31 E, 440 acres 19 94

Geiger, D M—Warm Springs School District. E hf of section 36, Twp 7 S, R 34 E, 320 acres 13 45

Gilasky, Frank—Station School District. A Mortgage interest in property of Jos Perregince, described as S hf of s w qr, N w qr of S w qr sec 27, 120 acres; N hf of S e qr, W hf of N e qr, S e qr of N e qr sec 28 Twp 6 S R 33 E M D M, 200 acres 11 13

Greenly, W A—Station School District, millsite and five stamp quartz mill at Cottonwood Creek, Deep Spring Mining District known as Greenly's mill, 5 acres 4 05

Gilbert, A D & Robinson, J W—Milton School District. Improvements on N w qr sec 15, Twp 12 S, R 34 E 2 53

Garrettson, C W—Bishop School District. S w qr sec 31 Twp 6 S R 33 E 160 acres; second inst 18 89

H

Hannah, Mary V—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 36, Twp 24 S, R 38 E, 640 acres schl tax 27 80

Hamilton, Wm—Lone Pine School District. Station building, corral and water pipe situated about 8 miles N w of Darwin, schl tax 6 20

Hopkins, John—Station School District. W hf of N e qr, N w qr of S w qr sec 27, Twp 6 S R 33 E, 120 acres 8 22

Hannigan, Mrs E—Union School District. E hf of N e qr sec 31, W hf of N w qr sec 32 Tp 14 S R 36 E 160 acres; above is subject to mtg given to N Rhine dated Jan 4, 1892, Book E page 507, also to second mtg given to W C Dunn dated August 27, 1892. S w qr sec 32 Twp 14 S R 36 160 acres. Above is subject to mtg given to Tina Cirella Dated August 22, 1892; school tax, personal property 19 16

Heule, Chas—Independence School District. Lot in N w qr of S w qr sec 17 Twp 13 S R 35 E, 1¼ acres; N e qr of s e qr sec 17 Twp 13 S R 35 E 40 acres; Road, Poll, Hospital and schl tax 45 63

Harold, Frank—Bishop School District. A mortgage interest in property of W. O. Muray situated on Main St in Madeley addition to town of Bishop, lots 5 and 8 block 2. N e qr of N w qr sec 32 E hf of s w qr, N w qr of s e qr sec 29, Tp 6 S, R 32 E, M D M Schl tax 33 18

Hogg, A M—Lone Pine School District. S e qr s w qr of sec 16, Twp 24 S, R 38 E, 160 acres. Schl tax 6 52

Hall, David F—Bishop School District. Lot No 3 in Block M, schl tax 1 45

Hickaby, George—Bishop School District. S hf of S e qr, N e qr of S e qr, S e qr of N e qr sec 29 Twp 6 S R 33 E 160 acres. Road, Poll, Hospitl and Schl tax 40 33

Holliday, W F—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 11 Twp 15 S R 36 E, 640 acres; second inst 22 90

Horel, James—Fish Spring School District. E hf of N w qr, E hf of s w qr, W hf of N w qr S e qr of N w qr and s w qr of sec 2 N hf of N w qr sec 11, Twp 10 S R 34 E 503 acres, second inst, Road, Poll and Hospital 31 44

J

Jones, Bill (Indian)—Fish Springs School District. N w qr of N e qr section 21 Twp 10 S R 34 E, 40 acres. Schl tax 1 64

Johnson, Jim (Indian)—Big Pine School District. N w qr of N e qr section 11, Twp 9 S, R 33 E, 40 acres 1 81

Jackson, Henry—Lone Pine School District. House and lot on Main St in town of Darwin, Block 19. School tax 2 28

Jacobson, Silas N—Lone Pine School District. W qr section 16, Twp 24 S, R 38 E, 160 acres Schl tax 6 5

K

Kaiser, Chas—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, ½ interest in lot 3 Block E; Schl tax 98

Kramer, H—Union School District. Undivided ½ interest in s w qr of N e qr, N e qr of S w qr, S e qr of N w qr, N w qr of s e qr sec 7 Twp 14 R 36 M D M, 80 acres, undivided ½ interest in Brown Monster mine; Second inst 5 37

L

Lehens, Josphine—Lone Pine School District. W hf of section 36, Twp 21 S, R 39 E, 320 acres. Schl tax 12 67

Lawson, Yates C—Lone Pine School District. N hf of sec 36, Twp 27 S, R 39 E, 320 acres Schl tax 12 67

Los Angeles Mill and Mining Company—Lone Pine School District, townsite of Tecopa, Resting Springs Mining District, Gunsight mine, Resting Springs Mining Dist., North extension Golden Gate Mine, quartz mill and machinery; schl tax 39 97

M

Molina, Jesus—Lone Pine School District. In Cerro Gordo Saloon building formerly Zugalho saloon, in Cerro Gordo A. C. Harvey house. School tax 3 84

Meade, Geo—Bishop School District. Personal property; schl tax 15 35

Molino, R—Lone Pine School District. House and lot in Cerro Gordo known as Molino's dwelling; Schl tax 2 40

Mulholland, Chas—Independence School District. N e qr of section 32, Twp 13, S, R 36 E, 160 acres. Improvements on unpatented land at Georges Creek. school tax, personal propty 18 39

Maire, J P—Independence School District. Personal property; special school tax 1 17

Murphy, J W—Independence School District Special School tax 2 62

Montano, Mrs M—Lone Pine School District In town of Lone Pine lot 1 in Block 25; schl tax 1 53

Merryman, R—Warm Springs School District, E hf of N e qr, E hf of S e qr, section 24, Twp 8 S, R 33 E, 160 acres 7 99

McSweeney, John—Independence School District. Personal property 10 02

Mosner, A S—Bishop School District. In Bishop, lot 7 Block F, house N side Line St next W of J H Shannon residence. Second inst 6 59

Molina, Juan—Lone Pine School District In town of Lone Pine, Lots 5 and 8 in Block 16; second inst 3 12

Muller, J H—Warm Spring School District. W hf of E hf section 24, Twp 8 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres; E hf of S w qr, s w qr of S e qr, S e qr of N w qr section 13 Tp 8 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres; W hf of N w qr sec 13 Tp 8 S, R 33 E M D M; S e qr of N e qr section 14, Twp 8 S, R 33 E, M D M, 120 acres. Second inst 16 59

N

Neylon, Mrs J T—Lone Pine School District. In Keeler, Lot 9 block C. School tax 1 52

Nickerson, R B—Lone Pine School District. Lot and House in Cerro Gordo. School tax 2 02

O

O'Hare, Cornelius—Bishop School District. All of section 36, Twp 8 S, R 33 E, 640 acres 30 44

O'Kane, Jas—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 26 Twp 21 S R 37 E, 640 acres; schl tax 24 82

[Official.]

P

Powers, Jas H—Lone Pine School District, W hf of S w qr, S w qr of N w qr, N e qr of S w qr section 36 Twp 2 7S R 37 E, 160 acres. Schl tax 8 60

Phillippay, W J—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, lot 25x100 feet corner Main and Line St, and building known as Phillippay's Saloon. The above is subject to mortgage given to Frank Shaw dated May 21, 1892. Book F page 101. Second inst.. 7 63

Pizarro, Aug—Lone Pine School District. In town of Lone Pine, lot 8 Block 18. Second inst 2 04

Parker, J F—Lone Pine School District. W hf of W hf sec 32 Twp 16 S R 36 E, 162 acres Second inst 3 56

Parker, Jas E—Independence School District. In town of Independence, fractional lots Nos 9 and 11 block 20, second inst 2 42

R

Roberts, Louisa C—Lone Pine School District N hf of N e qr, E hf of N w qr sec 25 Twp 15 S R 36 E M D M, 160 acres School tax 12 70

Rappan, R A—Lone Pine School District. S w qr sec 16, Twp 20 S, R 37 E, 160 acres. Schl tax 1 86

Rector, Alonzo—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 16, Twp 24 S R 39 E 640 acres. Schl tax 24 81

Romero, Virginia—Lone Pine School District In town of Lone Pine S ½ of lot 7 Block 7 Schl tax 4 16

Reynolds, Silas—Union School District. S hf of lot No 2 and lot No 1 in S w qr sec 6 N hf of Lot No 1 in N w qr, N w qr of N e qr sec 7 Twp 14 S R 36 E M D M 161 acres. School tax and personal property; Road Poll and Hospital 28 76

Rowe, Alice—Independence School District. Special school tax 3 28

S

Sala A E—Bishop School District. In town of Bishop, lots 1 and 2, block C. The above is subject to Mortgage given by A. F. Sala to J. H. Bishop. Dated January 26, 1892 Book F, page 626. In Bishop, lot 5 in block W. Personal prpty; school tax, Road, Poll and Hospital 23 61

Saline Valley Borax Co—Union School District. Borax in Saline Valley. School tax 19 76

Smith, Marion E—Independence School District. All of of sec 16 Twp 13 S R 34 E 640 acres. Schl tax 37 86

Smith, Jas H—Independence School District Lots 1 and 2 in N w qr and Lot 2 in s w qr sec 31, Twp 13 S, R 36 E, M D M. 3.. acres Schl tax 32 37

Sing Cumamac—Lone Pine School District. In Keeler, Lot 8 in block 11. Personal prpty Schl tax 5 21

Silva, Frank—Lone Pine School District. Lot and house in town of Darwin W side of Main St, block 19 schl tax 3 33

Sainz, Albert—Lone Pine School District House and lot in Cerro Gordo formerly known as John Hertel's dwelling. School tax 2 29

Skinner, Max—Union School District Persal prpty 73

Sherwin, Jim (Indian)—Round Valley School District. S hf of S e qr sec 6 N hf of N e qr sec 7 Twp 6 S R 31 E M D M 160 acres .. 5 09

Sainz, Amando—Lone Pine School District House and lot in Cerro Gordo next N side of John Hertel's dwelling. Schl tax 1 78

Schoke, August—Warm Spring School District Personal property; Road Poll and hospital 22 27

Sewell, T B—Union School District. N e qr of N e qr sec 11 Twp 15 S R 35 E M D M, 160 acres; the above is subject to mtg given to J P W Ferris and F E Dunsmore dated May 1, 1892 Book F page 11. E hf of S e qr, E hf of N e qr sec 11, N e qr of N e qr sec 14 Twp 14 S R 35 E, 160 acres; above is subject to mtg given to E Densmore dated Oct 31, 1892, Book F page 231, personal proty School tax 16 09

Sprague, Stanley—Station School District, In town of Lows, 50 by 100 feet lot 16 block K 4 05

Steward, Charles—Big Pine School District Improvements on E hf of N e qr N hf of S e qr, sec 28 Twp 9 S, R 34 E M D M School tax 12 70

Stewart, Jas J—Big Pine School District. S w qr of S e qr sec 21, S w qr of S w qr sec 22, N w qr of N e qr sec 28, N w qr of N w qr sec 27 Twp 9 S R 34 E M D M 160 acres, schl tax; persnl property 43 91

Smith, Wm and A—Mtg interest in property of W W Yandell described as follows: N hf of S e qr, N w qr of S e qr sec 28 Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M, 120 acres; second inst.. 4 76

Stevens Ditch Co—Mill Ditch School District. On W side Owens River, running thence in a southerly direction ten miles to Union School Dist. Second inst 21 77

Summers, John F—Bishop School District. E hf of sec 17 Twp 6 S R 33 E 320 acres. Second inst 8

Straw, John D—Big Pine School District S hf of s w qr sec 27, N hf of N w qr sec 34 Twp 9 S R 34 E M D M, 160 acres. Second inst 6 98

T

Trepior, Victor—Lone Pine School District, Lot 50x75 feet on Main street in town of Cerro Gordo formerly known as Dr. Gould property, schl tax 2 42

Thaw, Barbara—Union School District. All of section 16, Twp 14 S, R 35 E, 64 acres School tax 23 99

Twaddle, Thomas—Lone Pine School District. Quartz mill and building at Resting Springs in each Valley known as the Box Company [illegible] acres; schl tax 26 94

Tieman, S I—Fish Spring School District. Improvements on land in E hf of N e qr Iowa. Personal property, Road Poll and Hospital ..... 14 [illegible]

Truscott, Sabina—Bishop School District. Mtg interest in property in N w qr sec 33 Twp 6 S R 33 E M D M 6 59

Turner, F M—Big Pine School District. Possessory claim on Turner Creek in of Rivers ranch known as the Turner ranch near Big Pine. Schl tax 3 88

Thorpe, Geo—Independence School District. Personal property. Schl tax 1 11

U

Unknown Owner—Lone Pine School District. Land known as Rhodes' Ranch, at Resting Spring. Schl tax 6 08

Unknown Owner—Warm Springs School District. W hf of N w qr section 27 twp 7 S R 33 E, 80 acres 4 07

V

Valencia, Ysabel—Station School District. In Lows, lot 50 by 100 feet, Lot 12 block 6 residence 4 86

Van Deventer, E W—Bishop School District. In Bishop ½ interest in Lot 7 Block S; schl tax 99

W

Wilson, Chas A—Lone Pine School District. All of sec 36 twp 23 S R 40 E 640 acres; schl tax 24 83

Woodin, I J—Independence School District. Personal property, special schl tax 3 58

Wardell, A—Bishop School District. In Bishop ½ interest in lots 6 and 7 Block E; schl tax 99

Y

Yandell, W W—Warm Spring School District. N e qr homestead, E hf of N w qr. Timber culture, s e 28 Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M, 240 acres. W hf of S w qr, N e qr of S e qr sec 28 Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M. 120 acres; above is subject to mtg given to W White and A Smith Personal property; road, Poll and Hospital 33 68

Public Notice

Is hereby given that unless the foregoing taxes and costs are paid I will on

[Official.]

Monday, July 2, 1894,

Between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., to wit, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., commence to sell the foregoing real and personal property at public auction in front of the Courthouse in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, and that I will continue such sale from day to day, according to adjournments, until the whole real property described in the foregoing, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be sold, and that I will sell the smallest quantity of each assessment of said property that will be taken by any person for the amount of said taxes and costs, in gold or silver coin of the United States.

Dated this 7th day of June, A. D. 1894.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax Collector of Inyo county, California.

Proposals for Painting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT PURsuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California made and entered on the Sixth day of April, 1894, sealed proposals will be received for painting the Court House of said County.

Said work to consist of two coats of paint, outside and inside throughout; paint to be composed of best white lead and oil. Also, for one coat of fire proof paint on the roof.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Painting the Court House," which must be filed with the Clerk of said Board not later than 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday the Fifth day of July, 1894, and will be opened in the afternoon of said day, the Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

18-3w

Proposed New Road
— IN —
District No. 3.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made and entered on the Fifth day of April, 1894, any and all non-consenting land owners and all others interested are hereby notified to appear before said Board on Tuesday, the Third day of July, 1894, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and then and there show cause, if any there be, why a new County Road hereinafter described should not be laid out and established as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point whence bears N 27 deg 24 min W, 43.24 chains distant the North-west corner of T. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M. Thence Var. 15 deg 32 min E.

Cor. Bear. Dist.

1 East. 20.00 To the S E cor of J. Lacey and N E cor of Vagt estate, J. Lacey lying on the north side, Vagt estate lying on the south side.

60.00 To the N E cor of S. A. Densmore, S E cor of D. Gill. S. A. Densmore on the south side, D. Gill on north side.

100.00 White estate on both sides

120.00 White estate on north side Government land on south side.

300.00 Tarough Government land

807.70 To west side Stevens Ditch which is 60 links wide.

339.30 To west side of a slough which is 42 links wide.

314.00 To the west bank of Owens River. Whence bears N 20 min 14 sec W 40.46 chains Sec cor com to secs 2 and 3, T. 13 S. R. 35 E., M. D. M.

This road is laid out 40 feet in width.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

VIRGINIA CON. MIN. COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works Keeler-argo District, Inyo Co., Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. 11 levied on the 14th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name:	Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
A F Benard	84	500	1 25
	86	50	12½
	90	100	25
	91	100	25
	92	50	12½
	182	50	12½
	183	50	12½
A F Benard, Trustee	19	114	28½
	22	227	56¾
	96	100	25
	97	100	25
	188	100	25
Jno Cuttigan	224	1000	2 50
Jno Denny	112	340	85
Catherine Fitzpatrick	65	227	56¾
Michael Kilday	101	150	37½
	191	68	17
M A Howe	224	100	25
	114	1602	4 00½
	115	1000	2 50
	116	1300	3 25
	95	300	75
Michael Skinner	1	100	25
	2	100	25
	62	50	12½
Joseph Murphy	125	125	31¼
Jas Clark	226	227	56¾
J W Scanlan	113	114	28½
	147	100	25
	190	100	25
Tomlinson, Jos	7	100	25
J K Warren	187	454	1 13½
Joe Wagner	1	114	28½
	236	100	25
S Hoffman	269	1664	4 13½
Jno J Mountain	126	100	25
Jos Rotz	2	350	87½
B Conway	62	104	26

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 14th day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, San Francisco, California, on Monday, the 16th day of July, 1894, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessments thereon, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

A. F. BENARD, Secretary.
Office—26 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, California.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 26th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
E. Robinson	1	500	125 00
	2	200	50 00
T. C. Boland	3	500	125 00
	4	200	50 00
	18	500	125 00
	19	200	50 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	175 00
J. J. Gunn	12	200	50 00
Jas. Holland	20	20	5 00
P. H. Mack	22	270	67 50
D. Holland	16	30	7 50
	21	30	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 26th day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Independence Inyo County, California, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.
Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

F. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE, SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence,

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages, in any part of America, you can succeed at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything EASILY, SPEEDILY, PERMANENTLY. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JUNE 29 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK McGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2.30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

WEDNESDAY, June 27, 1894.

Clements vs. Rowan—Filed Sheriff's return on foreclosure sale.

Trepier vs. Jalberique—Filed order of publication of summons. Issued alias summons.

BORN.

MUNN—At Bishop June 20, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. James Munn, a daughter.

Summer weather now in dead earnest.

A. O. Collins spent a couple of days in town this week.

Fred Burckhardt of Lone Pine was in town yesterday.

E. H. Edwards of Lone Pine left for San Francisco last Saturday.

The Hines case will be tried in Justice Davidson's Court next Tuesday.

E. Moiver arrived home last Monday from a short visit to San Francisco.

C. W. Craig and T. C. Boland arrived home last Monday from Sacramento.

W. M. Richards came up from Keeler on Tuesday, returning next day.

Mrs. A. L. Conklin and daughter started for San Francisco on yesterday's train.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Mack spent a couple of days at Big Pine early in the week.

Under-Sheriff Holland went to Bishop yesterday and will probably return to-morrow.

Miss Ritta Drake of Bishop will read the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July.

Dr. McQueen continues to be very busy and will probably remain here until after the Fourth.

Mrs. J. J. Stewart of Lone Pine and Mrs. J. G. McLean of Darwin were in town last Tuesday.

Charley Anthony came in from Darwin yesterday, returning to-day. He reports all quiet in that section.

There is a strong probability that Judge Jackson Temple will be the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The hay crop in this vicinity is very light this year. It will probably average no more than two tons per acre.

There will be a baseball game at Independence on the Fourth between a Lone Pine nine and the Independence second nine.

Board of Supervisors meet in regular session next Monday. They will also meet as a Board of Equalization at the same time.

There is a good prospect for a lively foot race at Independence on the Fourth. See the challenge and acceptance published elsewhere.

W. H. Walker accompanied by his mother went to Olancha yesterday. Webb will make his quarterly postoffice report and return Sunday.

For the fourth time since the race was established Lucky Baldwin has won the American Derby. Last Saturday his horse Key el Santa Anita won the event in 2:36, the same time made by Boundless last year.

Chas. Foster and C. L. White, agents for the Union Mutual Building and Loan Association have been canvassing this section for the past two weeks and report good success. Early in July a branch agency will be established here. They went to Bishop to-day.

It is reported that four Big Piners were lucky enough to draw $900 each in a lottery. While we congratulate them on their good fortune, it must be borne in mind that for every dollar paid out by these institutions they receive two in return, and the great mass of people who patronize them are losers in the end.

W. L. Zimmerman came down from Bishop on Wednesday and spent several days in town this week. As will be seen by an announcement in another column he will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer before the Democratic County Convention. Mr. Zimmerman is well known throughout the country as an honest upright citizen and his claims merit the attention of his party.

Programme.

The following programme will be observed at the Fourth of July celebration at Independence:

Salutes ..... Sunrise and Sunset
Exercises in the Pavilion 10 o'clock a. m.
Prayer by Chaplain ..... Rev. S. W. Albone
Song, Star Spangled Banner ..... Choir
Opening remarks ..... J. S. Gorman
Reading Declaration ..... Miss Ritta Drake
Oration ..... P. W. Bennett
Song, Red, White and Blue ..... Choir
Poem ..... F. E. Densmore
Song, America ..... By the Multitude
Pic-nic in Courthouse Grove ..... 12 m.
Baseball Match ..... Purse, $50
Children's Sports ..... 3 o'clock p. m.
Tug of War ..... Married Men vs. Single
¼-Mile Dash, free-for-all ..... Purse, $50
Grand Ball at the Pavilion ..... 8:30 p. m.

Big Boom at Red Rock.

MOJAVE, June 23.—Mining at Red Rock about thirty miles from here has received a new boom through the discovery of several valuable nuggets. One nugget taken from the claim of Billy Neveris to-day weighed twenty-two ounces. In addition to the rich gold discoveries, water has been found in unlimited quantity at the Bonanza mine and the promise of a great boom is in sight. Already great quantities of gold have been brought here from the placer diggings in that vicinity, and with the aid of the Bonanza water plant now being connected, the gold fields are bound to take the lead. About $170 was obtained yesterday by a single man through the dry washer process, and with the aid of water nearly double that amount could have been secured. Many people are flocking to these fields and the town is booming in consequence.

Through the Mountains

A party of students from the State University at Berkeley arrived at Independence last Sunday morning. They came from Visalia up Kings River and crossed the water shed of the Sierra Nevada mountains through Kearsarge pass directly west of us. It is early in the season to cross at that point and they found the air very cold at an altitude of over twelve thousand feet. On Sunday afternoon the party went on from here to Mr. Moffett's place at Georges Creek intending to start from that point next morning for Mt. Whitney. It is their intention after ascending the mountain to go down the north fork of Kern river as far as Kern Lake, then return to Independence and go north to Mono Lake, and from there cross the mountains to Yosemite, and thence home. The party consists of Messrs. Corbett, Gibbs, Houston and Sutro. They are all vigorous young men and appear to be enjoying the trip heartily.

Illegal.

The Supreme Court has decided that no sheep license can be legally collected from a sheep owner whose sheep are merely passing through the county demanding the payment of a license. The *Chronicle—Union* has always contended that a license collector had no right to demand a license for sheep in transit through a county, a practice in vogue in Tuolumne county. In an El Dorado case Judge Arnot decided that such a license could not be collected legally, and now the Supreme Court settles the question permanently.—*Chronicle—Union.*

Challenge and Acceptance.

INDEPENDENCE, Cal., June 28, 1894.

I hereby challenge any man in Inyo County (Ed. Ober barred) to run 100 yards for $500. Race to be run on the Fourth of July or any suitable time.

THOS. TAYLOR.

KEELER, Cal., June 27, 1894.

I will accept the challenge of Thos. Taylor to run any man in Inyo county (Ed. Ober barred) 100 yards for $500 and will meet him at Independence on July 3d and arrange match. W. E. SPENCER.

Francois Carnot, President of France, was assassinated in the streets of Lyons last Sunday evening. The assassin was an Italian, 22 years of age, and a Nihilist. The greatest excitement prevails throughout France. The murderer was captured by the police who had the greatest difficulty in preventing him from being torn to pieces by the populace. The awful crime causes a feeling of horror throughout the civilized world.

A meeting of the directors of the 18th District Agricultural Association will be held at Independence on Thursday evening July 5th for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for holding the next fair. If any racing is to be held in connection with the fair this fall, the citizens of Independence should take immediate steps toward raising a sufficient sum of money for that purpose.

There is a general strike on all railroad lines west of Chicago and in consequence no through mail later than Tuesday will be received. The strike originated with the Pullman-car employés.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, will meet as a Board of Equalization on

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1894,

At the office of the said Board, in the town of Independence, to examine the assessment book and equalize the assessment of property in said County for the year 1894, and will continue in session for that purpose until the business of equalization is disposed of.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of W. A. GREENLY, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of W. A. GREENLY, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

H. H. HOWELL,
Administrator of the estate of W. A. Greenly, deceased.
Dated June 1st, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.
may 5]

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. J. MOORE.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER.
Independence, Cal.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

A. L. McGEE.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Inyo county subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

D. J. HESSION,
Big Pine, Cal.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. ZIMMERMAN,
Bishop, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Victor Trepier Plaintiff, vs Jaques Jalberique and Manasese Louca, Defendants.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Jaques Jalberique and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain the judgment of this Hon. Court dissolving the partnership heretofore and now existing between yourselves and the Plaintiff, under and by virtue of an agreement made and entered into by you on the 30th day of October, 1893, and that the title to the mines or mining claims described in said agreement may be adjudged freed from all the conditions thereof and restored as follows: That the Plaintiff is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "American Flag Mine;" that Defendant Jaques Jalberique is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "French Flag Mine" and that Defendant Manasese Louca is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "Mexican Flag Mine," as said mines are described in said agreement and the complaint of file herein; Together with the costs of suit.

Said plaintiff alleging that you have utterly failed, neglected and refused to in any manner whatsoever comply with the terms and conditions of said partnership agreement, or to perform any of the duties imposed thereby, since on or about the 27th day of January, 1894; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

FOURTH OF JULY.

FOURTH OF JULY.

FOURTH OF JULY

AT

INDEPENDENCE!

Exercises, Pic-Nic, Games and Races!

Dramatic Performance and Grand Ball in the Evening!

Cordial Welcome to Everybody!

FOURTH OF JULY.

FOURTH OF JULY.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12

Palace Saloon.

MAT. McDONALD, Lessee.

—THE BAR—

Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of

WINES,

LIQUORS,

& CIGARS

The most careful attention given to the amusement and comfort of patrons.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE

Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. sept-12 tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrive—
Mound House	10.00 a. m.	5.55 p. m.
Dayton	11.30 a. m.	4.20 p. m.
Wabuska	1.35 p. m.	2.15 a. m.
Hawthorne	4.00 p. m.	12.00 m.
Luning	6.35 p. m.	10.15 a. m.
Sodа Springs	7.15 p. m.	9.35 a. m.
Belleville	8.25 p. m.	8.15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9.10 p. m.	Lv. 6.45 a. m.
	No. 3.	No.
	Leave—	Arrive—
Belleville	8.35 a. m.	5.35 p. m.
Benton	12.05 p. m.	1.45 p. m.
Bishop Creek	2.10 p. m.	11.10 a. m.
Alvord	3.00 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.35 p. m.	8.40 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.25 p. m.	7.45 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 6.15 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., also connect at Reno with east and west bound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with Pioneer Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles), Bodie (68 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leave at Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Adda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (3 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

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THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS at 6 o'clock p. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' Wears etc., etc.

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED "DRESDEN" WARE.

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines, Liquors, & Cigars.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS EXTENSIVE Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC.

Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
j16-tf

BISHOP AD

J. E. DU

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call on I see
W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every effort made to give satisfaction to patrons.
j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

Be on your Guard.

If some grocers urge another baking powder upon you in place of the "Royal," it is because of the greater profit upon it. This of itself is evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with cheaper and inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the same, give less value to the consumer.

To insure the finest cake, the most wholesome food, be sure that no substitute for Royal Baking Powder is accepted by you.

Nothing can be substituted for the Royal Baking Powder and give as good results.

Beatrix Randolph.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

She lived with her father in a roomy broad beamed, brown old house, environed by elm trees taller, but less antique, than itself. It was an American Eighteenth century house. Some hero of the Revolution had passed a night in it. It stood on the side of a low, gradual hill, and was four miles away from the nearest railway station. Altogether the region was sufficiently remote, though New York city was hardly more than three hours distant by rail. The mail arrived twice a day, and Mr. Alexander Randolph, the owner of the house and estate, received yesterday's World every forenoon, and read it during the hour preceding dinner, which always took place at 2 o'clock. It was an eminently conservative household; at all events its master was a conservative and a democrat, as his fathers had been before him.

These forefathers were of Virginian descent, and two generations ago had owned large plantations in the south. But the young Randolph of that epoch had fallen in love with a northern lady, and ended by marrying her and settling down on this estate, which was his bride's dowry.

He was originally quite wealthy, but lost money by speculations during the war. With intent to compel a better fortune he soon after ran for an office, but was defeated, as a foregone conclusion, by a crushing majority. To crown all he lost his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached. She died of typhoid fever in 1863. He was left with two children, a boy of 10 and a girl of 6. Mr. Randolph, though of a haughty and headstrong character, was not what is called thorough. He was tall and of slender build, with high shoulders, a gray mustache and imperial, and thick, wavy hair, growing rather long. His eyebrows were bushy and overhanging and gave to his eyes a fiercer expression than might otherwise have belonged to them; he had a habit of twisting them between his thumb and finger when in thought, which looked ominous to strangers, but really amounted to nothing. His fingers were very long, and so were his arguments and discussions; almost the only short thing about him, in fact, being his temper. His general aspect was that of a retired southern brigadier whose slaves had been unrighteously made contraband. His expression was, ordinarily, profoundly serious, and he smiled rarely; but it was not difficult to make him break into a shrill, giggling laugh, which absurdly marred the severe contour of his visage and betrayed the underlying weakness.

He was fond of phrases, and had a fancy for calling himself "the most indulgent of fathers," but whenever his children transgressed the moral law of their father's good humor or indolence—and this was not seldom the case with Ed, who was as restless and independent as a hawk—he fell upon them with sweeping broadsides of rebuke, culminating, if they answered him back, in violent assertions of their total depravity. Ed was sent to school, but the study of books had no part in his scheme of existence. In the boy's seventeenth year Hamilton Jocelyn, a friend of the family, being on a visit of a few days to the Randolphs, was tickled by Ed's bearing and the story of his exploits, and offered to take him back with him to New York city for a month or so, to give him instruction in the laws and amenities of polite society.

He went off accordingly, and the month had prolonged itself to six before he came back. His father thought that he had been improved by his sojourn there. He had brought back with him certainly a great deal of entertaining talk, and gave Beatrix endless accounts of the great city, its streets, its houses, its horses, its theatres; above all, of its operas and its concerts. Both she and Ed had always been passionately devoted to music. They had understood it, by the light of nature, as it were, from a very early age, and had constantly practiced ever since. Ed's voice was not of much use, but he was an admirable performer on the violin. Beatrix, on the other hand, was above all things a singer, and her voice developed into a soprano of remarkable range and power. Her studies were not confined to church music. She knew by heart all the great operas and oratorios, and in pursuance of the marked dramatic ability which she possessed she had, with Ed's assistance, acted out scenes from many of the former (so far as two performers might) on the stage of the back drawing room.

One day Hamilton Jocelyn, who had heard all the famous singers of the world in his time, attended one of these private entertainments. Contrary to expectation he turned out to be the most eulogistic auditor that Beatrix had ever had, and he wound up his praises by declaring that she must be provided with a master to bring her voice out. The most indulgent of fathers was gratified by this tribute of admiration from such a source to his favorite child, and a week or so afterward the master was sent for.

This was an elderly Englishman of respectable antecedents, who, twenty years before, had begun his musical career with what was considered the finest tenor voice of the age, and whose knowledge of the principles of music was as profound as his proficiency was remarkable. But before he had been a year on the operatic stage the theatre in which he was singing caught fire, and he was burned about the throat in such a way as forever to destroy the voice which would have made him rich and famous enough to satisfy ambition itself. Professor Dorimar, as he afterward came to be called, had some small private means which rendered him in a humble way independent, and with a philosophical serenity which rarely characterizes the musical temperament he settled quietly down to be a writer on the art and science of whose highest triumphs he could never more hope to partake. For the last eight years he had lived in New York, but he was known to very few. He sat with his piano and his manuscripts, and his visions of divine harmonies, in a retired little room a few blocks west of Washington square, and seldom went forth save to listen for half an hour to one or other of the very few singers who in his judgment were great enough to sing. He never was known to have undertaken the personal instruction of pupils, though he might undoubtedly have derived a large income from so doing. But he was of opinion that the right to use the voice in music is given to but two or three in an age, and the chance that the training of one so gifted should fall to him was too remote to be considered. To the myriad chances of failure he preferred his comparative poverty and his peace of mind.

What arguments Jocelyn employed to woo him from his reserve cannot be known. But Mr. Randolph received a note from the professor, mentioning the day and hour of his arrival, and requesting Mr. Randolph to meet him and drive him up from the railway station alone. This was done, and on the way the professor stipulated that he should be enabled to hear Miss Randolph's voice before she was aware of his presence. "There is a train back to the city this evening, sir," he remarked, "and, if I should conclude to take it, it would be well to have spared the young lady the annoyance of an interview." The matter was readily managed. Beatrix sang with the unembarrassed freedom of supposed solitude, and the Professor listened. When the young lady had finished her selection, whatever it was, she rose from the piano and passed out through the open window of the room to the veranda. Here she was surprised by the appearance of a meager and pallid personage, of gentlemanly bearing and aspect, with a broad scar on the right side of his face and throat, and many thoughtful lines and wrinkles on his brow and around his eyes, who advanced toward her with a bow and took her hand. As she looked at him she fancied there were tears in his eyes. "Miss Randolph," he said, in a low and very pleasant voice, "I am to have the honor of being your instructor; my name is Dorimar." He said no more at that time, but raised her soft fingers to his lips, and with another bow disappeared. He did not take the evening train back to the city, but on the contrary took up his abode in the Randolphs' house, and being, in addition to his musical attainments, a man of cultivation, and of a singular naive charm of character, he was nearly as much of an acquisition to Mr. Randolph as to his daughter, and they all became very good friends. As to his teaching, it was a matter between his pupil and himself, and was not often referred to outside. It seemed to afford him especial pleasure to think that Beatrix was singing for music's sake, and without any purpose of publishing or profiting by her acquirements. "Music is a sacred thing, my child," he would often say to her, "and like all sacred things it is shamefully and almost universally desecrated. It is not a mere question of voice and ear, but of purity and loftiness of soul. Great music never was greatly sung by a charlatan, or a libertine, or a fortune hunter. I, for my part, thank God that you are what you are, and that you will never be obliged to weigh your music against gold. The world may listen to you if it can, but you shall be spared the insult of receiving for it what it dares to call recompense!"

Beatrice acquiesced in all this wisdom, but somewhere in her secret soul she may have cherished the germ of an ambition to meet great multitudes of her fellow creatures, to test herself upon them, perhaps to delight and inspire them, if there were power in her so to do. Three years passed, and then Ed went to Europe. There was some pretext about his attending lectures at a university of mining engineering in Saxony, but it was a tolerably transparent pretext. That he should come back at the end of two or three years somewhat toned down was the best Mr. Randolph hoped. As to the question of funds, after a good deal of meditation Mr. Randolph came to the following rather eccentric determination: Ed was to be allowed to draw on the paternal resources for whatever sums of money he from time to time might require. "You may draw little or you may draw much, my son," the old gentleman said, "and, be it much or little, all your drafts will be duly honored. I shall not restrict you nor advise you, but I shall depend upon your own sense of honor and decency, as a Randolph and a gentleman, not to abuse my confidence in you." This speech seemed to the utterer of it very noble and impressive, and also very sagacious and worldly wise. For if to put a young fellow upon his honor will not make him reasonably virtuous and economical what will? Ed certainly showed himself pleased with the arrangement, if not so much impressed by the phrase in which it was announced to him. He was an enterprising and able youth, and probably expected to make a fortune of his own rather than spend his father's.

The next thing that occurred in this eventful year was an offer of marriage, emanating from no less distinguished a personage than Hamilton Jocelyn himself. Beatrix thought it was exceedingly funny he should do such a thing, and not altogether comfortable; but as it was instinctive with her to consider other people's feelings almost as much as her own, and sometimes more, she suppressed her emotions and expressed her acknowledgments, adding that she had no idea of marrying anybody. When Jocelyn found that her resolve was not to be shaken he very gracefully said that to have known and loved her was a privilege and a revelation for which he should never cease to be indebted to her. He said that he had perhaps presumed too much in hoping that she could ever care for a grizzled old fellow like himself, but that his sentiments would never change, and that if, at any future time, circumstances should lead her to reconsider her present views, she would find him eager and grateful to throw himself at her feet. He concluded by requesting that she would forbear to mention the episode to any one, even to her father, lest the latter should be grieved to discover that she could not bring herself to consent to an alliance with his oldest friend. Beatrix replied that she had no wish to speak of what had occurred, and that she hoped they both would forget it as soon as possible. Hereupon Jocelyn took his leave, and went back to New York, probably regretting the issue of the adventure almost as much as he professed to do, although perhaps for reasons other than those he thought it expedient to allege.

The third event was the death of poor Professor Dorimar, which occurred suddenly and filled Beatrix with grief, notwithstanding that it appeared in one sense the most natural thing that could have happened to the good and magnanimous old man. He had had a habit of looking upward as he talked, and Beatrix had thought that he seemed much of the time communing with a better world, and perhaps derived from some angelic source his grand ideas about music and its mission to mankind. It was the first death the girl had ever witnessed, and it invested the three years of the association together of the pupil and her master with a sort of retrospective sanctity. They had been altogether the happiest years of Beatrix's life. The professor had taught her something else besides how to sing. Less by words than by some tacit, sympathetic influence he had led her to perceive and meditate upon the nobler and loftier aspects and capacities of human nature. As to his share in her vocal culture and her own proficiency he never had made any definite pronouncement; but on the morning before his death he requested her to sing for him the air from Handel's oratorio of "The Messiah"—"I know that my Redeemer liveth." When she had finished he said: "My child, you have enabled me to thank God that my voice was destroyed, and that my life has been for so many years a lonely disappointment. I have had triumphs and blessings that most men do not even know how to desire. A mighty scepter is in your hand," he went on, turning his grave and gentle eyes upon her. "I have helped to show you how to wield it. Power is very sweet, but it needs almost an angel not to use it harmfully. I don't know what life may be before you, my dear; but whatever it may be I trust that when you come to the end of it you will find as little cause to regret having met me as I have much cause to rejoice that I have known you." Beatrix hardly knew how to understand this at the time, but afterward the words frequently revisited her memory, and may have had some influence over her at critical moments of her career.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Weakness

may be inherited, or it may result from neglect and carelessness. Thin, weak, "run down" persons need

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and the most nourishing food known to science. It is palatable and more effective than plain oil. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

Two of the large flour mills at St. Louis closed last week because of the coal famine.

General G. S. Green, the oldest living graduate of the United States Military Academy of West Point, celebrated his ninety-third birthday Sunday week, at the home of his son, Colonel F. V. Greene of the Seventy-first Regiment, in New York.

Islands Sold to a Syndicate.

The Isles of Shoals, eight miles off Portsmouth, N. H., have been sold to a Boston syndicate. The price, which is $550,000 for islands and the hotel buildings, has been guaranteed, and the transfer will be immediately made in order that contemplated improvements may be completed for next season's business. C. D. Wainwright, banker, of Boston, has managed the deal, which will result, as soon as necessary preliminaries are perfected, in the transfer of the entire interest of the Messrs. Leighton. The purchase takes in every one of this group of islands—viz., Appledore, Smutty Nose, Cedar, Duck and Malaga within the Maine boundary, and Star, White, Londoner's and Seavey's in the New Hampshire division. The sale is without reservation.

One of the new features for both Appledore and Star islands is to be the introduction of electricity as a potent factor, and an electric railway is to encircle both isles. Appledore is 3½ miles around, and the railway around this island will connect with one around both Star and Smutty Nose, distance 3½ miles, making the total distance seven miles. The motive power plant is to be on Appledore and through cables. By this plant both the isles are to be finely lighted.—Manchester (N. H.) Union.

The Glory of Nancy Hanks.

An evening contemporary finds "relief to the vulgarity of the announcement that Nancy Hanks has out trotted all the trotters of the land" in the fact that the mare "is owned now by a Boston man who is not responsible for her name." It is hard to see where "vulgarity" enters into the announcement of the great achievement of the mare. The original Nancy Hanks was a brave and good woman, and the mother of a president. Her memory is revived by the speed of a good and brave mare. A good woman is the noblest of all creatures, and next to her, in the estimation of thousands, is a good horse.

If the namesake of the western woman were condemned to the dreary circle of a brickyard or controlled in her motions by the bell of a horse car, then would there be the vulgarity that approaches ignominy, but to be thus honored in the history of trotting is a glory that is not enhanced even by Boston ownership.—Boston Journal.

No Perfect Figures in Chicago.

It is reported that one of the artists on the exhibition buildings is in a quandary. He wishes to paint the figure of a (physically) perfect human being on one of the ceilings and cannot find a model. But why should he want one? He will not discover perfection in humanity, and if he has in his mind's eye the ideal of the perfection he wishes to represent he ought to be able to delineate it "al fresco." That is what the artists of the world and their admirers have called "creation," to distinguish it from the more servile work of merely copying what is set before them. This particular artist may be justified by the code of the profession, and yet it may be regarded as a pity that he cannot rise above the recognized necessity and dispense with the menial pose.—Chicago Tribune.

A Much Traveled Valise.

A valise was received at the United States express office at Jackson, Miss., several days ago showing from the hundreds of stamps and tags on it that it had been in most of the express offices in the country. It was stuffed full of hundreds of odd and queer articles, including a human skull and the left foot of a female graveyard rabbit.

The centennial anniversary of Fryeburg academy, at Fryeburg, Me., was celebrated a few days ago. Daniel Webster is reputed to have begun his study of law while in this institutution and made his first public oration while principal of the academy.

Mrs. Eliza E. Hills
Fenner, N. Y.

Agonizing Headaches

Hood's Sarsaparilla Accomplishes Desired Results.

"Dear Sirs: I gladly testify to the efficacy and curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla and cheerfully state that it has done wonders for me. For years I have been a great sufferer from agonizing headaches and

Distress in the Stomach

after eating and at other times, accompanied by sour stomach. I was very bad with indigestion also. I noticed in different papers mention of

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

the cures Hood's Sarsaparilla had wrought and thought I would try it. It has

Accomplished the Desired Results.

The pain and distress in the stomach and the severe headache spells have been overcome as well as my indigestion." ELIZA E. HILLS, Fenner, New York.

Get Only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable, and efficient.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

TAKE THE BEST

25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $5, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

S. F. N. U. No. 623. New Series No. 22

National Manners A-traveling.

It is curious to watch on board a steamer how the men of different nationalities behave to a lady no longer young who is traveling alone. The Frenchman is absolutely rude if he gets the chance; the German simply takes no notice; the Austrian is frigidly polite; the Englishman takes trouble to be kind if his aid is solicited; the American is kind from habit and without effort; the British colonist attentive, because women of any kind are scarce in his country.—Pall Mall Budget.

The Instinct Remains.

Rapacious birds and beasts retain their love of destroying even after years of confinement, and it is a well acknowledged fact that among these rapacious animals of a menagerie which are reared in confinement we find the most ferocious and destructive examples if they once escape and become aware of their power.—Science.

Rapid Firing.

The Gatling gun is now worked by an electric motor in the American navy. The motor is attached to the breech of the gun. Hitherto a couple of men were required to serve the gun, one to train the piece and drop the shot, the other to work the firing crank; but now one man is sufficient. By touching a switch he can train and operate the gun at will, so as to fire either a single shot or at the rate of 1,200 a minute.—Yankee Blade.

Professionals Come Handy.

Yachtsman (who sails his own boat)—I can't see much fun in going sailing with a hired crew.

Rich Man (quietly)—If some of us didn't cruise around with hired crews, what would become of you fellows when you upset?—Good News.

As a Cure for Sore Throat and Coughs, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have been thoroughly tested, and maintain a good reputation.

If your company show a disinclination to conversation, get somebody to play on the piano, or, still better, start a game of whist.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Try Germen for Breakfast.

CURES OTHERS

To purify, enrich and vitalize the blood, and thereby invigorate the liver and digestive organs, brace up the nerves, and put the system in order generally, "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal.

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORM.

ERVIN DIETERLY, ESQ., of *Gettysburgh, Pa.*, writes: "Only those who have had dyspepsia in its worst forms know what it really can be. What such a case needs I have found in your kindly encouragement, and your 'Golden Medical Discovery.'

Although I can now claim, if any one can, that I have a cast iron stomach, I always keep your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and the 'Pellets' on hand when setting down from an active summer's vacation, to quiet student life.

E. DIETERLY, ESQ.

I heartily recommend these medicines to every one whose suffering is of the nature that mine was." Sold everywhere.

WHY NOT YOU?

Caller—One of your sons is a minister and the other a physician, I believe? Mothe (proudly)—Yes; one preaches and the other practices.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO HIMSELF.

The most inhuman outrages, outrages which would disgrace the savage, man perpetrates upon his own system by swallowing drastic purgatives which convulse his stomach, agonize his intestines and weaken his system. Many people constantly do this under the impression that medicaments only which are violent in their action, and particularly cathartics, are of any avail. Irreparable injury to health is wrought under this mistaken idea. The laxative which most nearly approaches the beneficient action of nature is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is painless but thorough, and invigorates the intestinal canal instead of weakening and irritating it. The liver and the stomach share in the benign discipline instituted by this comprehensive medicine, whose healthful influence is felt throughout the system. Malarious, rheumatic, kidney and nervous complaints succumb to it.

She frowned on him and called him Mr.,
Because in fun he'd merely Kr.,
And then in spite,
The following nite,
This naughty Mr. Kr. Sir.

RUSSELL SAGE.

No one knows better than this well-known financier the full value of a curative. He is not easily imposed upon once, and never twice. This is his testimony after twenty years' use of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS:

"506 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK CITY, December 20, 1890.

"For the last twenty years I have been using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. They have repeatedly cured me of rheumatic pains and pains in my side and back. Whenever I have a cold, one on my chest and one on my back speedily relieve me.

"My family are never without them."

RUSSELL SAGE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS improve the digestion.

When a dishonest man secures a public office would it describe the situation to call him a confirmed rascal?

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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A Regulator of the Liver and Kidneys

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Scrofula, Rheumatism,
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And all other Blood and Skin Diseases.

It is a positive cure for all those Painful, Delicate Complaints and complicated troubles and Weaknesses common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

This remedy has been used in the hospitals throughout the old world for the past twenty-five years, as a specific for the above diseases, and it has and will cure when all other so-called remedies fail.

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Send for pamphlet of testimonials from those who have been cured by its use. Druggists sell it at $1.00 per bottle. Try it and be convinced. For sale by

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cures Bright's Disease, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side.

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cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Female Weakness, and Excesses.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1894.

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AN AMERICAN STONEHENGE.

Far up on these abandoned mountain farms
Now drifting back to forest wilds again,
The long, gray walls extend their clasping arms,
Pathetic monuments of vanished men.

Serpents in stone, they wind o'er hill and dell
'Mid orchards long deserted, fields unshorn;
The crumbling fragments resting where they fell,
Forgotten, worthless to a race newborn.

Nearer than stones of storied Saxon name
These speechless relics to our hearts should come.
No toiler for a priest's or monarch's fame,
This farmer lived and died to shape a home.

What days of lonely toil he undertook!
What years of iron labor; and for what?
To yield the chipmunk one more secret nook,
The gliding snake one more sequestered spot.

So little time on earth; so much to do;
Yet all that waste of weary, toilworn hands!
Life came and went; the patient task is through,
The men are gone; the idle structure stands.
—T. W. Higginson in New England Magazine.

THE BOGY MAN.

In 1715 a small slave schooner from the coast of Africa, bound for Virginia, was blown far out of her course, toward the north, and put in at the port of Boston.

The cargo consisted of little else than a few families of Congo negroes destined for the new plantations of Virginia.

New Englanders did not then feel any special abhorrence to slavery. If not regarded with positive favor it was not regarded with disfavor, and the slavers found little difficulty in disposing of his cargo of men, women and children to the good citizens of Massachusetts bay.

Among the purchasers was Mr. Lemuel Clark, owner of a large tract of land on the Merrimac river, in New Hampshire. Three families of negroes were bought by him and taken to his estate in the wilderness.

Once the tenant of an English baronial estate himself, he inclined to play the baron on his New Hampshire domain. A great stockade was built upon the eminence overlooking the Merrimac, and within the stockade, upon the crown of the hill, stood his large log house. Lower down, but within the stockade, were three cabins of the slave families and the more pretentious houses of the families of English laborers who accompanied Mr. Clark to the New World. Back from the stockade and stretching to the foot of some cliffs that formed the abutment of a range of low hills was a wide expanse of level, cleared land, on which the estate raised its corn and potatoes.

Beyond the few charred stumps that marked the edge of the clearing was the forest stretching away as far as the eye could reach.

As the Merrimac was one of the highways of marauding French and Indians, the stockade was very strongly built, and from embrasures in its walls projected three small brass cannon commanding the sweep of the river in every direction. No fleet of canoes could safely pass the stockade by day. The importance of the place was so well recognized that Mr. Clark held a colonial commission as major and the stockade was officially styled Fort Clark.

The children of the fort made no distinction between white and black. The little Clarks, Sanborns, Tennys and Marsdens played with the little Quashees, Cushees and Gambas upon terms of perfect equality.

The children of both races whisked from house to house. About the hearths of the negroes the little Englishmen listened with fascinated horror to wild tales of devils and evil spirits, great serpents, huge river monsters and the gigantic manlike apes of the mysterious continent of Africa; of bloody tribal wars and human sacrifices to the heathen gods. The little black boys learned of the gay elves and gnomes, of dainty sprites and fays of merry England, of the good cheer of Christmas and the sports of May Day. The rival story tellers strove to outdo each other in the marvelous tales; but nothing so pleased the children of both races as Sam Quashee's stories of the Mumbo Jumbo, for in his native village Sam himself had been Mumbo Jumbo.

The big Congo negro enjoyed telling how when a crime had been committed by some person unknown, Mumbo Jumbo was called upon to detect the guilty one, and how, mounted upon stilts, with a long grass cloak completely enshrouding him, a great false head fastened above his own head and a pair of wooden arms sticking out below it, he stalked about the village like a giant terrifying the guilty one until he confessed his crime.

The children delighted to hear of the Mumbo Jumbo marching up and down the paths of the African village, crowds of people dancing about him, beating on tomtoms and singing wild chants. And when Cushee and Gamba gave the battle yell of the cannibal tribe—for those were cannibal families—the satisfaction was complete.

Of the tales of the English merrymaking, none pleased the little Africans so much as Philip Sanborn's descriptions of the May Day sports. The jollity of Christmas they knew, for Lemuel Clark was not a Puritan and kept the Christmas holidays, but they wished to dance about a May pole crowned with flowers. One Christmas night, as all the people of the fort were gathered in the big common room of the "great house," Mr. Clark promised that the approaching May Day should be celebrated in English style. Philip Sanborn was told to take the matter in hand and make any preparations he wished. Philip Sanborn was pleased, but seeing a cloud upon the face of his rival story teller, Sam Quashee, he asked if the negro families might not have the afternoon of May Day for showing their native games and sports.

The request was readily granted, and on the next day Sam Quashee dragged to his cabin two well seasoned pine logs that had been left after building the stockade, and for weeks thereafter employed every evening in carving from the logs mysterious objects which even his own children were not allowed to see.

The winter of 1722 melted into an early spring in New Hampshire. The rivers were free from ice in April, and the first canoes that came up the Merrimac brought the news that war was declared with France. The weapons and defenses were duly looked to, but no precautions were taken, for it was a long month's journey through the wilderness to Canada; besides it was not likely the enemy would move at once.

May Day came at last and a tall Maypole decorated with wreaths of flowers and stripes of colored cloth stood in the broad stretch of greensward before the gate of the stockade. Around this pole the children danced and played old English games. A bountiful outdoor repast called the merrymakers from their fun. Hastily eating what was placed before them, the older negroes left the others at the feast. Going across the clearing they disappeared among the heaps of rocks at the foot of the craggy hills. All the mysterious things Sam Quashee had been laboring upon for the past months evidently were hidden in the cliffs. The children impatiently awaited the advent of the weird procession whose grotesque strangeness would cause them that delightful terror all children enjoy.

An hour passed, but as yet there were no signs of life about the heaps of rocks. The delay was unaccountable. Sam Quashee's oldest boy, Bob, proposed that they start across the fields to meet the delayed procession. The other children eagerly agreed, and off they all started.

Picking their way over the soft plowed land, they went toward the hills, all the time on the alert, expecting to turn and flee at any moment before the approach of the Mumbo Jumbo.

"Why, they are not at the cliffs at all,' said Mary Clark when the children had reached the middle of the clearing. "Look over the edge of pines."

Sure enough, they could see dark figures among the burned trees at the border of the forest hastily concealing themselves from the gaze of the little crowd so suddenly turned upon them.

"I saw 'em!" cried Luke Sanborn. "One of 'em had a feather hat on. I could see it just as plain, but I didn't see anybody on stilts with a false face. Let's go over."

"It's too far away to see any stilts or false faces and we had better stay here,' said Patience Tenney, the oldest of the group.

Just at that moment there sounded from the fort the harsh blare of the trumpet used to call the laborers from the fields at mealtime. Looking back the children saw a sudden flash of flame, and a deep roar of a cannon reverberated among the hills. The next instant the crackle of musketry came faintly from the Merrimac; it was answered from the fort; a blood curdling war whoop burst from the edge of the clearing near them and three Indian warriors raised from among the stumps and came leaping toward them!

Almost before they could turn toward the fort loud drum peals sounded from the rocks at the foot of the hills. As if in reply to the war whoops there rang forth the wild, savage, African battle cry. There stalked forth into the clearing two immense, hideous giants, accompanied by four strangely bedecked creatures beating on tomtoms and screaming forth the battle cry of the Ansgari cannibals. Fearful, huge, red, distorted gashes of mouths, knobby, black cheeks, terribly staring white eyes, altogether diabolical faces had these two giants, stalking stiffly out of the clearing. Scarcely less terrifying were the bepainted creatures with moose horns rising above their heads, who leaped and danced along before the giants.

Away, with loud shrieks, the children rushed toward the fort. The Indians halted amazed. The giants and their attendants halted too. They had just discovered the Indians. They had thought the firing of the cannon a salute in honor of the day.

The Indians hesitated, and the Mumbo Jumbos hesitated.

But one cannot stand still on stilts. The tallest of the Mumbo Jumbos staggered forward and one of the Indians turned and fled. The other giant advanced, the attendants struck their drums again, and again the horrid Ansgari war song pealed forth, and the second Indian followed the first. The third Indian dropped on one knee, and before the Mumbo Jumbos could turn he drew a bead and sent a bullet crashing through the wooden forehead of Sam Quashee's mask.

The giant neither fell nor faltered, and with a cry of terror the last Indian rushed after his companions down the river edge.

Slowly, as befitting their brave conquests and the softness of the ground, the procession of Mumbo Jumbos passed across the field and through the gate of the fort where the children had just preceded them. The idols of Africa had overcome the redskins. The rising generation of Clarks, Tennys, Sanborns and Marsdens would never doubt that fact.

Meantime the white coated body of a French officer went floating down the river, and two canoes rapidly disappeared up the river. The attack upon Fort Clark had been repulsed. The war with France had begun.—Atlanta Constitution.

What Good Clothes Are For.

The chief inducement urged in an invitation to make one of a woman's camping party in the month of August is the assurance: "You can wear one dress all day long every day until it is dirty. That's what we all did last year." Then the note adds: "Be sure and tell me right away how to have my mousseline de soie made. Mrs. R.'s husband and a lot of the girls' brothers are going up for a week. You'd better take something captivating for the dance in the old barn, and one or two pretty day rigs, but you won't need them till the boys get there."—New York Times.

CHINESE AT HOME

A Great Many of Their Customs are Just the Opposite of ours.

THEIR SIMILARITY TO JAPANESE.

No Hereditary Aristocracy in China—The People Vary in the Different Sections.

The samples we get of China in our country give us very inadequate ideas of the people. We have here to contemplate a civilization entirely unlike our own, but in itself much more complete than ours. In the presence of the Chinese, all Europeans and Americans are parvenus. These people burned coal before the Christian era. They invented printing 1,000 years before Gutenberg and Faust flourished, and they knew the use of gunpowder when our forefathers were using bows and arrows. In most things which appear on the surface they are our antipodes. They mount a horse from the right side instead of the left, read from left to right, say west south instead of southwest, their mariner's needle points to the south, the men wear petticoats and the women trousers, they shave the fronts of their heads and not their faces, shake their own hands instead of each others as a greeting, write their family names first and their given names afterward, have their marginal notes at the top of their books, place a distinguished guest on the left and are careful not to uncover in his presence, wear white for mourning, the men sew and the women work in the fields, and so on to the end of the chapter.

We shall find in China the origin of much that we have seen in Japan. The position of woman in the family and society is about the same, except that the Japanese women do not cramp their feet, and therefore can go about more freely. The domestic architecture is similar, so far as external construction goes, but the Chinese houses have no mats, and the people do not squat on the floor. Both wear loose, flowing robes, which the Chinese button, but the Japanese do not. In the conversation of the people the Chinese indulge in honorifics as much as the Japanese. It is the correct thing to ask your friend to condescend to come from his elegant house to your miserable hovel, or to allow his distinguished cup of tea to descend to your unworthy self. The Chinese classics are also the classics in Japan, and the Chinese ideographs are used by Japanese writers. Education is mainly etiquette. The Chinese have 3,000 rules of behavior, which the educated man must know. If a man have bad manners, they say he is not educated.

The Chinese sages, like Confucius, Mencius and others whose works are classics, enunciated a high grade of ethics. Confucius stated the golden rule, though negatively, thus: "If there is anything I do not want done to me, I will not do it unto another." His ethical teachings take rank with those of the Greek and Roman moralists and the Hebrew prophets, but are without reference to a Supreme Being who requires us to keep his commandments. The family customs are similar to the Japanese. Society is patriarchal. The family, not the individual, is considered. Marriages are arranged as in Japan to perpetuate the family, and go betweens are employed to settle the terms. There is only one wife, but concubines are taken into the house at will. The wife finds life burdensome when she is the servant of the household, especially of her father-in-law and mother-in-law, but when she becomes a mother-in-law she gets her own innings and makes it warm for her daughter-in-law.

The Chinese have as many genuflexions as the Japanese and numerous grades of obeisances to be employed according to circumstances. Three prostrations, each with three knockings of the head against the floor, are supposed to be about the extreme exhibition of respect. The people vary a good deal in the different sections. The south of China is mountainous, and the people there are smaller, more volatile and brighter than in the north, where the crowded dwellers on the plains and paddy fields are heavier, less excitable, not so quick to see or act. There is no hereditary aristocracy in China. All the people are bound to obey the will of the emperor and have no rights he is bound to respect. There is no caste, as in India. The people are classified as natives and aliens, the latter being subdued people in the provinces; conquerors and conquered, with special reference to the prohibition of marriages between the Mantchoo and Chinese, and freemen and slaves. There are no laws against slavery. Every native is allowed to purchase slaves and retain their children in servitude, but the number of slaves is small, and their condition is comparatively easy. Probably there are no better mannered people in the world than the educated Chinese. They are also very competent business men, and as such enjoy an excellent reputation.—Cor. Boston Herald.

Lost.

The notices tacked to fences and tree trunks in rural neighborhoods are sometimes amusing specimens of composition. The writer saw the following tacked to a tree one day last summer. It was written in blue ink on a piece of brown wrapping paper:

"A stray mare horse, wich went away from the Premises of the undercined a week ago come a Friday, wich she had on a roap halter and a letter K on her hyp. Also she was blind in one aye with a white star on her fore hed the rest of her is a lite sorel excepting tale wich is blak. A liberal reward will be payed for her return to Mr. a. j. K——.

"Also saddell marks on her back."—Youth's Companion.

Her Reply.

Belle—What an absurd man Mr. Snooks is! He told me he hoped I never giggled.
Bessie—And what did you say?
Belle—I giggled.—Boston Transcript.

SATURN'S FAMOUS RINGS.

A Phenomenon Unlike Anything Else In the Whole Solar System.

Every one who has given the least attention possible to astronomical curios knows that Saturn presents a phenomenon to which there is nothing analogous in the whole of the solar system—two broad, flat and very thin rings being his constant attendants in his trips around the sun. Galileo first noticed a peculiarity in the appearance of this ringed planet, which he said "appeared like a large body placed between two smaller ones." Huygens first described the rings and figured them for the benefit of those not fortunate enough to own a telescope.

The breadth of these rings from the outer diameter of the larger to the inner edge of the smaller has been computed at 29,900 miles; total diameter of the outer ring, 167,000 miles, and a space of 10,000 miles is supposed to intervene between the inner edge of the small ring and the surface of the planet itself.

The composition of these rings, or, rather, this system of rings—some authors mention three and even four, although I have mentioned but two in the opening, which seems to be the number accorded by the majority of writers—is simply a matter of conjecture. Some astronomers claim that they are composed of material similar to that of the planet itself, while others are sure that "they are composed of numerous satellites (moons) mingled with vaporous matter traveling in planes."

Maxwell says, "The rings must be formed of separate particles moving around the planet as independent satellites." According to Otto Struve, observations on the rings for a period over 200 years prove beyond a doubt that they are widening, and that the lower edge of the inner one is slowly but certainly approaching the body of the planet.—St. Louis Republic.

Reading Shakespeare.

If Mr. Dana would sound the tocsin and tell men and women of all grades of life what pleasure and profit they might secure by reading Shakespeare's plays, he would be a benefactor to his race.—M. P. H. in The Tribune.

Things that are better than pleasure, more valuable than profit, they might thus secure. The soul would be illuminated, the intellect broadened, the spiritual nature exalted, the affections refined, the life dignified, the whole of the cherishable powers of manhood or womanhood inspired and augmented. The influence of Shakespeare's genius is ennobling. It pervadeth one and compasseth all; it dealeth with the visible world and the invisible, the right and the wrong, the craft and the stuff, the passions and the reason, the images of form and their shadows, the beautiful and the hateful, the specters, the chimeras and whatever else there be in space, time or fancy. We tell all men and women that there is no other one like unto Shakespeare. When he entereth the mind and taketh possession of the heart, there can be no place in the thought or in the habit for aught that is mean.—Charles A. Dana.

Russian Etiquette.

If you invite a Russian to dinner, make a point of offering him before he takes his seat at the table certain hors d'œuvres, and above all do not forget to accompany these with a dram of spirits. The stronger the latter the higher the Russian guest will esteem his entertainer, who must pour the cognac out himself, not into a liquor glass, but into a bordeaux glass, and it is indispensable that he should drain the entire bumper to the health of his guest before the latter has time to put his glass to his lips. Each time you make a speech at dinner, or at any repast, be careful to have your glass filled to the brim before you begin speaking, and the moment you have concluded your remarks drain your glass to the very last drop at a gulp, since that if the slightest heeltap remains it means in the eyes of the Russians that your remarks have been insincere.—Petite Republique Francaise.

The Irish Woman at the Bank.

An old woman of undeniable Celtic origin entered a down town savings bank the other day and walked up to the desk.

"Do you want to draw or deposit?" asked the gentlemanly clerk.

"Naw, Oi doan't. Oi want ter put some in," was the reply.

The clerk pushed up the book for her signature, and indicating the place said, "Sign on this line, please."

"Above it or below it?"

"Just above it."

"Me whole name?"

"Yes."

"Before Oi was married?"

"No, just as it is now."

"Oi can't write."—Boston Transcript.

Khirgese Prefer the Moslem Faith.

Our Odessa correspondent says that the Russian orthodox missionaries have so failed in their proselytizing efforts among the Khirgese that the missions will probably be shortly withdrawn. Nearly the whole of the steppe tribes, generally described as "heathens," are now adopting, almost "en masse," the Mohammedan faith, which is spread among them chiefly by Tartar teachers. The Mohammedan Tartars have always enjoyed the right of free proselytism among the natives of the Khirgese steppes.—London News.

TO MAKE SALADS.

Some Very Valuable Hints for the Housekeeper's Benefit.

THE MANY DIFFERENT METHODS.

Lettuce Makes an Excellent Foundation for Several Kinds of Salads—Game and Fish.

In warm weather, if there is any dish which will tempt a wavering appetite it is certainly a well made, prettily decorated, ice cold salad. It requires art to make a good salad. Perhaps genius is necessary to the preparation of a perfect one. Sidney Smith prided himself upon the excellence of his salads, and wrote a rhymed recipe for the mayonnaise. But many a little housewife has the requisite qualities to enable her to make nice salads without any assistance save her own keen sense of taste, quick perception and excellent judgment. Fortunately it is not often necessary to go into a hot kitchen to prepare a salad, as it may so frequently be made of left overs from the table or vegetables fresh from the garden or refrigerators. The materials used in salads are numerous and should always be of the best.

Lettuce is so pliant, having no antipathies and not a trace of self assertion, that it readily incorporates with its own mild flavor any taste or smell that may be added, and therefore furnishes a most desirable basis for a salad. Its crisp, fresh, golden green appearance, especially when fringed and curled, commends it to the eye as much as its faintly delicate flavor does to the palate. I know a gentleman who with shrimps and lettuce makes an ideal dish for a summer evening tea.

Nasturtium salad should be made of white heads of lettuce dressed with picked nasturtium, oil and lemon juice. If served in a delicate glass dish and decorated with nasturtium blossoms the salad is appetizing and beautiful. Green bean pods, gathered before the beans form, boiled in salt water until tender, then chilled and covered with a mayonnaise which contains a mere suggestion of onion juice, will be found quite acceptable. Cold cauliflower dressed with a cream sauce and ornamented with chopped olives and capers may be served as a salad. If oil is not desired melted butter may be used. Garnish with thin slices of cucumber or a green pea salad. It may be served with a regular mayonnaise dressing.

Tomato salad may be made in a variety of ways. The easiest way is to dress with cayenne pepper, oil and lemon. Either the red or yellow tomato is pretty enough without decoration. So also are beets, one of the handsomest products of the garden. An excellent plain salad is made of hot sliced beets cooked for a while in a little water, vinegar and sugar. Make a red sauce of the water by thickening with cornstarch and add butter, and pour over the beets. It may be served hot or cold.

Small green cucumbers furnish material for an excellent salad. It is little wonder that this vegetable was one regretted by the Israelites in the desert. Egyptian cucumbers are said to be especially fine. Some of our varieties are much more delicious than others, but most of them are good if picked from the vines with the dew still upon them. Cucumbers should always be served ice cold. It is a great mistake to let them stand, as so many do, in salt water, as this destroys the crispness. Add a little onion juice and good vinegar, season with salt and pepper, and serve garnished with broken pieces of ice.

Celery cut up in small pieces, covered with a good mayonnaise and garnished with its own pretty leaves, makes a fine salad. It is invaluable in combination with various kinds of meat salads.

Though the cabbage is a plebeian vegetable, yet its gastronomic capabilities are numerous. Shakespeare alludes to it by its old name, "Worts! good cabbage." When the head is compact, white and crisp, it may be sliced very fine, salted and served with a dressing made of sour cream, whipped to a foam, and containing a little bit of vinegar. If the sour cream is not thick or yellow enough add the well beaten yolk of one egg. This is also an excellent dressing for cold boiled potatoes cut in cubes and decorated with rings of white of egg.

Hard boiled eggs as a salad and garnished with lettuce and parsley make a pretty and appetizing dish. During the heated term it is sometimes desirable to serve meat in salad form. Chicken is the best material for this purpose, although veal will serve as a substitute. A good recipe is as follows: Cut the meat of two chickens into small pieces and an equal quantity of celery. Add two teaspoonfuls of chopped olives and the same of capers. Make mayonnaise of three yolks of eggs, adding drop by drop the olive oil, stirring to the consistency of cream, adding now and then lemon juice. Add salt and cayenne pepper to taste. Mold the chicken on a platter and pour over it mayonnaise. An alternate dressing may be made as follows: Yolks of two eggs, one teaspoonful of flour, one of butter, one of sugar, one of mustard, one of salt, one of cayenne pepper. Mix to a paste with vinegar. Add a cup of boiling water. Cook till thick. Cool and add four tablespoonfuls of butter.

Lobster, salmon, cove oyster, whitefish and ham may all be used as salad. Salmon requires chopped cucumber pickles. The oysters are best made with lettuce or celery. The ham can be used with either cabbage or celery.

As a relish for roast duck or game orange salad is good. Slice six oranges for eight persons. Grate the rind of one and add the juice of one lemon, three tablespoonfuls of salad oil or melted butter, a pinch of cayenne pepper, and pour over the oranges.

Several herbs may be advantageously used in making salads, such as cherril. A bottle of extract of celery and a bottle of spiced vinegar are convenient in salad making. The latter should be flavored with mint, parsley, celery seed, onions, cloves, pepper, nutmeg, salt and sugar. Many of the materials used in salads, such as cress, lettuce and celery, are quieting to the nerves, tend to induce sleep and are therefore healthful as well as appetizing.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Marriage Proposal Reform.

A suggestion is made for a legal reform which, while retaining breach of promise actions, would deprive them of all their ornamental trimmings in the shape of love letters and the other usual incidents of courtship. It is proposed that no promise of marriage should be held valid unless it is made in writing upon properly stamped paper. Young ladies might affix a sixpenny stamp to the letter in which the swain declares his affections and ask him to be so good as to cancel it with his autograph.—London Tit-Bits.

Coal Formations.

The opinion is now quite general among geologists that bituminous and anthracite coals were formed during the same period and under like conditions; that, though originally all bituminous, during the violent contortions and upheavals of the earth's crust at the close of the carboniferous age the bituminous coals involved in that disturbance were changed by heat and pressure and the consequent expulsion of volatile matter from bituminous and anthracite. The microscope reveals the vegetable nature of the substance and in some beds of cannel coal whole trees have been found with roots, branches, leaves and seeds complete and all converted into the same quality of coal as that by which they were surrounded. Structurally there is under every seam a stratum of what is known as fire clay, and this stratum contains in great abundance the fossil impressions of roots and stems and twigs, showing that it was once the soil where vegetation grew luxuriantly. It is common also to find fossil tree stems lying mashed flat between the layers of black slate which form the roof of coal mines, as well as the impression of leaves, nuts and seeds from living trees.—New York Sun.

Two Miles a Minute by Rail.

Engineers are always, like the great Alexander, seeking new worlds to conquer. F. B. Behr, associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers, finds steam locomotion on the surface of this planet too slow at a more or less dangerous maximum of 60 miles an hour, and he proposes to whirl the man of the twentieth century at the rate of two miles per minute. Under the title of "Lightning Express Railway Service" he publishes a full statement of his plans, with all the necessary technical details. The motive power proposed is electricity and the method that which is known as the Lartigue single rail system, which in a rudimentary form is now at work on a short line of nine miles and a half from Listowel to Ballybunion in Ireland and from Feurs to Panissieres in the department of the Loire, France.

There are many advantages claimed for this idea, including the absolute impossibility of a train leaving the metals, its cheapness of construction, as well as a speed that brings Edinburgh within three hours of London. The king of the Belgians has accepted the dedication of Mr. Behr's interesting little work.—London Telegraph.

Two Classes of Numskulls.

There are two classes of men about whom the public are actually tired of reading. One is the man who didn't know it was loaded. The other is the man who buys gold bricks. A case of the first sort has just occurred in one of the suburbs of New York city. Two young men were talking together at noon in the planing mill in which they worked. One of them found an old revolver and flourished it. He didn't know it was loaded, of course. But the next moment his companion was dead. An instance of the gold brick idiocy occurred at Lyons, Ia., where a wealthy farmer paid out $2,600 for a brick worth $8,000, and is, it goes without saying, out his $2,600. How men who live in this age can make such blunders passes comprehension. We advise them to subscribe for a newspaper and by close application to its columns save themselves the trouble of learning by experience.—Omaha World-Herald.

Pictures of Life In Old Egypt.

Among the most interesting of the photographs and drawings of the paintings and sculptures in the rock tombs of El-Kal, or Nekheb, as it was formerly called, are those which illustrate the daily life of the ancient Egyptians 3,000 B. C. and later. There you can see men hunting and fishing, making wine, harvesting corn, plowing and hoeing, cooking and so on. There are representations of funerals and merry makings, with dancing girls and musicians, boating on the Nile, etc. At least one picture shows that, contrary to the common belief, the Egyptians had some knowledge of perspective.—London Globe.

A Hopeless Case.

They met by chance in the waiting room of a railway station.

"My friend," began the man with the valise full of tracts, persuasively, "have you ever reflected on the shortness of life, the uncertainty of all things here below, and the fact that death is inevitable?"

"Have I?" replied the man in the shaggy overcoat cheerfully. "Well, I should reckon! I'm a life insuranee agent!"

"Ah—um—looks as if we were going to have more snow, doesn't it?" said the other, locking his valise again with a snap.—Chicago Tribune.

Expensive Wall Covering.

Register Gates of the land office tells a story of the most expensive wall paper he ever heard of. It was in a house in College street, Jackson, Tenn. One of the rooms was papered with land grants belonging to one of the volumes of the land grant office for western Tennessee. These papers had been lost since the war and represented more than $2,000,000 in value. These papers were carefully detached and preserved for future reference.—New York Herald.

ORCHID TEA.

A New Kind of Beverage Which Bids Fair to Become Very Popular.

PROPERTIES AND USES OF ORCHIDS.

The French Make a Tea out of the Leaves of a Beautiful and Also Expensive Plant.

One would not look to the Kew Bulletin for a hint upon French customs. But some who have been thinking themselves familiar with the ways of Gaul may be surprised to learn from that recondite periodical that a tea of orchid leaves has long been popular across the channel. There is record of it fifty years ago as a beverage fairly well established, and of late consumption has increased. The sagacious and enterprising people of this country are always glad to hear of something new for the tea table, and acquaintance with this boon should not be confined to the readers of the Kew Bulletin—a peculiarly estimable class, but limited.

The mere name of orchid tea has something lordly and impressive in its sound. We fancy a millionaire consigning plants worth their weight in gold to the housekeeper's room, there to be stewed and served up for royal guests. It seems a revival of the luxury of old Rome. Vitellius should have drunk orchid tea at his feasts. Cleopatra should have dissolved her pearl therein. It is a theme for the invective of those guileless moralists who denounce the unparalleled extravagance of the Upper Classes.

Looking more closely, however, we fail to see anything really wicked in the fashion of orchid tea. The article is genuine enough. It is not compounded of some homely weed which botanists alone identify as akin to the gorgeous Cattleyas and the stately Denrobes of the tropics. The orchid from which this tea is made is a member of one of the handsomest and most expensive families, the Angrœcum, and a very pretty member too. It grows in the forests of Bourbon and Mauritius, and the scientific know it as Angrœcum fragrans.

Probably the natives have been using it for ages. Incidentally we may remark that those who fear the extermination of the nobler orchids may find solace here. If a small species, occupying a very narrow area, of which flowers and leaves alike are eagerly stripped, can hold its own for generations, there is not much cause to dread that the most ruthless of collectors can do worse than retard for a little while the increase of more showy species which are quite as prolific.

The commercial virtue of Angrœcum fragrans lies in the strong perfume of its leaves. The genus is allied to vanilla—also an orchid of course—and in this instance the kinship displays itself. It is enough, we read, "to touch the fresh leaves for the fingers to remain impregnated with the aroma," which remains when the leaves are dried. The process is as simple as could be apparently. No heat is applied, no coloring matter. Describing samples at Kew, The Bulletin observes that they are unshriveled and as "flat as we should find them in any herbarium."

And the decoction is simple. You just lay the leaves and stalks in cold water, about one gramme to a teacup—more or less according to taste—close the vessel tight and boil for ten minutes. It may be sweetened. Milk and rum bring out the flavor of the vanilla more strongly. It is as good cold as hot, and may be warmed up without deterioration. Finally we are told that material enough for fifty cups is sold in Paris for two francs (fifty cents); 105 cups, five francs. It is called Fraham as in Mauritius.

The uses of orchids make an interesting theme for speculation. The list of those identified by European science is strangely brief at present. No large family of plants has so few members which serve a visible purpose, and if we regard the question proportionately this usefulness becomes far more striking. Not fewer than 10,000 species of orchids are known, among which only twenty at the outside are credited with any virtue besides beauty. Some people hold in truth that this is all-sufficient. The enthusiast who thanked God—prematurely—that "those fiends the hybridizers" could do nothing with orchids, would ask no other merit.

But a larger view may tempt one to suspect that flowers so conspicuous, so fitted in every way to draw attention, have more significance in nature's scheme. It is to be observed that Europe was not so much as acquainted by sight with any epiphytal orchid a hundred years ago. Sixty years ago one could count the species grown upon one's fingers. Has any savant, chemist or doctor made a study of these plants? We never heard of his labors. Out of 3,000 species or so in cultivation have so much as a score been analyzed?

It is suggestive to remark that the commonest of those which are found in the temperate zone—our field varieties of orchids—are highly esteemed from the Atlantic to the Pacific. More than that, the root of a North American species, one of the Habenaria, which proves to have very nearly the same constituents, was and is equally esteemed among the Indians. Our own forefathers reckoned orchis mascula as one of their most important drugs. We have forgotten it, but from Poland to the Bosphorus and again to the China seas it is still a panacea.

Those who have visited Constantinople do not forget the droning cry, "Saleep saleep!" which peddlers of that milky substance raise the whole day through. If, discarding the tropic species, we take those plants of which our forefathers learned the use during countless generations, the great orchid family holds its own with any of them. We have reason to believe that the natives of India, and more especially of Africa and tropical America, could tell our scientific men some properties of orchids which would astonish them. But no one asks. Perhaps he would not learn much if he did. There are so many ugly secrets in native medicine that the professors do not willingly communicate their lore.

Orchid tea is not accredited with vigorous properties of any kind. In Mauritius and Bourbon they esteem it as a digestive, and it is prescribed in diseases of the organs of respiration.—St. James Budget.

The Idea.

"Then you don't hate me, Laura, dear?"

"No, George, I like you well enough, but it would be ridiculous for me to marry you. You are the first man that has proposed to me!"—Chicago Tribune.

It All Depended.

"Now, Mary, which day of the week will you want out?"

Mary—I can't tell, ma'am, till I know which is your day at home.—Chicago Tribune.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

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The national anniversary that has just passed should suggest some serious thoughts in the mind of every American citizen. For the first time in human history a people already advanced to a high degree of civilization began their national life the owners of almost a continent. No region of such vast extent and so profusely supplied with all the materials required by man was ever owned by one people. With resources so varied and so valuable, with such vast extent of fertile land and such variety of products; under laws of their own making, and with officers of their own choosing to execute those laws it would fully justify the hope that within less than one hundred years from the Independence of the United States, there would not be found within the borders of the great Republic a single trace of the poverty, hunger, dirt and wretchedness, that through all ages and in all lands have been the curse of governments, and the final ruin of so many mighty nations. With the firm establishment of the United States government, well might the wisest men confidently believe that the glorious dream of all ages had at last become a reality; that Freedom like a messenger from heaven had at last found a congenial home on earth, and that under her benign influence all the evils that had cursed mankind under tyrrany and oppression would be no more known among us forever. But it would appear that the fabric of no vision is more baseless than the dream of a great nation uncursed with dire poverty, and with all the evils born of poverty, ignorance, brutality, vice and crime. Within the lines of the United States to day there is not a State or Territory but the air within it rings with the cry of men driven desperate by the sense of injustice and oppression. The great bulk of human beings are not only contented, but cheerful and happy when supplied with even moderate store of the necessaries of life, plain wholesome food, garments such as comfort and decency require, and a home be it ever so humble. When great masses of men become turbulent and reckless it is proof positive that themselves, their wives and children are suffering for want of those necessaries; and just in proportion to their sufferings will become their actions when at last they become maddened by sense of wrong. The vast resources originally rightfully owned by the whole people of the United States have become the property of a few. Coal fields the most extensive in the world; deposits of iron ore of unexampled extent and richness; the grandest forests in the world. A few now own these valuable resources and dole them out to the rightful owners at prices fixed by the grabbers themselves. With the millions so acquired the makers of State and national laws are bought like cattle. Judges are put in office to torture laws into such shape as suit the rich. Governors and other executive officers are put where they can serve their masters. How is all this iniquity accomplished? Let us look around us and note the characters of the men to whom we entrust the selection of public officers. The slums of great cities are raked to pack conventions with men who are known to be professional criminals Driven by political bosses they control the conventions and nominate for the judgships and other important offices only such men as are acceptable to the monied interest. Republican newspapers are themselves showing up the shameless profligacy of the late convention at Sacramento. It is only necessary to allude to Judge De Haven. He is known as a Judge who could be depended upon to do justice between corporations and the people and he was rejected by the convention. Evils will continue and multiply as long as the pernicious system which makes such a thing possible is allowed to exist.

The present great strike will result in Government control of all railroad and telegraph lines.

ORIGIN OF YACHTING.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF VESSELS IN 300 YEARS.

Evolution In the Popularity of the Sport. The First International Race Was Between English and Dutch Vessels. Charles II Among the Earliest Patrons.

The term "yacht" is derived from the Danish word "jaght," meaning a chase; hence yachting is the chasing of one vessel after another, and accordingly yachting and yacht racing are synonymous expressions.

A yacht is and always has been essentially a pleasure craft, but in the early days no yacht of any size existed. Thus we find a writer in 1706 referring to a yacht as "a small ship built for swiftness and pleasure rather than for merchandise or warlike service." History does not tell us where, when or under what circumstances yachts were first built, but it is certain they are of ancient origin and were only owned by royal persons and great nobles. The latter fact receives corroboration from an ancient but carefully compiled dictionary of singular words, where a yacht is described as "a pleasure craft of not more than 100 tons for the king's use."

The earliest mention of a yacht in this country was as far back as the Anglo-Saxon period, when King Athelstan received from the king of Norway a present of a magnificent state barge, rigged with purple sails and decorated with wrought gold. Queen Elizabeth, we know, frequently used a state barge, and so have successive sovereigns to this day. It is curious to relate, and goes far to show the primitive nature of our early resources, that while foreigners were able to build yachts their example was not followed in this country till 1588, when the first English yacht was constructed at Cowes and launched from that port.

But while 1588 may be fixed as the commencement of yacht building in England, it cannot be said that during the next half century much progress was made with the newly acquired industry. Indeed, had it not been for Charles II, it is probable that the trade would not have been established for some time to come. King Charles, however, was very fond of sailing, and the Dutch East India company, with the view of gaining royal favor, presented him with a small sloop rigged vessel. The advent of the foreign built vessel evidently stimulated native talent, as we find Evelyn, in his diary of Oct. 1, 1661, writing, "I sailed this morning with his majesty in one of his yachts or pleasure boats, vessels not known among us till the Dutch East India company presented that curious piece to the king." But the king was not only a yachtsman; he was also a designer, and drew the lines of the Jamie, a 35 tonner, built at Lambeth, and raced her against the Bezan, a small Dutch built vessel belonging to the Duke of York.

The course was from Greenwich to Gravesend and back and the prize £100, which was won by the Bezan. As the ships were designed and constructed in different countries the race may fairly claim to have possessed an international character, while from the fact that the royal owners steered their own boats it was clearly an amateur match. Unfortunately with the death of Charles II came another lull in the history of yachting, and it was not till early in the eighteenth century that any real revival took place. During this long interval, however, yachting had gradually become a more democratic amusement, and the sport of kings had descended to the level of commoners. Cork harbor became a favorite yachting ground and during the summer months was crowded with diminutive pleasure vessels. Indeed, so popular did the sport become that in 1720 the Cork Harbor Water club was formed to encourage yacht racing. The club ultimately developed into what is now the Royal Cork Yacht club. Here, then, we have the first authentic attempt at organization in the yachting world.

A few years later the sport came into favor in the south of England, and Maitland, in his "History of London" (1739), refers to sailing as one of the amusements to be met with on the river Thames, while later still (1801) Strutt, in his well known work on "Sports and Pastimes," mentions the existence of a society consisting of certain gentlemen who gave a silver cup to be sailed for annually in the vicinity of London. Toward the close of the eighteenth century Cowes became the favorite resort of yacht racing, but still the contending vessels were of small size, none being over 35 tons. It was not until the foundation of the yacht club, afterward the Royal Yacht club and now the world renowned Royal Yacht squadron, that yachting in this country may fairly be said to have established itself as a national sport, and even then (1812) the number of yachts afloat only reached 50, all told. But from this time the popularity of yachting rapidly grew, and club after club followed in quick succession. —London Times.

Paid the Farmer For His Trouble.

A farmer in China, Me., recently heard smothered squawking in his henhouse, and 'twas midnight. When he went out, he found the henhouse door ajar, and sounds indicated that the intruder was still within. Therefore the farmer slammed the door, bolted it and posted himself outside the henhouse until morning did appear. Then he looked in the window and discerned a neighbor, who came contritely forth and paid the farmer $28 for time, loss of sleep, etc. Still people say there is no money in farming. —Lewiston Journal.

First Glass Windows.

The first glass window in England was one put in the Teltrom abbey in the year 680 A. D. Glass windows did not come into general use for many hundred years after that date. As late as 1577 the glass casements of Ainsworth castle were regularly taken down and packed away whenever the owner and his family went visiting.—St. Louis Republic.

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A LEGAL COMPLICATION.

Michigan Law Gives the Mineral Range Train Robbers an Unusual Chance.

In the case of the people against Dominick and Edward Hogan, William Butler and others, accused of the Mineral Range express robbery near Houghton, Sept. 15, the prosecution is in a quandary. The case is soon to be called for trial. Meanwhile the prosecution has to solve a very delicate legal problem or forego the hope of convicting all of the five men at present under arrest.

The specific charge against the five prisoners is robbery. The Michigan statute defines robbery as the theft of property by means of violence to the custodian or owner thereof, or intent to do great bodily injury or to kill in case of resistance. Fear is made an essential element of robbery, thus implying that the person or persons in charge of the property must be put in fear of death or great bodily injury. The maximum penalty in Michigan is imprisonment at hard labor for life. Dominick Hogan was the agent of the express company, and the $70,000 stolen was in his charge. If he relinquished possession of the money through fear of violence, he was robbed and was not himself a robber.

On the other hand, if he was a party to the theft and feared no injury, then no robbery was committed, and none of the prisoners can be convicted of a more serious offense than larceny, the maximum penalty for which is five years' imprisonment. Therefore, to secure a conviction of any of the accused on the charge, the prosecution must prove the innocence of Dominick Hogan, whom it has caused to be held two months in jail, and whose good name has been ruined.

The only alternative appears to be the withdrawal of the charge of robbery and substituting the charge of larceny, the punishment for which must be very light as compared with the just deserts of such audacious criminals. The defense will make this legal technicality the main point in their line of action during the trial.—Minneapolis Journal.

A FIGHTER WITHOUT LEGS.

A Colored Man With No Legs and One Arm Makes Things Lively.

City Jailer Tola Canova says that "if they ever send him out again to arrest a one armed, no legged man he ain't going to go." Tola's resolution is on account of an experience he had with an individual of that description a day or two ago. Tola was kicked in his dinner by a no legged man and felt so bad about it that he was almost tempted to send in his resignation.

It seems that Peter Moody, a colored man, who lost both legs and one arm in a railroad accident, filled up on pure unadulterated cussedness at a cost of 5 cents a drink, and proceeded to paint East Jacksonville in bright vermilion. The first thing he did was to fire his pistol at a boy who drives an ice wagon for Martin Ferguson. The boy outran the bullet, and his cries brought Officer Moore to the scene, but Moody stood on the stumps of his legs in the middle of the road and defied the officer to come near him, at the same time waving in the air, in a reckless manner, a formidable looking revolver.

Officer Moore telephoned for assistance, and Sergeant Thames and Tola Canova went to the scene. They had the hardest kind of a struggle with the disorderly individual, who inflicted upon each of them some very painful blows with the stumps of his legs and arm. Finally, however, they got him in a cart, and by choking him succeeded in keeping him quiet. The blow of the stump that caught Tola in the stomach lifted him in the air somewhere in the neighborhood of three feet.

Moody is now in the city jail. He will be turned over to the county authorities on a charge of assault with intent to kill.—Florida Times-Union.

The Great Gulf Storm.

A late letter received from Biloxi, Miss., gives a more hopeful view of the situation. Hundreds of men are busy in repairing damages caused by the storm, and in a few weeks everything will be restored. The heavy rains which followed the great winds did great service in melting and washing away the salt debris that was left on shore. The writer says, "Even the flower beds in the Montross House yards were washed clean and show no signs of their salt bath." The wharves are being rebuilt, and the vessels high and dry on the road are being wrecked and removed. Right in front of the Montross House the wreckage of several vessels and lumber yards accumulated and greatly protected the property. The yard fence was the only one left standing along the entire beach. The destitution in Biloxi is reported as being rapidly lessened. Among the prominent citizens of Biloxi who lost their lives in the great storm was Captain W. H. Patton of Back Bay. He was on the schooner La Marsh, and he and all his crew were lost. His remains were found lashed to his schooner some days after the storm had subsided.

To Deport Consumptives.

Since the great majority of the medical fraternity of Massachusetts have recently subscribed to the belief that consumption is a contagious disease, it has been borne in upon many besides those directly interested in consumptive persons through family or other ties that the proposed work of the new Invalid Aid society, one of the latest of Boston's benevolent institutions, is business as well as benevolence. A moment's reflection convinces every one that if a disease whose annual harvest in this country, and especially in this district, dwarfs all the other diseases, including even the epidemics wherever there are such, is communicable, as now appears, then it everybody's business, in common self defense, to promote the migration of consumptives and a fund for the deportation of consumptives too poor to travel is a public hygienic precaution.—Boston Transcript.

Lightning Strikes Through Feathers.

A family residing in Washington, Ga., was considerably shocked during an electrical storm a short time ago by the lightning striking the telegraph and electric light wires which pass the house. After the storm had subsided it was ascertained that a large fig bush in the garden had been struck and a hen and three chickens which had sought shelter under the broad leaves killed. The chickens were found under the hen, which was sitting in a natural position with not a feather ruffled.—Atlanta Constitution.

IT LOOKS LIKE A SCHEME.

The Midwinter Fair to Be Used to Circumvent the Chinese Exclusion Acts.

The Chinese village that is to be constructed and maintained at the Midwinter fair may prove of interest to visitors from abroad, but the Chinese who are back of the enterprise did not originate it for that purpose, but in order to get another opportunity to add several hundred coolies to the present population of this country.

The Chinese believe that the resolution passed by congress granting to the Midwinter fair the same privileges that had been granted to the Columbian exposition—namely, the entry of foreign goods free and permitting to enter the country the laborers, artists and others of foreign nations connected with the exhibits of those nations—will offer them an opportunity to land some more of their countrymen.

They have placed the matter in the hands of their attorneys, and from the expressions of certain prominent Chinese it appears that they have received advice that coincides with their wishes in the matter.

Like all the schemes that the Six Companies go into, it will be for making money, and the plan they will pursue in this instance became public at the custom house yesterday.

Already the scheme has been put in operation, and negotiations have been opened with coolies in China who desire to become residents of the United States.

Little Pete, on behalf of the Six Companies and other Chinese interested, is in charge of the affair and will see that it is made a financial success.

Little Pete is the go between in all cases where money is used for the illegal landing of Chinese, and he is considered one of the shrewdest "fixers" doing business at the custom house. He has been given instructions to arrange for the importation of another gang of supposed actors, and for several weeks he has been in correspondence with those who are to assist him in China.

Letters have been forwarded to China announcing that all who desire to come to the United States and avoid the trouble that the exclusion acts present can do so by becoming members of the Chinese village that is to be imported for the Midwinter fair.

Under the resolution passed by congress, if it will apply in this case, the number that will be permitted to land in order to participate in the fair is not limited, and how many will be designated by Little Pete and his associates has not been made known. It is expected, however, that fully 300 will avail themselves of the excellent opportunity that will be presented, and for that privilege each one must pay $200.—San Francisco Examiner.

A VIVID DREAM.

A Passenger Kicked Out a Sleeper Window and Threw Himself to the Ground.

A young business man of Minneapolis bought a furnace and had it set up on Saturday. Yesterday he worked all day showing his wife how to run it so she would not burn the house down, and last evening took a sleeper for St. Louis. Near Fulton he had a vivid dream.

He thought his house was afire and his family was locked up inside. With yells of desperation which fairly froze the blood of the other passengers in the sleeper, he kicked in the door and found the floor burned away, his wife and everything in the house cremated, and he himself landed in the cellar with a heavy thud. The blow awoke him, and picking himself up he found himself by the side of the railroad track. Glancing about him, expecting to see the train a wreck and the other passengers killed, he saw in the starlight his train vanishing in the distance. He had actually kicked out the double window of his berth with his barefeet and thrown himself feet first through the window to the ground while the train was running 25 miles an hour, and was unhurt, save three cuts on his left leg, caused by the broken glass.

The passengers notified the conductor, and when the train was backed they found the man walking to meet it. He was clad only in his nightclothes. It was almost impossible to believe his story, but his condition, and the deserted berth containing his clothes, and the broken window confirmed it.—Moline (Ills.) Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Curious Will Contest.

A curious will contest, according to Paris papers, is about to be tried in the Seine courts. Five years ago a Russian princess died, leaving a large fortune. There was great surprise among her relatives when the testament was opened. By one of its clauses she left 5,000,000 francs to the person who would remain a year in the chapel to be erected above her grave in the Fere la Chaise. The body of the princess, according to the legendary report, lies in a crystal coffin in a wonderful state of preservation. No one of her relatives has been able to remain longer than two or three days in the chapel. What will become of the 5,000,000 francs is the question.

The Comet Has a Short Tail.

Professor Brooks of the Smith observatory has obtained his third observation of the new comet first discovered by him a short time ago. Its position at discovery was: Right ascension, 12 hours 21 minutes; declination north, 12 degrees 55 minutes. At the third observation its position was found to be: Right ascension, 12 hours 25 minutes; declination north, 14 degrees 52 minutes, which shows the rate and direction of motion since discovery. As seen through the telescope the comet appears quite bright and has a short tail. This is Professor Brooks' nineteenth comet discovery.—Geneva (N. Y.) Dispatch.

Ancient Stationers.

In mediæval times the stationarius, or stationer, held official connection with a university and sold at his stall, or station, the books written or copied by the librarius, or book writer. Such is the origin of the modern term stationer, one who now keeps for sale implements of such service, and not usually the productions of literary persons.—Harper's Bazar.

A Lost Bride.

An absentminded groom in Rome, Ga., forgot that he was to be married the other day, and when the time for the ceremony arrived he was not present. An examination showed that he had overslept himself. He apologized, but the father of the bride refused to accept him as a son-in-law, and the engagement was broken.—Detroit Free Press.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE

VIRGINIA CON. MIN. COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works Keeler-ge District, Inyo Co., Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. 11 levied on the 14th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name:	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
A F Bedard	84	500	1 25
	85	50	12½
	90	100	25
	91	100	25
	92	50	12½
	183	50	12½
	133	50	12½
A F Bedard, Trustee	19	114	28½
	22	217	54¼
	96	100	25
	97	100	25
	184	100	25
Jno Cuttigan	244	1000	2 50
Jno Denny	112	340	85
Catherine Fitzpatrick	65	227	56¾
Michael Kilday	101	150	37½
	101	68	17
M A Howe	224	100	25
P Mullon	115	1602	4 00½
	242	1000	2 50
Mark Knights	262	1300	3 25
Jos Kelly	243	300	75
Michael Sullivan	160	100	25
	161	100	25
	162	50	12½
Dennis Murphy	241	125	31¼
L P Lavalee	264	227	56¾
H H Sunning	113	114	28½
	147	100	25
Tomlinson, Jos	7	100	25
J K Warren	187	454	1 13½
Jno Wagner	1	114	28½
	236	100	25
S Heffman	267	1654	4 13½
Jno J Mountain	126	100	25
Jos Rotz	242	350	87½
B Conway	62	104	26

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 14th day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, San Francisco, California, on Monday, the 16th day of July, 1894, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessments thereon, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

A. F. BEDARD, Secretary.

Office—26 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, California.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 26th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
E. Robinson	1	500	125 00
	2	200	50 00
T. C. Roland	3	500	125 00
	4	200	50 00
	18	500	125 00
	19	200	50 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	175 00
J. J. Gunn	12	200	50 00
Jas. Holland	20	20	5 00
P. H. Mack	22	270	67 50
D. Holland	16	30	7 50
	21	30	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 26th day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Independence Inyo County, California, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Victor Topier Plaintiff, vs Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

The people of the State of California send greeting to Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain the judgment of this Hon. Court dissolving the partnership heretofore and now existing between yourselves and the Plaintiff, under and by virtue of an agreement made and entered into by you on the 30th day of October, 1893, and that the title to the mines or mining claims described in said agreement may be adjudged freed from all the conditions thereof and restored as follows: That the Plaintiff is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "American Flag Mine;" that defendant Jaques Jalberque is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "French Flag Mine" and that Defendant Manasese Louca is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "Mexican Flag Mine," as said mines are described in said agreement and the complaint of file herein; Together with the costs of suit.

Said plaintiff alleging that you have utterly failed, neglected and refused to in any manner whatsoever comply with the terms and conditions of said partnership agreement, or to perform any of the duties imposed thereby, since on or about the 27th day of January, 1894; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, will meet as a Board of Equalization on

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1894,

At the office of the said Board, in the town of Independence, to examine the assessment book and equalize the assessment of property in said County for the year 1894, and will continue in session for that purpose until the business of equalization is disposed of.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of W. A. GREENLY, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of W. A. GREENLY, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

H. H. HOWELL,
Administrator of the estate of W. A. Greenly, deceased.

Dated June 1st, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.
mar3-5t

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

F. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

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SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

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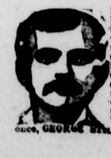
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall." Lone Pine.
FRED BURCKHARDT

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence,

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention


$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you. Something entirely new. EASILY, PLEASANTLY and PROFITABLY. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 16, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallnah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

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ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
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J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 20th
" ..... February 17th
" ..... March 17th
" ..... April 14th
" ..... May 19th
" ..... June 16th
" ..... July 14th
" ..... August 11th
" ..... September 8th
" ..... October 13th
" ..... November 10th
" ..... December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JULY 6 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman	A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman	F. H. MACK.
Superior Judge	GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff	JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Atterney	P. W. FORBES.
Assessor	P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer	W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner	H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed)	JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools	J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist	ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist	A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist	W. H. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist	JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist	FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

MARRIED.

JONES—CALVERT—At Independence July 4th 1894 by Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge, Mr John I. Jones and Miss Georgia May Calvert.

Several new announcements in the candidates column this week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Andrews of Bishop spent several days in town this week.

H. P. Nelligan has been awarded a contract for painting the Courthouse.

The Independence land office was moved last Monday and is now in running order.

Miss Grace Gifford of Bishop is a guest of the Misses Bell of Camp Independence.

The Board of Supervisors met on Monday evening, all the members being present.

Miss Lena Johnson of Luning, Nevada, is visiting with Miss Etta Naylor at Independence.

Jas. Daley came down from Fish Spring on Monday, bringing with him fifty-eight ounces of gold.

The married men of Independence have a pretty good nuf. They walked over the line with the boys in hollow style.

There was some talk of a footrace on the Fourth, but nothing materialized. Spencer was on hand with a sack, but was unable to make a match.

F. W. Forbes Esq. places himself before the people as candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. Mr. Forbes is the present incumbent. He has served the people in this capacity for several years and is thoroughly conversant with the duties of the position.

Superintendent Holmes of the marble quarry says he will be inconvenienced somewhat by the stopage of trains. He had a considerable quantity of blasting powder in transit, and it is delayed on the road some where. He expects to receive a supply next week from Los Angeles by stage and it is likely that operations will not be delayed.

Dr. I. J. Woodin announces himself this week as a candidate for the office of Coroner and Public Administrator, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. He is at the present time County Physician. He is well qualified to fill the office to which he aspires, and if elected will perform his duties in a thorough business manner.

In the announcement column will be found the card of Bertrand Rhine as candidate for the office of Supervisor of the third District. Bert is a native Inyoite, has been in business here for many years, and if chosen to fill the position is certain to work unceasingly in the interest of his constituents. The office of Supervisor is the most important in the list of county officials, and good, wide-awake business men should be selected to serve.

W. H. Walker of Olancha announces himself this week to the voters of Inyo County as a candidate for the office of Assessor. For the past two years Mr. Walker has had charge of the collecting of sheep license tax and the ability with which he performed that duty commends him for the position to which he aspires. He has spent the greater part of his life in Owens Valley and consequently is familiar with the business of the county and will make a diligent and conscientious officer.

Directors' Meeting.

The Directors of the 18th District Agricultural Association met at Independence last evening. They fixed the time for holding the coming fair to begin September 18th and continue four days. A proposition made by the citizens of Independence to have the Directors take charge of the races was accepted. The premium list was revised all except the 10th department, and a committee of ladies from each town in the District was appointed to revise that. The Directors instructed the printing committee to provide a sufficient number of premium lists and such other printing as may be necessary, and have published 100 copies of the constitution and by-laws. The committee of arrangements, consisting of Robinson, Shepherd and McIver, will have charge of securing a suitable race track and parade ground and such other necessary matters. Liberal subscriptions have been made toward race purses, and the list is steadily increasing. In the neighborhood of $1,000 will be offered in purses.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, July 2, 1894.
7:30 o'clock p. m.

Board of Supervisors and ex-officio Board of Equalization of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Fitzgerald, Freeman, Uhlmeyer, Wilson and Chairman Love.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved

Board adjourned to meet Tuesday, July 3, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., as Board of Supervisors and 1:30 p. m. as Board of Equalization.

R. LOVE, Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

TUESDAY, July 3, 1894.
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, convened at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Fitzgerald, Freeman, Uhlmeyer, Wilson and Chairman Love.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Board proceeded to examine coyote scalps and affidavits on file therewith as follows:

NAME.	NO. SCALPS.	AM'T.
Deep Spring Johnnie	11	$55
Indian Jack	6	30
Alonzo Brown	8	40
Frank Elijah	1	5
S G Schilling	1	10
	28	140

Certificates therefor were ordered issued and the scalps destroyed by fire.

Claims against the County were examined and allowed as follows:

On General Expense Fund:

R K Love, Constable fees	$ 6 80
A C McDonald, Justice fees	5 00
Wm. Vaughn, wood	80 00
E H Ober, interpreting	9 00
Walter Ober, interpreting, $13 60	12 00
D J Hession, postage	12 75
C Mulholland, Justice fees	64 00
P W Forbes traveling expenses	18 70
L Wood, wood and supplies	74 63
H Levy, boarding prisoners $87 80	81 60

On the Hospital Fund:

H Levy, conveying sick	2 50

Pursuant to published notice relative to the proposed establishment of a County Road in District No. 3, beginning at a point 43 24 chs S from N W cor of T 13 S, R 35 E, thence E to secs 2 and 3, said Township and Range, the Board proceeded to the examination of witnesses and parties in interest. Hearing of the matter continued until 3 o'clock p. m.

Claims on file were considered and allowed as follows:

On General Expense Fund:

Henry Rhine, interpreting	$ 3 00
Independence Water Co., water	13 00
I H Mulholland, advertising etc	196 38
J S Gorman, postage etc	19 65
J E Dunlap, Justice fees	7 00
A V Davidson, Justice fees	22 00

Whereupon the Board adjourned to meet as Board of Equalization at the hour of 1:30 p. m.

1:30 o'clock p. m.

At the above-named hour the Board of Supervisors reconvened as Board of Equalization pursuant to adjournment, all the members being present, Chairman Love presiding.

The County Assessor having presented Assessment Roll for year 1894 the Board proceeded with the examination thereof until the hour of 3 o'clock p. m., at which time the matter of the equalization of taxes was continued until the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m on Thursday, July 5, 1894.

Consideration of report of Viewers in the matter of proposed road in District No. 3 as heretofore described, was read. On motion it was ordered that said report and papers be returned to the Viewers for amendment and further hearing of the case was continued until Saturday, July 7, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Board adjourned until July 5, 1894, at 9:30 a. m.

R. LOVE, Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

THURSDAY, July 5, 1894.
9:30 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Fitzgerald, Freeman, Uhlmeyer, Wilson and Chairman Love.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Claims against the County were examined and allowed as follows:

On General Expense Fund:

A W Eibeshutz, stat'ry and suplis	$ 87 52
Nathan Rhine, record book	11 00
O I Mairs, boarding prisoners	23 45
G W Brady, janitor	90 00
W A Chalfant, printing	12 50

On Hospital Fund:

O I Mairs, conveying sick	4 00
J G Dodge, conveying sick	5 00
Margaret Lewis, Hospital contract	331 60
W F Schalten, making coffin	12 50
Samuel Meredith, digging grave	2 50
Nathan Rhine, Hospital supplies	12 00
I J Woodin, County Physician	48 60
K S Crumley, digging grave, $6 00	5 00
Jno C Taylor, conveying sick	3 50

Claim of G S Albright in sum of $10 returned to be itemized.

Claim of M Anderson in sum of $4 50 returned to be itemized.

Board adjourned until 1:30 o'clock p. m.

1:30 o'clock p. m.

Board of Supervisors met at above stated time as Board of Equalization pursuant to adjournment, all the members being present.

After further consideration of Assessment Roll the Board adjourned to meet as Board of Supervisors.

Claim of Joseph Seely in sum of $31 was ordered referred to District Attorney.

Ordered that the appointment of I. J. Woodin as County Health Officer, made the 7th day of March, 1888, be and the same is hereby revoked.

Sealed proposals on file for painting the Courthouse were opened and read as follows:

H P Nelligan	$533 20
James A Partridge	465 00
Thos J Gill	871 00
W W Felix	490 00
G W Harbin	718 00

The proposal of H. P. Nelligan was thereupon accepted by the following vote:

Ayes: Supervisors Freeman, Uhlmeyer, Wilson, Fitzgerald, Chairman Love. Contract for said painting in accordance with proposal on file was awarded to said bidder upon his filing a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $1066.40 for faithful performance of said work.

Whereupon Board of Supervisors adjourned and convened as Board of Equalization.

At the hour of 4 o'clock p. m. adjourned to meet on Friday, July 6, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m.

ROBERT LOVE, Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

The Fourth.

The Fourth of July celebration at Independence was more successful than the most sanguine promoters expected. Owing to the fact of there being no trains, and all visitors had to come by private conveyance. All points in the Valley were well represented, Lone Pine particularly so. There were three large coaches from that place besides many smaller rigs. The exercises in the pavilion were conducted in a highly interesting and entertaining manner. At 12 o'clock a sumptious lunch was spread in the Courthouse grove and the visitors made cordially welcome. There was an abundance of good things and ample justice was done to efforts of the committe in charge. After the pic-nic a baseball game was played between the Independence nine and the Big Pine natives, resulting in a victory for the latter. It was a close and interesting game till the seventh inning, when the natives piled up ten runs, winning by a score of 18 to 12. Children's sports followed this and then the crowd adjourned to the race track to witness a half-mile dash between Proxy and Borrego, the former winning with ease piloted by E Rose. The ball at the pavilion was the affair of the season. The ball is the largest in the county and it was filled to overflowing. The Harmony Orchestra had procured the latest popular music for the occasion, and the sweet strains discoursed were a pleasure of themselves. The highest praise is due the management who worked unceasingly against adverse circumstances to make the affair a success. The visitors expressed themselves in the highest terms of the enjoyment afforded them. The peace officers were alert to prevent anything of an unpleasant nature occurring. It was a jolly good Fourth of July. It must have been, for everybody says so.

A Fatal Draught.

On the morning of July 4th the sad news was telegraphed to Independence that James Daley had been accidentally poisoned that morning. He had been at Independence the day before and had been drinking some. It was a habit with him after indulging to drink vinegar. On the morning of the Fourth one of the men occupying the cabin with him had occasion to use some cyanide of potassium and had poured it in a pickle jar and left it on the table. Daley came in, saw the jar and supposing it contained vinegar, took a large swallow of it. He immediately perceived that he had made a mistake and called out to know what the bottle contained. When informed of its contents he said, "I am poisoned. Can't you do something for me?" He staggered against the wall and in a few moments fell dead. A Coroner's inquest found a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Among his comrades and those who knew him Jim Daley was held in the highest esteem. Honest, generous to a fault and kind hearted, he had many friends who sincerely mourn his sudden and untimely death in the full vigor of his manhood. He was buried at Big Pine.

The Strike still On.

At the hour of going to press there is no practical change in the railroad situation. A telegram from Chicago announces that the Mayor will call upon all able-bodied citizens to preserve order. Superintendent Haley of the Santa Fé says he has seven engines fired up and will move the delayed passengers. A bulletin from Sacramento announces all quiet there with the strikers in possession of the depot. A stage line is running between Sacramento and Reno and another between Mojave and Los Angeles. This, with the Mojave and Keeler stage gives us direct communication with Los Angeles. There is nothing definite as to when there will be a train over the C. & C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
J. J. MOORE.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
W. L. HUNTER.
Independence, Cal.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
A. L. McGEE.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Inyo county subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
D. J. HESSION.
Big Pine, Cal.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
W. L. ZIMMERMAN,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be candidate for the office of Supervisor of the Third District subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
BERTRAND RHINE.
Independence, Cal.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
W. H. WALKER.
Olancha, Cal.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Inyo County subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
P. W. FORBES.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR CORONER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Coroner and Public Administrator of Inyo County subject to the action of the Republican Convention.
I. J. WOODIN.
Independence, Cal

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands o pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12t

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Hugs Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives— p. m.
Mound House	10.50 a. m	6.55 p. m.
Dayton	11.20 a. m.	5.20 p. m.
Wabuska	1.35 p. m	3.15 a. m
Hawthorne	4.50 p. m.	12.00 m.
Luning	6.35 p. m.	10.15 a. m
Sodа Springs	7.15 p. m.	9.35 a. m
Belleville	8.25 p. m.	8.15 a. m.
Candelaria Ar.	9.10 p. m	Lv. 6.45 a. m.
	No 3. Leave—	No. Arrives— a. m
Belleville	8.35 a. m	5.35 p. m
Benton	12.05 p. m.	1.45 p. m.
Bishop Creek	2.15p. m.	11.10 a. m.
Alvord	3.00 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.35 p. m.	8.40 a. m
Lone Pine	5.25p. m.	7.45 a. m.
Keeler Ar	6.15 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (78 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (3 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL,

THOMAS & HILL,
DEALERS IN

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly
on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE
Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

☞ Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumer should call and amine my stock and pric before purchas g elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
j16tf

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing.....$2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons
j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal A. N. BELL.

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

Beatrix Randolph.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

In autumn the old Randolph homestead looked as if it were showered with gold. The great elm trees, transmuted by the touch of this Midas of the seasons, stood in a yellow glory of myriad leaves, which every breath of the cool west breeze scattered profusely eastward, where, with the still unchanged grass, they formed a spangled carpet of green and gold. The apples thronged the crooked boughs of the orchard, some like glowing rubies, others like the famous fruit of the Hesperides, though there was no guardian dragon to give them a fictitious value. The broad roof of the house itself was littered with innumerable little golden scales, of workmanship far beyond the skill of any human goldsmith, yet of absolutely no market value. What is the significance of this yearly phantasmagoria of illimitable riches, worthless because illimitable? Is it a satire or a consolation? Does it mock the poor man's indigence or cause him to hope again for competence? It comes as the guerdon of Nature, after her mighty task is done; but when she has composed herself to her wintry sleep it is trodden into the earth and forgotten, and the new year begins his labors with new sap and naked buds. It is only the human world that has to bear the burden of inheritance; and perhaps we shall never enjoy true wealth till we have learned the lesson of the trees.

Poor Mr. Randolph certainly had little else beside autumn leaves wherewith to satisfy his creditors, and the winter of his discontent was close upon him. There is a philosophy for the poor and a philosophy for the wealthy, but the philosophy that can console the debtor has yet to be discovered.

Born and brought up in the custom of sufficient resources, he had never contemplated the possibility of want. There had seemed to be something noble and high minded in meeting without question all demands upon him, but when the supply actually ran short things wore a different aspect. Had he spent his whole fortune simply in paying his son's drafts he would at least have had the comfort of putting the whole burden of the responsibility on his son's shoulders. But unfortunately the larger part of the loss was due to private rashness of his own. When he found that Ed's rapacity was getting serious the devoted gentleman betook himself to Wall street and speculated there. The brokers treated him as Richard III proposed to treat his wife—they had him, but they did not keep him long. His speculations after he returned home were probably more edifying than those he indulged in on the street.

The revolting suspicion that he had been a fool began to germinate in Mr. Randolph's mind. This suspicion, which is the salvation of some men, is the destruction of others. The integrity of Mr. Randolph's moral discrimination began to deteriorate from that hour. Having enacted all his life the part of his own golden calf in the wilderness, his overthrow left him destitute of any criterion of conduct. He talked violently and volubly about his wrongs, and discussed various schemes, more or less impracticable and improper, of evading his liabilities. Beatrix was naturally the chief sufferer from this ungainly development of her father's character, and she was also obliged to bear the brunt of most of the concrete unpleasantness of their situation. She had to talk to the creditors, to extenuate her father's side of the case, to hold out fair hopes and to smooth over disappointments, and when she had wearied herself in parleying with the enemy she had before her the yet harder task of pacifying and encouraging her father, who had listened to the dialogue from the head of the stairs, and fell upon her with a petty avalanche of complaints, questions, suggestions, scoldings and querulousness. Beatrix loved her father with all her heart, but she was of a penetrating and well balanced mind, and often had difficulty in not feeling ashamed of him. Insensibly she began to treat him as a fractious and supersensitive child, who must at all costs be humored and soothed, and when she felt her own strength and patience almost overtaxed she would only say to herself, "No wonder poor father has to give up when I find it so hard."

But her troubles did not end with her father. There was a certain Mr. Starcher, the grocer's son; the grocer divided with the innkeeper the highest social consideration of the village. He was a young gentleman of highly respectable character and education. After leaving school he had studied for a year at a business college in New York; he was a member of the Young Men's Christian association, and a person of gravity and religious convictions. A week or two after Mr. Randolph's misfortune became known he put on a suit of black clothes, relieved by a faded blue necktie, and called formally on Miss Randolph. After the first courtesies had been exchanged he said that he desired in the first place to put the minds of Miss Randolph and her good father at ease regarding the little account between his firm and them. The money was not needed, and so far as he was concerned might remain unpaid indefinitely. "And I should like to say, too," he continued, with a manner of almost melancholy seriousness and a husky voice, "that groceries—or anything else I could get you—might be yours, permanently, if I could—you would—that you might consent to unite your life to mine. My father contemplates retiring from active business. I have never before spoken to you of this, but in seasons of trouble—we say things—and I have often thought, when we were singing in the choir together—that—we might be very happy—that it was our destiny. I have been in New York and seen the great world, but you are the wife I would choose from among them all." He had a smooth, round, fresh colored, innocent face, that seemed made for dimpling smiles, but which never indulged in them.

Beatrix felt a sensation of absurd alarm, like the princess in the fairy tale, under a spell of enchantment to mismate herself in the most grotesque manner conceivable. Mr. Starcher was so much in earnest, and so ludicrously sure, apparently, that the success of his suit was among the eternal certainties, that a vision of a long wedded life with him, amid an atmosphere of meal tubs, salt cod and pickles, interspersed with psalm tunes and solemn walks to and from church on Sundays—this desperate panorama of inanimate existence rose up before her in such vivid imaginative vraisemblance that she was impelled to protest against it with more than adequate vehemence. She gasped for breath, rose from her chair and said: "Mr. Starcher, it is terrible; I would rather die!" Then, perceiving, compassionately, that he would feel cruelly wounded as soon as his astonished senses enabled him to comprehend the significance of her words, she added, "It would be wicked for me ever to think of being married; you must see that I"— Here she paused, partly from emotion, and partly because she was unable at the moment to behind herself of any conclusive argument in support of her assertion that, for her, marriage would ever be a crime. One certainly would not have drawn that inference from the superficial indications. A silence ensued, prickly with spiritual discomfort. Mr. Starcher was the first to find his tongue, and he carried off the honors of the encounter by observing with tearful gentleness that he should claim the privilege, just the same, of not presenting the little account for settlement. This magnanimity was none the less genuine because the materials for it were slender, and Beatrix long afterward found comfort in recalling it to mind.

But there was yet another adversary for her to engage, and he was in some respects more formidable than Mr. Starcher, because his position and education rendered his pretensions less monstrous—nay, there even seemed to be a sneaking disposition on Mr. Randolph's part to accord him at least a negative support. Mr. Vinal, the Unitarian clergyman, was in fact, from an unworldly point of view, a tolerably inoffensive match. He was studious, decorous and endowed with grave and unobtrusive manners. He was not handsome, but there was a certain masculine concentration in his close set gray eyes and long narrow chin which was not in itself unpleasing.

His voice, if somewhat harsh, was resonant and assured; and, coming as it did from a chest apparently so incapacious, produced a sensation of agreeable surprise. It would have been unreasonable not to respect the man, and churlish not to feel amiably disposed toward him; but for Beatrix it was impossible to love him. He lived in a little white wooden house with green blinds, close to the white, green blinded church. He possessed an imposing library, in which was not a single book that Beatrix could have brought herself to read, and the main object of his endeavors was, apparently, to make all the rest of the world think and live like himself. Moreover, though he approved of music, he neither knew nor cared anything about it.

Mr. Vinal began his operations by a private interview with Mr. Randolph, from which he came forth with a countenance whose serenity made Beatrix's heart sink. The dialogue which followed was of extreme interest to both of them.

"Have you made any plans regarding your immediate future?" the minister began, in an unembarrassed and businesslike tone. "We cannot doubt, you know, that providence, in bringing this affliction upon you, has had some wise and merciful end in view. You have talents; perhaps but for this you might have kept them folded in the napkin. Adversity forces us out of our natural idleness, and stimulates us to use what means we have to win our own way in the world. Have you thought of anything to do?"

Beatrix's spirits rose again; he was not thinking of marrying her after all. "I've been thinking I might give lessons on the piano," she said. She happened to be seated at that instrument, and as she spoke she let her white fingers drift down the keyboard from bass to treble, from depression to hope, from gloom to light, winding up with a sort of interrogative accent, as much as to say, "Why shouldn't I be good for something?"

"Very right," said Mr. Vinal; "I have nothing to object to in that; indeed I had intended to propose it. You could also, unless the instructions of the late Professor Dorimar were wholly valueless"——

"What?" interrupted Beatrix, in a voice which, supported as it was by a chord sharply struck, made the minister start in his chair. After a moment's pause she said, her eyes still bright with indignation: "Professor Dorimar, who is now in heaven, taught me more and better things than you have ever dreamed of! He showed me that I have a soul!"

"Surely I have done as much as that!" faltered Mr. Vinal, who was confused by this sudden outburst.

"No, for you know nothing about it," said Beatrix loftily. "You have only been told that it is so—you have read it in books—and you repeat what you have been told, and no doubt you think you believe it. But you can never know it!" continued the young lady, with a fiery emphasis on the verb, "because you can't understand music."

"I intended nothing against Professor Dorimar," protested the minister, who was amazed and daunted by the passion and pride that he had unawares caused to kindle in her lovely face. It was perhaps the first time he had occasion to observe that the spirit of the old Virginia Randolphs—the descendants of the cavaliers—was as haughty and untamed in this tender hearted American girl as in that terrible ancestor of hers who rode with Prince Rupert.

Beatrix made no reply, but sat with her head erect and flushed cheeks, and one hand still on the piano keys, as if ready once more to smite terror into the soul of her visitor should he again step amiss. A piano, it seems, can be used as a weapon of defense even against one who has no comprehension of music.

"What I was about to remark was that you might teach singing as well as playing," said Mr. Vinal circumspectly. "There are, I believe, a number of persons in the village who would be willing under the circumstances to place their children under your instruction."

"It is no favor to be taught music under any circumstances," returned Beatrix, kindling again. "Whoever thinks otherwise does not deserve to learn! And there are other places in the world besides this miserable little village, and people who are wiser and better!"

"You surely do not mean to intimate that you contemplate going anywhere else?" demanded the minister in some consternation.

The fact was that such an idea had never until that moment definitely presented itself to Miss Randolph's mind; but in her present aroused condition she could see and entertain many possibilities that would have seemed audacious or impracticable an hour before.

"Why not?" she said; "I was not born to pass my life here!"

"But I—it has never been my intention to leave here!" exclaimed Mr. Vinal anxiously.

"What satisfies you does not satisfy me," answered the young lady.

"But your father, in a conversation I have just had with him, has informed me that he will not oppose my addressing you with a view to marriage," said the clergyman, in a solemn tone.

"He would not have done so if he had been himself," replied Beatrix warmly. "He is broken down by trouble and sorrow, else you would not have ventured to ask him! But I will tell you, since he could not, that I am not a piece of land or furniture to be sold for the satisfaction of creditors! I will not be a burden upon my father or any one; but I have a right to myself—to my own self! Do you think I am so much afraid of being poor, or of starving, that I would marry anybody to escape it? I do not love you! I do not love you, Mr. Vinal, and so I will never marry you. I will have love and music or nothing! You do not know me, sir; none of you here seem to know me. I am an American girl, and I will not be bargained away or buried alive by any one! You shall see," she added, rising and walking to the veranda window, "that I can make my own way, and take care of myself! You shall see that Professor Dorimar taught me something worth knowing!"

Mr. Vinal was unable to stand up against a succession of blows like this, delivered by one whom he had heretofore supposed to be the type of gentleness and docility. His mind was narrow and slow to adapt itself to new impressions, and it would have taken him a long time to frame a suitable reply to Miss Randolph's unexpected attack. But the opportunity was not allowed him.

For as Beatrix stood by the window, with flushed cheeks and glowing eyes, and her heart beating harder than usual with indignant emotion, her glance fell upon two figures advancing arm in arm up the avenue. One of them she recognized, the other was unknown. But a strange tingle of anticipation went through her nerves. Something was going to happen—something great, something for her! The crisis of her fate was at hand, and she was more than ready for it. Therefore she did not start or cry out, but only smiled with an air of beautiful triumph, when Hamilton Jocelyn, relinquishing the arm of his companion, ran up the steps of the veranda, took both her hands in his, and said as he bent toward her:

"My dear girl, I bring you fame and fortune!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Watch your Weight

If you are losing flesh your system is drawing on your latent strength. Something is wrong. Take

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, to give your system its needed strength and restore your healthy weight. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

The Great Unheard Of.

"Gold mining," remarked the enthusiastic boomer, "is what pays its followers glorious returns. Why, gentlemen," and his voice took the fine oratorical turn of a man with a few claims to sell, "I know a man who made a hundred thousand dollars in a month."

"Ugh," grunted an old fellow who looked as if he had been there, "what about the hundred thousand who didn't?" and the question seemed to cast a chill over the subsequent proceedings. — Detroit Free Press.

Free.

The Eskimo's eyes flashed.

"The heel of the oppressor," he repeated incredulously. "Never!"

His bosom heaved.

"Look"——

He extended his arms defiantly.

——"He has no place here. We can get ice for nothing all the year round."—Detroit Tribune.

A Race Against Time.

Mamma—Why, Howard, why do you eat those cakes so greedily? You have plenty of them.

Little Howard—I know it. That's why I'm afraid my appetite will be gone before the cakes are.—Truth.

She Proposed For Him.

Elsie—I always knew he was too timid to propose.

Alice—But he got married a short time ago.

Elsie—Yes, but he married a widow.—Brooklyn Life.

In Sunday School.

Teacher—Who was the wisest man?

Scholar—Noah, 'cause he knowed when to go in out of the wet.—Life.

How He Did It.

"Say, mister," said the tattered traveler, "kin I have a word with you?"

"You go away fwom heah," said Freddie Van Frizzle. "I shall call the police wight away if you do not."

"And yet I have moved in the same society with the Bloobluds."

"You don't say so! Heah, poor fellow, is 50 cents foh you. How did you get introduced to them?"

"I jes' walked into the house when they wus havin a reception."

"But you said you moved in the same society?"

"Yes. I hadn't been there more'n two minutes before the footman told me to move, and I did it. So long, chappie."—Washington Star.

All the Comforts of a Country Home.

Friend From the City—I say, Brown, there must be a window open somewhere. I feel an awfully cold draft.

Mr. Brown Mudville—Oh, that's from the furnace!—Truth.

The Danbury News Man's Wit.

Mr. Bailey's wit has a delicious mental flavor. In fact, it is always the shrewd, thoughtful man that enjoys it. It is not in long, inane dialogues, but a flash of thought. The humorist says a poor man came to him, with tears in his eyes one day, asking for help for his destitute and starving children.

"What do you need most?" asked Mr. Bailey.

"Well, we need bread, but if I can't have that I'll take tobacco."

One day a solemn and religious Danbury man hailed a charcoal peddler with the query:

"Have you got charcoal in your wagon?"

"Yes, sir," said the expectant driver, stopping his horses.

"That's right," observed the religious man, with an approving nod, "always tell the truth, and people will respect you."

And then he closed the door just in time to escape a brick hurled by the wicked peddler.

One day I asked Mr. Bailey if they had lazy men in Connecticut.

"Lazy men!" he exclaimed. "Why we have a man in Danbury so lazy that instead of shoveling a path to the front gate he pinches the baby's ear with the nippers till the neighbors come rushing in to tread down the snow."

Mr. McMasters was buying a home of Mr. Bailey and asked him if the house was cold in the winter.

"Cold!" said Bailey cautiously. "I can't say as to that. It stands outdoors."

Speaking of the Indian raids, says Bailey: "The Modocs have made another raid on our people and murdered them. If ever our government gets hold of these savages, gets them right where they cannot escape, gets them wholly into its clutches, some contractor will make money."—From "Twenty Years of Wit and Humor."

Two Interpretations.

A young farmer who had been converted at one of the revivals went before the next conference and asked for a license to be a preacher. "I know I am born to preach the word," said the applicant, "for I have had three visions, all the same, and it has made a lasting impression on me." "What was your vision?" asked a bishop. "Waal, I saw a big, round, blue ring in the sky, and inside, in great gold letters, were 'P. C.' It meant 'Preach Christ,' and I want to join the conference." The argument was about to carry when an old pastor stood up in the back part of the hall and said, "Young man, we don't doubt your intentions, nor do we doubt you saw the vision with the golden 'P. C.,' but I am of the opinion that that 'P. C.' meant 'Plow Corn.'" The convert is still a farmer.

"How Well You Look"

Friends Surprised at the Wonderful Improvement

"Every spring and summer for six years or more, my health has been so poor from heart trouble and general debility that at times life was a burden. I would become so

Emaciated and Weak and Pale

that my friends thought I would not live long. I could do scarcely any work at all and had to lie down every few minutes. I began getting worse in January, losing my flesh and feeling so tired. I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am happy to say I am in better health than I have been for a number of years. My friends remark to me: 'What ails you, you look so well?' I tell them it is Hood's Sarsaparilla that has done the work." MRS. JENNIE DECKER, Watseka, Ill.

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As a means of grace, prosperity has never been much of a success.

Try Germen for Breakfast.

WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present to their easy-going doctor, separate diseases, for which he prescribes, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some womb disorder. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse, by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have promptly cured the disease.

Mrs. HARRY TAPPAN, of *Reynolds, Jefferson Co., Neb.*, writes: "For two years I was a sufferer. A part of this time had to be carried from my bed. Was racked with pain, had hysteria, was very nervous, no appetite and completely discouraged. A few bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' effected a perfect cure." Sold by all dealers in medicines.

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ONE ENJOYS

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1894.

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LOVE.

Mind and Heart of God were wedded!
Unto them a child was given!
All the earth was dead with darkness,
But this child appeared from heaven,
And a flood of light came with him,
Bringing peace and sweet content
Unto all whose hearts were open
To the being God had sent.

Where he makes his habitation,
There he dwelleth evermore;
Faith, the bar upon the gateway;
Hope, the seal upon the door,
Keeping him a willing captive
From his erstwhile home above.
Mighty child of mighty parents,
Everlasting, perfect Love.
—Adele R. Ingersoll in Harper's.

LADY OF GOLLERUS.

On the shore of Smerwick harbor, one fine summer's morning, just at daybreak, stood Dick Fitzgerald "shoghing the dudeen," which may be translated smoking his pipe. The sun was gradually rising behind the lofty Brandon, the dark sea was getting green in the light, and the mists, clearing away out of the valleys, went rolling and curling like the smoke from the corner of Dick's mouth.

"'Tis just the pattern of a pretty morning," said Dick, taking the pipe from between his lips, and looking toward the distant ocean, which lay as still and tranquil as a tomb of polished marble. "Well, to be sure," continued he after a pause, "'tis mighty lonesome to be talking to one's self by way of company, and not to have another soul to answer one—nothing but the child of one's own voice, the echo! I know this, that if I had the luck, or maybe the misfortune," said he with a melancholy smile, "to have the woman, it would not be this way with me! and what in the wide world is a man without a wife? He's no more surely than a bottle without a drop of drink in it, or dancing without music, or the left leg of a scissors, or a fishing line without a hook, or any other matter that is noways complete. Is it not so?" said Dick Fitzgerald, casting his eyes toward a rock upon the strand, which, though it could not speak, stood up as firm and looked as bold as ever Kerry witness did.

But what was his astonishment at beholding just at the foot of that rock a beautiful young creature combing her hair, which was of a sea green color, and now the salt water shining on it appeared in the morning light like melted butter upon cabbage. Dick guessed at once that she was a Merrow, although he had never seen one before, for he spied the cohuleen driuth or little enchanted cap which the sea people use for diving down into the ocean lying upon the strand near her, and he had heard that if once he could possess himself of the cap she would lose the power of going away into the water; so he seized it with all speed, and she, hearing the noise, turned her head about as natural as any Christian.

When the Merrow saw that her little diving cap was gone the salt tears—doubly salt, no doubt, from her—came trickling down her cheeks, and she began a low, mournful cry with just the tender voice of a new born infant. Dick, although he knew well enough what she was crying for, determined to keep the cohuleen driuth, let her cry never so much, to see what luck would come out of it. Yet he could not help pitying her, and when the dumb thing looked up in his face, her cheeks all moist with tears, 'twas enough to make any one feel for her, let alone Dick, who had ever and always, like most of his countrymen, a mighty tender heart of his own.

"Don't cry, my darling," said Dick Fitzgerald, but the Merrow, like any bold child, only cried the more for that.

Dick sat himself down by her side, and took hold of her hand by way of comforting her. 'Twas in no particular an ugly hand, only there was a small web between the fingers, as there is in a duck's foot; but 'twas as thin and as white as the skin between egg and shell.

"What's your name, my darling?" says Dick, thinking to make her conversant with him, but he got no answer, and he was certain now either that she could not speak or did not understand him; he therefore squeezed her hand in his as the only way he had of talking to her. It's the universal language, and there's not a woman in the world, be she fish or lady, that does not understand it.

The Merrow did not seem much displeased at this mode of conversation, and making an end of her whining all at once, "Man," says she, looking up in Dick Fitzgerald's face, "man, will you eat me?"

"By all the red petticoats and check aprons between Dingle and Tralee," cried Dick, jumping up in amazement, "I'd as soon eat myself, my jewel! Is it I eat you, my pet? Now 'twas some ugly, ill looking thief of a fish put that notion into your own pretty head, with the nice green hair down upon it, that is so cleanly combed out this morning."

"Man," said the Merrow, "what will you do with me if you won't eat me?"

Dick's thoughts were running on a wife. He saw at the first glimpse that she was handsome; but since she spoke, and spoke, too, like any real woman, he was fairly in love with her. 'Twas the neat way she called him man that settled the matter entirely.

"Fish," says Dick, trying to speak to her after her own short fashion, "fish," says he, "here's my word, fresh and fasting, for you this blessed morning that I'll make you Mistress Fitzgerald before all the world, and that's what I'll do."

"Never say the word twice," says she. "I'm ready and willing to be yours, Mr. Fitzgerald; but stop, if you please, till I twist up my hair."

It was some time before she had settled it entirely to her liking, for she guessed, I suppose, that she was going among strangers, where she would be looked at. When that was done the Merrow put the comb in her pocket, and then bent down her head and whispered some words to the water that was close to the foot of the rock.

Dick saw the murmur of the words upon the top of the sea going out toward the wide ocean, just like a breath of wind rippling along, and says he in the greatest wonder, "Is it speaking you are, my darling, to the salt water?"

"It's nothing else," says she quite carelessly. "I'm just sending word home to my father not to be waiting breakfast for me, just to keep him from being uneasy in his mind."

"And who's your father, my duck?" says Dick.

"What!" said the Merrow. "Did you never hear of my father? He's the king of the waves, to be sure?"

"And yourself, then, is a real king's daughter?" said Dick, opening his two eyes to take a full and true survey of his wife that was to be. "Oh, I'm nothing else but a made man with you, and a king your father! To be sure he has all the money that's down in the bottom of the sea!"

"Money!" repeated the Merrow. "What's money?"

"'Tis no bad thing to have when one wants it," replied Dick, "and maybe now the fishes have the understanding to bring up whatever you bid them?"

"Oh, yes," said the Merrow; "they bring me what I want."

"To speak the truth, then," said Dick, "'tis a straw bed I have at home before you, and that, I'm thinking, is noways fitting for a king's daughter; so if 'twould not be displeasing to you just to mention a nice feather bed, with a pair of new blankets—but what am I thinking about? Maybe you have not such things as beds down under the water?"

"By all means," said she, "Mr. Fitzgerald, plenty of beds at your service. I've fourteen oyster beds of my own, not to mention one just planting for the rearing of young ones."

"You have?" says Dick, scratching his head and looking a little puzzled. "'Tis a feather bed I was speaking of—but clearly yours is the very cut of a decent plan, to have bed and supper so handy to each other that a person, when they'd have the one, need never ask for the other."

However, bed or no bed, money or no money, Dick Fitzgerald determined to marry the Merrow, and the Merrow had given her consent. Away they went therefore across the strand, from Gollerus to Ballinrunnig, where Father Fitzgibbon happened to be that morning.

"There are two wor's to this bargain, Dick Fitzgerald," said his reverence, looking mighty glum. "And is it a fishy woman you'd marry? The Lord preserve us! Send the scaly creature home to her own people—that's my advice to you—wherever she came from."

Dick had the cohuleen driuth in his hand, and was about to give it back to the Merrow, who looked covetously at it, but he thought for a moment, and then says he:

"Please, your reverence, she's a king's daughter."

"If she was the daughter of fifty kings," said Father Fitzgibbon, "I tell you, you can't marry her, being a fish."

"Please, your reverence," said Dick again in an undertone, "she's as mild and beautiful as the moon."

"If she was as mild and beautiful as the sun, moon and the stars all put together, I tell you, Dick Fitzgerald," said the priest, stamping his right foot, "you can't marry her, she being a fish!"

"But she has all the gold that's down in the sea, only for the asking, and I'm a made man if I marry her. And," said Dick, looking up slyly, "I can make it worth any one's while to do the job."

"Oh, that alters the case entirely," replied the priest. "Why, there's some reason now in what you say. Why didn't you tell me this before? Marry her, by all means, if she was ten times a fish. Money, you know, is not to be refused in these bad times, and I may as well have the hansel of it as another that maybe would not take half the pains in counseling you that I have done."

So Father Fitzgibbon married Dick Fitzgerald to the Merrow, and like any loving couple they returned to Gollerus well pleased with each other. Everything prospered with Dick—he was at the sunny side of the world—the Merrow made the best of wives, and they lived together in the greatest contentment.

It was wonderful to see, considering where she had been brought up, how she would busy herself about the house and how well she nursed the children, for at the end of three years there were as many young Fitzgeralds—two boys and a girl.

In short, Dick was a happy man, and so might have continued to the end of his days if he had only the sense to take proper care of what he had got. Many another man, however, besides Dick has not had wit enough to do that.

One day, when Dick was obliged to go to Tralee, he left the wife minding the children at home after him and thinking she had plenty to do without disturbing his fishing tackle.

Dick was no sooner gone than Mrs. Fitzgerald set about cleaning up the house, and chancing to pull down a fishing net, what should she find behind it in a hole in the wall but her own cohuleen driuth.

She took it out and looked at it, and then she thought of her father the king and her mother the queen, and her brothers and sisters, and she felt a longing to go back to them.

She sat down on a little stool and thought of the happy days she had spent under the sea; then she looked at her children and thought on the love and affection of poor Dick, and how it would break his heart to lose her. "But," says she, "he won't lose me entirely, for I'll come back to him again, and who can blame me for going to see my father and my mother after being so long away from them?"

She got up and went to the door, but came back again to look once more at the child that was sleeping in the cradle. She kissed it gently, and as she kissed it a tear trembled for an instant in her eye and then fell on its rosy cheek. She wiped away the tear, and turning to the eldest little girl told her to take good care of her brothers and to be a good child herself until she came back. The Merrow went down to the strand. The sea was lying calm and smooth, just heaving and glittering in the sun, and she thought she heard a faint, sweet singing inviting her to come down. All her old ideas and feelings came flooding over her mind, Dick and her children were at the instant forgotten, and placing the cohuleen driuth on her head she plunged in.

Dick came home in the evening, and missing his wife he asked Kathleen, his little girl, what had become of her mother, but she could not tell him. He then inquired of the neighbors, and he learned that she was seen going toward the strand with a strange looking thing like a cocked hat in her hand. He returned to his cabin to search for the cohuleen driuth. It was gone, and the truth now flashed upon him.

Year after year did Dick Fitzgerald wait, expecting the return of his wife, but he never saw her more. Dick never married again, always thinking that the Merrow would sooner or later return to him, and nothing could ever persuade him but that her father, the king, kept her below by main force.

"For," said Dick, "she surely would not of herself give up her husband and her children."

While she was with him she was so good a wife in every respect that to this day she is spoken of in the tradition of the country as the pattern for one under the name of the Lady of Gollerus.—F. Crofton Croker in Short Stories.

Changes of temperature are now recorded by an electrical apparatus produced by a Frenchman. It is a metal ampulla half full of ether hermetically sealed, and when the temperature arises the ether expands and slightly raises the cover, which completes an electric circuit and rings a bell.

UNDER THE LENS.

Ailments of all Kinds Diagnosed Through the Camera.

MAKING PICTURES OF DISEASES.

An Interesting Talk With a Photographer of Bellevue Hospital—"Before and After" Studies.

Every large hospital has a history book, and in it are carefully recorded the histories of the important cases. In former years this was done exclusively by written descriptions. Recently the mere writing has come to play a very minor part in the history books. Photography has become a branch of surgery and one which is growing more important every day. A great many photographs are now taken by doctors in private practice. Some of these amateurs have become very expert and would as soon think of doing without a medicine case as their camera.

Mr. O. G. Mason, the photographer at Bellevue, was recently asked about this branch of his business.

"Do not persons often object to having their ailments and imperfections reduced to paper in this way?"

"Oh, yes, but not as frequently as one might think. It is curious, but I have often noted the phase of human nature which causes the average man or woman to take pleasure in being photographed under almost any circumstances. I have seen women pose before my camera here with the air of professional beauties. Of course many of the patients are beyond feeling in the matter one way or the other. Those who are about to undergo operations which they realize may be fatal or who are at the point of death, as I often take them, naturally pay very little attention to me and my work, except that in the former case it seems to impress them strongly with the gravity of the situation and thus enhances their fears."

"Do you give those who have been cured any of the pictures of themselves?"

"Not as a rule, although requests for them are very frequent. It is our aim to keep the pictures out of anything like general circulation, and nobody can obtain them without giving a very good reason, except, of course, the medical profession, whose motives we understand."

"What are the most difficult cases to photograph?" asked the reporter.

"Those where the interior of the throat is involved. It is necessary to put the lens down into the throat and use a flashlight. The lens is, of course, very small, and one of the difficulties is to get the focus on just the right spot. That is chiefly guesswork, and the pictures are often unsatisfactory. The locomotor diseases, which make it impossible for the patient to sit still, of course present difficulties. Certain forms of skin disease, too, whose peculiarities lie in discoloration, are hard to take satisfactorily. Particularly in this the case where the color is blue, which makes but little impression on the plates.

"Surgical and what I may call popular photography have many differences. As an example, the ordinary photographer, as a rule, takes only the head and bust or the whole figure. I photograph these and also the most minute sections of the human body, the pictures of which must be enlarged. This makes necessary a great many sized lenses.

"One has to be a bit of a doctor in this work," he resumed. "The surgeons do not always explain just what they want brought out in the picture. I have to know that."

At this stage of the conversation a young doctor appeared in the doorway. Behind him were four children, who entered the room in a slow and rather solemn procession. Two nurses brought up the rear.

"We have some work for you this morning, Mr. Mason. Let us see what you can do in the art department with these little patients."

Three-year-old Malachye was the only one of the children who showed no uneasiness, so it was decided to take her picture first. But one wondered why it was necessary to take it at all. Her smiling face and sturdy little figure suggested nothing but the rosiest kind of health, as indeed she has now. The picture was taken to show the great improvement she had made. Six months ago she was brought to the hospital suffering from curvature of the spine, and for a long time her back was kept straight by a plaster cast.

The Arabian mother who left her at the hospital has never come to see her and has apparently forgotten little Malachye. But she does not lack care. She gets rather a superabundance of it, for her sparkling eyes and little round face are very pretty, and she is everybody's pet.

The photographs in the history books of a great hospital like Bellevue show some strange and grewsome things. But a great many of the life tragedies which they evidence have a happy ending after all. The pictures taken before and after the operations very often show that there have been complete cures, meaning pain allayed and clouded lives brightened.

And often the drama is in a lighter vein. People come to the hospital suffering only from wounded vanity, caused by an unsightly nose perhaps or some other similar defect. The surgeons can very quickly make a becoming nose out of an unbecoming one. They raise the bridge and readjust the member generally to conform to the lines of beauty. The photographs show some remarkable changes in expression brought about by the improvement of the nasal appendage. The picture of one man, taken before the operation, makes him miserably insignificant and mean looking. But you look at the one taken after the work has been done, and you see a Napoleon in expression, and all because the surgeons have given him a nose of classic outline.

The lips are subject to the same transformation. When they are abnormally thick, pieces are cut out lengthwise. The lips recede from their undue prominence, and a coarse face becomes a reasonably refined one.—New York World.

Pussy's Little Joke.

A Saco man has declared war on chair seats made of cane or any open work, and for good reason too. He was sitting quietly last week on a cane seat chair when without any warning he was seen to bound into the air, chair and all, and under the chair was dangling a cat whose claws were imbedded in the rear of his thin pants. He jumped nearly to the ceiling and thought he had sat down on a paper of tacks. It was only a feline joke, which she will be wise not to repeat in that locality.—Bangor Commercial.

Partial Observation.

Bilkins—Did you ever notice how much money butchers have in their pockets when they are picking out your change?

Wilkins—No-o, but I've often noticed how little I've had in my pockets after I got my change.—New York Weekly.

Hot Weather and Hotter Winds.

We have heard responsible officers of the old Indian flotilla avouch that they have seen the glass register 200 degs. in the sun at Bushire. It was a long time ago, however, and there lies the excuse. Perhaps 180 degs. has been recorded, for a brief space, under peculiar circumstances. But when 160 degs. is passed, every fraction becomes horribly perceptible. Ten degrees above this is not uncommon. The coolest place to be found at Shikarpur sometimes has been 140 degs. But 120 in the shade may be regarded as the temperature of the very hottest climates in the world—when no wind blows. Fancy that, as the minimum, for forty-eight hours at a stretch. At Sukkur—the year round, mark!—residents endure a minimum of 97 degs.; happily there are very few whites among them. But this is in a time when no wind blows, and winds are the rule from March to July.

There is the Suk, which rises, as scientific persons allege, in the Kachi desert; but ordinary mortals will not be persuaded that it has its origin in the upper world. All life withers before it; but there is worse. The Bad-i-simoon kills outright everything it encounters—not only that, it burns up tissue and cartilage, so that the limbs can be pulled asunder when the storm has passed by. Of course it is rare and brief and very narrow in its track. From the roof of his house in Jacobabad an officer watched it sweep by, destroying actually everything it met, but he, fifty yards from the edge, felt only a warmer glow than usual.—London Standard.

He Saved His Wad.

"That reminds me of a fellow I knew out at Durango, Colo.," said a mining man last night as he dropped into a reminiscent mood. "In Durango there is an 'upper town' and a 'lower town.' Collins—that was his name—on the night in question started for the lower town. He had something like $450 on his person. The way was lonely and dark, and it was not long before he saw a couple of fellows step out in front of him.

"'Throw up your hands!' was the order to Collins, and up they went like a shot. He comprehended the situation at a glance, and to the surprise of the footpads burst out into an uncontrollable fit of laughter.

"'What's the matter,' they asked.

"'Why, fellows,' said he, 'I'll tell you what's the matter. I haven't had anything to eat since yesterday, and all I have to say is that if there is anything to be made on this little job I would like to be in it with you fellows.' Continuing, he said, 'Search me if you want to, and if you don't find anything, why, give me a hand at the game.'

"Collins' little trick worked to a charm. 'Oh, we won't search you,' was the reply he received; 'go ahead and get something to eat. Here's four bits, and my pard here will give you another four bits.'

"So Collins went on to 'lower town' richer than when he started."—Chicago Mail.

One Way of Earning a Living.

There are all sorts of ways of earning one's living, but I doubt if one could find an occupation hedged about with more danger or calculated to keep the nerves strung at a higher pitch than that affording support to a son of Ham at Bethesda park. The courageous negro utilizes his good natured face to form the disk of a sunflower, at which a certain number of shots can be fired with the hardest kind of a ball for a stipulated sum.

Drawn by the sign, "Hit the Nigger," crowds are attracted to the place, and people impatiently wait in line their turn to try their skill, while the darky, apparently unmoved by the discomfort of the sport, keeps up a counter fire of mirth provoking banter at the poor success of the patrons. The flower is painted on a large canvas representing a garden scene, behind which the man stands at a distance of about forty feet from the ball throwers.

Some degree of protection is afforded the fellow by a wire netting which he is allowed to pull over his face as soon as he sees the ball fly from a person's hand. The slightest hesitation on his part, however, would result in a general smashup.—Kate Field's Washington.

An Arab Tradition.

There is an Arab tradition cited in Burton's "Gold Mines of Midian" regarding the creation of the camel, which illustrates the popular but erroneous opinion that this animal is ugly in form and temper.

The story goes that when Allah determined to create the horse he called the south wind and said, "I desire to draw from thee a new being; condense thyself by parting with thy fluidity." The Creator then took a handful of this element, blew upon it the breath of life and the noble quadruped appeared. But the horse complained against his Maker. His neck was too short to reach the distant grassblades on the march; his back had no hump to steady a saddle; his hoofs were sharp and sank deep into the sand, and he added many similar grievances.

Whereupon Allah created the camel to prove the foolishness of his complaint. The horse shuddered at the sight of what he wanted to become, and this is the reason that every horse starts when meeting its caricature for the first time.—Rev. S. M. Zwemer in Christian Intelligencer.

Using the Feet in India.

In the making of wooden combs in the cities of India I have seen the comb held straight up by the feet, while the workmen marked the teeth with one hand and with the other directed the instrument that cut them. The wood turner directs the handrest with his great toes; so, generally, do Egyptian and Arabian turners. In smoothing twine or sewing a bridle the Indians hold the article between the first and second toes.

When the butcher cuts his meat into small pieces, he holds his knife between the first and second toes, takes the meat in both hands and pulls it up across the knife. I have seen a child climb a tree and hold a branch between his toes. These are enough details concerning the constant, universal use of the foot.

The First Iron Bridge.

The first iron bridge ever erected in the world and which is in constant use at the present time spans a little river in the county of Salop, on the railroad leading from Shrewsbury to Worcester, England. It was built in the year 1778, and is exactly 96 feet in length. Total amount of iron used in construction 378 tons. Stephenson, the great engineeer, in writing concerning it, said, "When we consider the fact that the casting of iron was at that time in its infancy, we are convinced that unblushing audacity alone could conceive and carry into execution such an undertaking."—St. Louis Republic.

The Other Way.

Proud Dame—I do not see how you could think of marrying into such a commonplace family as that!

Romantic Daughter—Oh, I'm not going to marry into his family. He's going to marry into our family.—London Tit-Bits.

IN OLDEN TIMES.

When the Theatrical Ticket Speculators Were in Clover.

HOW ONE OF THEM WON A WAGER.

The Trick Was One of Jimmy Hyde's Whom All Old Time New York Show People Know Well.

"The palmy days of the ticket speculator are over," said the old theatrical man. "There's nothing in the business nowadays. Newspaper criticisms, the result of public sentiment, were the first things to kill the business, and it never has and never will revive. Why, it was nothing in the old times for a man to make $25 and $50 in a night speculating. It wasn't necessary, either, for a man to stand in with the box office in order to make money, as speculators have to nowadays. A speculator could be stuck with 15 or 20 tickets and still make some profit. So far as making money now, though, there is little in it. A speculator is in luck if he can knock out $3 a night. All of the old timers who made big money speculating years ago are either dead or in other branches of the business now. A trickier or smarter crowd of fellows than some of the old time speculators could not be found.

"About the most successful game I ever saw worked by a speculator was the scheme gotten up by Jimmy Hyde, then prominent among ticket speculators, to beat the French ball. Jimmy, who is now with the Casino, made up his mind that it would be an easy thing to beat the ball out of several hundred dollars. Max Hirsch, who was then and is now treasurer of the Metropolitan Opera House, was telling Hyde about the elaborate arrangements that were being made for the French ball that year, and how it was bound to be a great success on account of the entire suspension of the free list, when Hyde exclaimed: 'Suspend the free list, eh? Well, you can suspend and be darned, but just the same I'm going to pass in at least 15 people.' 'I'll bet you don't pass in a soul, barring yourself,' replied Hirsch.

"The result was a heavy wager, Hyde betting that he would pass in at least 10 strangers for nothing, giving none of them tickets or passes. Every one who heard of the bet laughed at Hyde, but Jimmy simply smiled and said nothing. Those who knew Jimmy Hyde felt confident that he would succeed in doing what he had boasted he could do, although nobody could see just how he was going to manage it. Well, on the night of the ball Hirsch stuck around the door of the opera house all night, watching every one that passed in. It was just about midnight when Hyde, followed by a meek looking individual who carried something under his coat, showed up in the vicinity. Leaving his companion on the corner, Jimmy walked into the lobby and approached a young man who was leaning against the wall.

"'Going in?' asked Hyde.

"'Can't. Ain't got the price?' responded the stranger.

"'How much have you got?' asked Hyde.

"'Two an a half.'

"'Well, it's money anyway, so come on,' and Hyde walked out of the lobby, followed by the young man.

"'Now, see here,' said Jimmy when they reached the corner, 'when you get inside don't stop a second, but just go right past the winecroom down toward the stage. At the left end you'll find a flight of stairs. Go down them, and you'll find yourself in the cellar right under one of the gratings which open on Thirty-ninth street. Will you do that?'

"'I don't see any use of doing all that, but you get me in and I'll do it.'

"'All right,' said Hyde, and he took the violin from under his companion's coat and handed it to the young man. It was an old and battered violin case.

"'Take that and walk right through the door,' said Hyde. 'If any one says anything to you, just say "musician," and pass on. When you get in the cellar, pass it up to me.'

"The young man took the case and walked into the lobby and past the doormen without any trouble. In three minutes he was under the grating and had passed the case up through a small aperture. Nine other men, each of whom paid from $2 to $4 apiece for the use of the violin case, were successfully passed through. Hirsch stood at the door the whole time and never once saw through the game. It was one of the doormen who caught on first. He thought it remarkable that so many of the orchestra were coming in late, and when Hyde's eleventh man tried to pass through he nailed him. 'Musician,' said the man hoarsely, but it was no go. The doormen took the case away and opened it. Of course it was empty.

"Hyde saw that the game was up and almost burst with laughter when he saw his man go sailing out into the street, with the old violin case flying after him. The truth flashed on Hirsch in an instant. Two mutual friends whom Hyde had let into the secret at the last moment testified that 10 men had been passed through on the old case, and Hirsch paid over the amount of the wager like a man. It didn't take the crowd long to drink up the money, and when it was gone Hyde was forced to blow in the money he had collected from those he had passed in too. That was a mighty neat piece of work, that was, and there wasn't another man in New York but Jimmy Hyde who would have thought of it. It seems that Hyde had made up his mind to beat the ball in that way long before the bet was made, and that he only accepted the wager because he saw a chance to rake in a few dollars more.

"Yes, the day of the ticket speculator is over, and, despite the old saying that history repeats itself, I don't believe it'll ever come around again."

"John, dear," said Mrs. Hicks, "I'm making a shirt for the heathen. Come here and let me fit it on you, will you?"

A Giant Human Hand.

Upon the east side of North Seventh street, about midway between Poplar street and Girard avenue, stands a strikingly curious tree, which attracts the attention of every passerby. It stands just in front of a stable yard, and the employees of the place say that dozens of people come to them every week and make remarks or ask questions about the strange growth. From the thickness of the trunk at the base the tree is probably about forty years old, but its branches and foliage are new and fresh and look as though they were but the growth of a year or two. The trunk runs straight from the ground to a height of about fifteen feet.

Above this for a short distance is a thick globular mass of foliage, the leaves appearing to grow directly out of the the wood. Above this growth run up three thick stalks or stumps, six or eight feet high, also covered with a dense, close mass of foliage. When the tree is viewed from the north side it presents a startling resemblance to a giant human hand protruding from the earth. The three big stumps at the top represent the three middle fingers, and upon either side of these can easily be seen configurations of the surrounding foliage which correspond to the little finger and thumb.

The explanation of the phenomenon is a curious one. The tree was once full grown and vigorous, but was attacked by blight or some other disease, and the dead trunk was pruned down to its present proportions, whereupon the present new growth developed.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Butte's Hermit Miser.

In the western part of town and near the village of Burlington there is a strange character who excites no end of comment by his peculiar actions. He is the owner or leaser of a mine, the shaft of which is about fifty feet in depth. This strange individual works the mine all by himself, and to the people whom he meets he is an enigma. He steadfastly refuses to be interviewed, and although prospectors on neighboring mines have made repeated efforts to even get a salutation from him they have signally failed.

Every morning as regular as clockwork he descends into the mine by means of the ladder, and remains there until evening. Occasionally he is seen to hoist a bucket of waste, and it is presumed that this action is made necessary by the fact that he is driving a crosscut single handed and alone, and gets cramped for want of room.

But the most peculiar thing in connection with this singular man is his manner of working. Every two weeks he changes shifts and works during the nighttime for two weeks, to change at the end of that time to two weeks' day shift. Some of the miners who were in that locality believe that the man is an old time miner who has become so accustomed to working two weeks night and two weeks day that he cannot overcome the habit.—Butte Inter Mountain.

Improved Ventilation.

An improved system of ventilation has been introduced in the great hall of the new Sorbonne in Paris, the principle resorted to being that of maintaining the walls at a higher temperature than that of the air which they inclose. In order to accomplish this, a mixing chamber is located beneath the auditorium, and hot and cold air are mixed to the temperature desired; the air is forced into the auditorium through a great number of small holes in the floor and in front of the seats, the openings being covered by a wire netting. Before the entrance of an audience the walls are thoroughly warmed by forcing air heated to 200 degs. into a conduit which delivers the air into a space behind the moulding and close to the floor. The wall is thus heated to a temperature of 100 degs.—a temperature which, by radiation, will keep the audience comfortable—at the same time ventilating the hall with air at 60 degs., derived from the mixing chamber. All downward cold drafts are thus prevented, the currents of air all being upward, owing to the heated surface.—New York Sun.

Artistic Auto-Suggestion.

I recollect that at the dress rehearsal of "Hamlet" M. Mounet-Sully was late. The stage was waiting. I sent to have him summoned by the call boy. He returned in a moment and told me that M. Mounet-Sully could not come down from his dressing room then because his costume was not quite ready. "What! It was finished a week ago, that costume. It was tried on and worn. It is complete and perfect." Yes, the costume was complete, but under his doublet M. Mounet-Sully wore braces, and at the last moment he had considered that he must have black ones—mourning braces—because Hamlet was dressed from head to foot in the trappings and the suits of woe. Those lower strata of costume had annoyed him. "The public would not see them, but I should see them." This was not the auto-suggestion of Talma, but the sentiment comes from the same need—the need for the artist to believe himself the character he plays, the hero he represents.—Jules Clarette in North American Review.

Tender Feet.

Summer pedestrians suffer from tender feet to a great extent, and the trouble is generally attributed to the shoes and the heat. Wide toed shoes are obtained, but after every long walk the feet are sore, and several days are required to heal them. To prevent this and to harden the feet for long walks they should be soaked in a tub of water heated as much as the flesh will endure. To every half pailful of this hot water add a piece of nitrate of potassium about the size of a small walnut. This can be obtained at any drug store. The feet should be treated to this bath about twice a week, but if considerable walking is done and the feet continue sore, the bathing should be more frequent. Women as well as men will find this useful in hot weather, and even the professional tramp would find relief from his pains in this way.—Yankee Blade.

A FRIEND IN NEED

Story Told by Henry Irving of the "Busted" Actor's Good Samaritan.

WAS NOT ALWAYS A WEALTHY MAN

Once He Was Very Poor and Unknown, But Now He is Rich and Very Famous in all Our Lands.

The place was a cozy room in a cozy house in a quiet street off the Strand, London. The time was Saturday; the hour, midnight. A company of professional men, composed of some of the lawyers, doctors, newspaper men and actors whose names are famous on both sides of the Atlantic, was scattered in groups about the rooms smoking and chatting after the Saturday night supper, which had become a standard institution with them. In a sheltered corner over by the fireplace sat a small knot of men, every one of whom had reached the top, or at least the front rank, of his profession. The talk, drifting in a smooth, desultory, half sleepy way from phase to phase, had gradually assumed a retrospective hue. From one to another the story had passed, each telling the tale of an empty stomach, or an empty pocket, or a hopeless tramp of 30 miles or so in thin shoes along a snowbound road in search of employment.

Henry Irving, thoughtfully smoking, with an air of deep attention, had not spoken and did not speak until the others, having exhausted their stock, turned to him. He had experienced harder luck than any of them, and they knew it. He looked up at them for a moment and then, after a pause, said:

"The recollection uppermost in my mind just now, while you boys have been talking about tramping and winter roads and all that, is of a certain Christmas dinner at which I was present. I wonder whether any of you remember a poor fellow, long since dead—Joe Robin—who played small parts in London and outside it, and who made the one big mistake of his life when he entered the profession. Joe had been in the men's underwear business and was doing well when an amateur performance for a charitable object was organized, and he was cast for the part of the clown in a burlesque of 'Guy Fawkes.' Joe belonged to one of the bohemian clubs, and on the night of the show his friends among the actors and journalists attended in a body to give him a 'send-off.' He played that part capitally, and the mischief might have ended there, but some one compared him to Grimaldi. His fate was sealed. He sold his stock, went on the stage, and a few months later I came upon him playing general utility on a small salary in a small theater in Manchester. One relic of his happy days still remained to him. He had retained shirts, collars and underwear sufficient to last him for a generation.

"But if Joe lacked ability as an actor he had a heart of gold. He would lend or give his last shilling to a friend, and piece by piece his stock of underwear had diminished until only a few shirts and underclothes remained to him.

"The Christmas of that year—the year in which we played together—was perhaps the bitterest I ever knew. Joe had a part in the pantomime. When the men with whom he dressed took off their street clothes, he saw with a pang at his heart how poorly some of them were clad. One poor fellow without an overcoat shivered and shook with every breath of the wind that whistled through the cracked door, and as he dressed there was disclosed a suit of the lightest summer gauze underwear which he was wearing in the depth of that dreadful winter. Poor as Joe was, he was determined to keep up his annual custom of giving his comrades a Christmas dinner. Perhaps all that remained of his stock of underclothing went to the pawnbroker, but that is neither here nor there. Joe raised the money somehow, and on the Christmas day was ready to meet his guests.

"Among the crowd that filed into the room was his friend with the gauze underclothing. Joe beckoned him into an adjoining bedroom, and pointing to a chair silently walked out. On that chair hung a suit of underwear. It was of a comfortable scarlet color; it was of silk and wool; it was thick and warm, and it clung around the actor as if it had been built for him. As the shirt fell over his head there was suffused through his frame a gentle, delicious glow that thrilled every fiber of his body. His heart swelled almost to bursting. He seemed to be walking on air. He saw all things through a mist of tears. The faces around him, the voices in his ears, the familiar objects in his sight, the very snow falling gently outside the windows, seemed as the shadows of a dream with but one reality—the suit of underwear."

"His feelings seem to have entered your heart," said one of the listeners.

"They might well do so," replied Mr. Irving, "for I was that poor actor."—New York Tribune.

Valuable Pumps.

The hydraulic pumps at the Combination shaft cost $3,000,000; the first set put in cost $750,000. The surface pump plant at the same shaft cost $400,000. That at the Union shaft cost $650,000. At the Yellow Jacket's shaft the steam pump plant cost nearly $800,000, while that at the Forman shaft cost $500,000. Statistics show that the pumping machinery on the Comstock is not only the most costly but the most powerful in the world.—Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

Where Icebergs Come From.

Icebergs come from the edges of the arctic regions, from the icebound coasts of Greenland and Labrador, where huge bergs, broken from the front of the glaciers at the point where they reach the sea, start on their long journeys toward the south, driven by the great current which flows down from Baffin's bay into the northern Atlantic ocean.—Youth's Companion.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
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THE STRIKE.

CHICAGO July 7, 1894.

The strikers and State soldiers came together this afternoon and a pitched battle was the result. The number of killed and wounded may never be known as the mob carried off a number who were seen to fall, and whether they were dead or wounded is not known at this time. The fight occurred at intersection of 4th street and Grand Trunk tract, which has always had an evil name.

Serious trouble was expected early this morning. Before 9 o'clock a mob had gathered and made attempt at burning the Grand Trunk depot. A company of the 2d Infantry, sixty-seven strong, commanded by Capt. Keely, was hurried to the spot. It reinforced a number of deputies, and the mob was pressing from the round-house. The mob gathered at 5 p m, and began to burn freight cars and tear up track. A squad of police attacked the mob. Several police fired, as did the other side, but no one was injured. Mob then went back to 48th street and while a portion of the crowd—which by this time was fully 8000 strong—occupied the militia, a gang was set to work to remove obstructions. The mob had now grown very ugly, howling and occasionally letting a stone fly. This condition of affairs lasted two or three hours. Finally the mob was encouraged by the fact that the troops did not begin active operations. A crowd of men pushed freight cars from siding on track where stood the train which brought militia to the scene, trying to block the track. Capt. Keely conferred with Superintendent and concluded it was impossible to clear the track, and that as the mob was growing wilder every minute, the best thing was to leave the place and proceed to extremities of city.

The crowd was wild when the troops retreated. Keely drew his men back slowly, turning to confront the crowd when it came too close. Again and again the mob, shouting, howling and using the vilest language, rushed everywhere.—Keely met things steadily before threatening crowd came on. Mob made a rush at the Yard-master and fired, but bullets flew wide of the mark. The strikers were fairly wild with rage. Chunks of coal, coupling-pins and other things were hurled at the troops. Lieut. Reed was struck by one of the stones and fell to the ground like a dead man. Keely concluded the time had come and quickly gave the word to his men to charge, and the handful of militia sprang forward with leveled bayonets. John Burke, standing in front of the mob, was hurling coal as fast as he could. One of the first soldiers in the charge plunged his bayonet clear through his body, the point coming out at the back. Burke went down like a log. The mob broke before the charge, but quickly rallied and after a short pause came on again. Troops, deputies and police waited no order, but sent a shower of bullets on the mob. It was all over in three minutes, and the militia marched into the train and with the deputies returned to the city. They looked as though they had been through a battle when they disembarked, covered with dust and badly bruised by flying stones.

CHICAGO, July 7, 1894.

The daily *News* has issued an extra giving the following information, and vouches for its correctness in every particular: "Late this afternoon the president of the American Railway Union informed a daily reporter that he had received a message from M. E. Lawrence, the President of the First National Bank, saying that Vice-President Wicks of the Pullman Company would be willing to see him. Mr. Lawrence said he was willing to meet Wicks. Wicks, when seen later, said that Mr. Lawrence called on him and asked if he was willing to meet a committee of our employes. I told him I would like to meet such a committee, and have always been willing to meet such a delegation at any time. I don't expect Committee will come to me with intention of discussing arbitration. If they come to discuss the situation, I am ready to see them."

Supt. Atwater said: "The mob was not far away when we began to fire. For about three minutes the militia, deputies and police fought like devils, simply pouring lead into the crowd; men, dead and dying, were strewn along the track; number will probably never be known." At army headquarters, a request from Police Inspector that several companies of regulars and a gatling gun be sent to the scene added to the feeling.

SACRAMENTO, July 7, 1894.

The only new feature in California is the raise of the blockade in Los Angeles. In Northern California the blockade is more complete than ever. Out of Oakland and San Francisco not a train is moving. At San Jose strikers have even held the coast division of the Southern Pacific, and it is useless to dispatch trains from city. Two companies of militia have made an effort to overcome the strikers at San Jose.

At Sacramento there has been no further trouble. Neither U. S. Marshal nor militia have made any effort to assist the railroad company in moving trains. They have apparently thrown up the sponge until settlement of trouble shall be arrived at in the East. The strikers at Sacramento are as determined as ever. Many of the strikers are heavily armed with Winchesters and declare open war if any effort is made to move trains. The strikers have established soup houses.

The court-martial which is being held here adjourned this evening until to-morrow morning. With the exception of seven, all members of the company plead guilty of disobedience. It is thought they will be let off with a severe reprimand. The city is quiet. U. S. Marshal Baldwin was at the railroad depot this evening for the first time since the conflict on last Wednesday.

CHICAGO, July 8, 1894.

The report that the stockyard mob was gathered around and destroying the Pullman works is denied. President Debbs charges Cleveland with acting in the railroad interest. Yesterday afternoon the Committee appointed to investigate matters concerning the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads to the Government and voted unanimously to report all indebtedness of the Central and Union Pacific Companies. If this is agreed upon, the Companies mentioned will not be allowed the first mortgage which has been asked for. Most likely that a sinking fund will be provided to defray the first mortgage.

Pullman failed to arbitrate and it is said that Monday night if Pullman does not settle over a million men will go out in various cities, and every occupation of workingmen will be represented.

There has been no renewal of hostilities to-day and everything is quiet.

LOS ANGELES, July 9.

Strikers are apparently losing ground rapidly at this point. The Santa Fe Co. has dispatched another overland train this morning, and nearly all of the Santa Fe local trains are arriving and departing on schedule time. The Southern Pacific Company is also running many of its local passenger trains, and has made up a freight train for the East and one for Santa Barbara. Both trains will be dispatched to-night or to-morrow morning. A large number of Deputy Marshals have been armed with rifles and ordered to report to-morrow morning to guard the passage of the passenger train north to San Francisco. The crowds at the railroad depots are gradually growing smaller

WASHINGTON, July 9.

The absence to-day of the riotous scene that has marked the past few days is a source of special satisfaction to the postal officials. Arrangements to relieve the condition of the mail service in California and other sections are being made by the Department. The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. will carry mail from San Francisco along the coast in both directions. The boats will stop at many points on the coast to deliver and collect the mails. About 100 special service officials have been ordered to connect with the boats at various points in California, Oregon and Washington.

A statement was telegraphed here from California that strikers were about to apply to United States Courts to compel the S. P. R. R. Co. to show cause why they should not be compelled to operate their roads under the terms of their contracts. This was not disagreeable news to the War Department which rather hoped that such a course would be taken for it would oblige the railroad company to supplant the efforts of the military by every means in its power, and there is a suspicion that it has been a little lax in that respect so far.

President Cleveland this evening issued a proclamation similar in its tone to that relating to Chicago, relating to the unlawful obstructions, combinations and arsemblages in California, North Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Idaho' Calorado, Utah, New Mexico, Wyoming and along the lines of railroads and post-routes engaged in interstate commerce and carrying U. S. mails, for the enforcement of the laws and preventing the obstruction of mails and commerce. The President has employed military and militia forces, and calls upon and commands all persons connected with the unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages to retire to their homes before 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. This practically amounts to martial law.

CHICAGO, July 9.

The Ninth Infantry U. S. A., under the command of Charles A. Bartlett, arrived in this city this afternoon from Sackett's Harbor, New York.

A committee of seven appointed by the labor leaders to ask Mayor Hopkins for a city committee of influential business men who would undertake to force Pullman to arbitrate, have finished their conference. Mayor Hopkins referred them to the committee appointed by the City Council a week ago.

The Mayor has called on the Governor for another regiment of State troops. 50 men attempted to stop a train of wagons loaded with meat for the city trade, which left the stockyards last night. The police came to the aid of the drivers and their assailants were driven off.

At the labor meeting resolutions were adopted requesting Samuel Gempers, the President of the Federation of Labor, to come to Chicago at once, and authorized the appointment of a committee to request the City Council to demand of the President the withdrawal of all military bodies. A letter was also sent to Gov. Altgeld insisting that he compel the withdrawal of troops immediately.

General Miles this afternoon issued a General Order to the troops instructing them under the President's proclamation to disperse rioters. The committee representing the Labor Union met the committee from the City Council at 1 o'clock. The chairman of the Council Committee suggested that a committee of five prominent business men be appointed to visit the Pullman company to determine if they had anything to arbitrate. He suggested that the Committee consist of two of the Pullman Co., two prominent citizens to be appointed by the Judge of Cook county and the fifth to be chosen by them afterwards. The Labor Committee appointed a sub-committee of three who with the Council Committee went at once to confer with Vice-President Wicks of the Pullman Company..

An immense labor meeting has been called to be held at the stockyards this afternoon. Mayor Hopkins was informed that the meeting would be held in spite of his orders against the congregation of the people.

Nearly 1,000 armed men arrived at Pullman to-day. They were from the 2d, 3d and 4th regiments of Indiana troops. Soon after their arrival the U. S. troops left for Chicago.

The President's proclamation against the assembling of crowds and advising citizens to absent themselves from such gatherings caused much renewed excitement in Pullman. Forward persons were not slow to charge that the Federal officials had entered into a combination with the Pullman interest to break up open air meetings that have been a daily feature in that town.

SPOKANE, July 9.—A mob at Sprague last night stoned a special train carrying two companies of militia, ditched freight cars in front of it, and ran a car on culvert east of town and burned it. Trestle west of town was also fired and 15 feet of it burned. The train with militia is at Sprague depot with the track destroyed on both sides of it. Regular troops arrived here this afternoon.

DENVER, July 9.—If the Federal Grand Jury which will meet in Chicago to-morrow does not cause the arrest of President Debbs, he will be arrested on a warrant issued by the U. S. District Court of this county. Application for the warrant has already been made.

SACRAMENTO, July 10.

Ex-Atty.-General A. L. Hart, legal adviser to the strikers, has counseled them to respect troops, and prospect is that U. S. soldiers will meet with no resistance when they reach here.

Harry Knox, Chairman of Committee, to-night sent following telegram to Gen-Managet Towne: "We, the members of the American Railway Union, will man, move and see safe to their destination all trains, including local, overland, mail, passenger and freight trains, on condition that no Pullman coaches be attached to any train, and that all employes who are now out and also those who have been discharged for refusing to handle Pullman coaches, be reinstated without prejudice. This has been our position since beginning of the strike." Knox states that his object in sending this dispatch is to refute the assertion of the S. P. Co. that strikers have at all times persistently refused to take out trains.

The attitude of the locomotive engineers is attracting much attention. They waited upon Supt. Fillmore at Sacramento this morning and said they were ready to return to work at a moment's notice. Fillmore said he would notify them if he should decide to accept their services.

CHICAGO, July 10.

The most startling event of the situation to-day was the arrest of President Debbs on indictment by U. S. Jury. He was taken to Court under arrest and released on $10,000 bonds. Indictments were filed against other officers of American Railway Union.

OAKLAND, July 11.

To-day the outlook was very warlike. 150 special police and Deputy Sheriffs were sworn in. R. R. officials early made arrangements to start trains simultaneously with those sent from Sacramento. Strikers threatened to kill engines that had fired up. Before deputies arrived, strikers charged the yards on the mole and were repulsed. They waited for reinforcements from Alameda mole, then charged again and the deputies moved away. After all the engines that had been run out were killed, the strikers withdrew.

No trains are running in Northern California except the Coast Division. At Los Angeles the strike appears to be effectually broken.

WEST OAKLAND, July 11.

A gang of strikers late this afternoon ditched two trains at East Oakland and completely blocked the tracks in order to prevent San Jose train from getting in. Feeling among R. R. men over outrage at Sacramento is intense. Engineers bitterly oppose Railway Union.

SACRAMENTO, July 11.

Samuel H. Clarke, engineer, Privates Byrnes, Gebharding and Clark are the men who were killed by derailment of train two miles south of this city. Wounded are Corporal Daumer, injured about head; Private Wilson, leg seriously lacerated; Private Dugan, left arm cut off; Private Ellis, internally injured. Daumer cannot live.

Derailment of train has resulted in severe condemnation of strikers. Many sympathizers have deserted since dastardly work of to-day and will be against strikers in future.

At 6 o'clock this a. m. steamers Alameda and Acme landed regular troops at Y street, which were met by several companies of militia, who had been ordered to keep crowd back, fearing attack by strikers and sympathizers. At 7 o'clock, regulars marched to depot, headed by Col. Graham and staff. After them came Hotchkiss and gatling guns, guarded by infantry and marines, with cavalry in the rear. The strikers had abandoned the situation and were no where to be seen. Sentinels were detailed to keep crowd safe distance from depot. After conference with Supt. Fillmore, Col. Graham ordered every one out of the depot, including newspaper reporters, and Supt. Wright, with aid of switch engines cleared the main track. Orders then issued to take East Overland, which had been delayed here since inauguration of strike, to San Francisco. Engineer Clarke, one of the oldest in Company's employ, took charge of engine. A railroad employe named Dunkamp acted as fireman, and Samuels was Conductor. Acting under orders from Col. Graham, 19 regulars of battery L, 5th Infantry, accompanied the train, and an ominous silence prevailed as it pulled out of depot. Strikers were not in a happy mood and hinted that harm would come before train reached San Francisco. Word soon reached here that train had been fired on and ditched. Also reported that Engineer Clarke had been killed by bullet and several regulars perished in wreck. Later advices show that not a single shot was fired. Strikers had removed rails for 100 feet and covered their dastardly work with sand. Although on the lookout for such cowardly tactics, Engineer Clarke plunged into the trap and his engine was overturned and several cars upset, with killed and wounded as above stated.

Div. Supt. Wright ordered wrecking crew to the scene of disaster and cavalry was sent to head of strikers. At 4 this afternoon the wounded men were brought here and taken to R. R. Hospital.

The regulars in an ugly mood over death and injury of their comrades and anxious for a skirmish. Strikers claim that Fillmore assured Col. Graham that road had been carefully gone over and he knew strikers would not resort to any desperate measure to win the strike. It was not until he assured Graham of the supposed good condition of the road that latter consented to send men to escort the train.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.

Harry Knox, the leader of the strikers, has issued the following:

"I desire to state on behalf of the American Railway Union that this Order had not the remotest connection with the ditching of the train between Sacramento and Davisville this afternoon by which several persons lost their lives.

"We condemn the act as outrageous, barbarous and entirely contrary to the spirit of the American Railway Union, which is engaged in an honorable struggle in the interest of labor, and is opposed to violence, or to sacrifice of human life. If this act were done by sympathizers we regret it; it is to injure rather than help us. We sincerely trust this act of violence will be the last."

SACRAMENTO, July 11.

Orders were given this evening to extend the guard lines to I street, fully a block from the depot. This is done to prevent the strikers from getting near the company's property.

The city is virtually under martial law to-night. Marshall Baldwin issued a proclamation warning all persons not to interfere with the railroad and to refrain from going into unlawful assemblages.

The Sheriff to night arrested F. D. Worden on suspicion of being implicated in the derailment. Worden is well known in this city. He has been quite prominent in labor circles and was recently sent as delegate to the Chicago Convention of railway men. The Sheriff also arrested A. Green Burt and H. E. Badner, strikers, for complicity in the wrecking of the train. They will be held pending an investigation.

Acting under the instructions of Col. Graham, a detachment of soldiers to-night visited headquarters and seized a number of rifles and about 100 shot guns. No resistance was offered by the strikers.

It is now asserted that a white man was shot by the militia on the river point. He was seen to drop from a tree. If so, the strikers carried him off.

Officers have found tools with which the rails were removed from the track, and know the parties that hid them.

CHICAGO, July 11.

General Manager Eagan says the strike is broken.

LATEST!

SACRAMENTO, July 13, 1894.

Situation about the same. Strike about broken in Chicago. No trains out of San Francisco yesterday. None out of Sacramento till trestle where wreck occurred is repaired, which will be several days. All quiet in Los Angeles. There was a fight yesterday afternoon at Oakland between the strikers and police; no serious results reported. S. P. Co., offers reward of $5,000 for arrest and conviction of parties who caused the wreck near Sacramento. Enough evidence has been secured to convict Badner and others arrested with him. An attempt will be made to run a train out of Oakland to-morrow.

CHICAGO, July 13, 1894.

The American Railway Union has declared the strike off. The Pullman men are still out.

Pullman has agreed to arbitrate and strike has been declared off.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12:

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

VIRGINIA CON. MIN. COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works Kearsarge District, Inyo Co., Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. 11 levied on the 14th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name:	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
A F Benard	84	500	1 25
	85	50	12½
	90	100	25
	91	100	25
	92	50	12½
	182	50	12½
	183	50	12½
A F Benard, Trustee	19	114	28½
	22	227	56¾
	96	100	25
	97	100	25
	188	100	25
Jno Cuttigan	244	1000	2 50
Jno Denny	112	340	85
Catherine Fitzpatrick	65	227	56¾
Michael Kilday	101	150	37½
	181	68	17
M A Howe	224	100	25
P Mallon	115	1602	4 00½
	242	1000	2 50
Mark Knights	262	1300	3 25
Jos Kelly	243	300	75
Michael Sullivan	160	100	25
	161	100	25
	162	50	12½
Dennis Murphy	241	125	31¼
L P Lavallee	254	227	56¾
H H Sahling	113	114	28½
	147	100	25
Tomlinson, Jos	7	100	25
J K Warren	187	454	1 13½
Jno Wagner	1	114	28½
	236	100	25
S Hoffman	260	1654	4 13½
Jno J Mountain	126	100	25
Jos Rota	242	350	87½
B Conway	62	104	26

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 14th day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, San Francisco California, on Monday, the 16th day of July 1894, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessments thereon, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

A. F. BENARD, Secretary.
Office—26 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, California.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 26th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
E. Robinson	1	500	125 00
	2	200	50 00
T. C. Boland	3	500	125 00
	4	200	50 00
	18	500	125 00
	19	200	50 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	175 00
J. J. Gunn	12	200	50 00
Jas. Holland	20	20	5 00
P. H. Mack	22	270	67 50
D. Holland	16	30	7 50
	21	30	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 26th day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Independence Inyo County, California, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.
Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Victor Trepier Plaintiff, vs Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

The people of the State of California send greeting to Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain the judgment of this Hon. Court dissolving the partnership heretofore and now existing between yourselves and the Plaintiff, under and by virtue of an agreement made and entered into by you on the 30th day of October, 1893, and that the title to the mines or mining claims described in said agreement may be adjudged freed from all the conditions thereof and restored as follows: That the Plaintiff is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "American Flag Mine;" that Defendant Jaques Jalberque is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "French Flag Mine" and that Defendant Manasese Louca is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "Mexican Flag Mine," as said mines are described in said agreement and the complaint of file herein; Together with the costs of suit.

Said plaintiff alleges that you have utterly failed, neglected and refused to in any manner whatsoever comply with the terms and conditions of said partnership agreement, or to perform any of the duties imposed thereby, since on or about the 27th day of January, 1894; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, will meet as a Board of Equalization on

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1894,

At the office of the said Board, in the town of Independence, to examine the assessment book and equalize the assessment of property in said County for the year 1894, and will continue in session for that purpose until the business of equalization is disposed of.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of W. A. GREENLY, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of W. A. GREENLY, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

H. H. HOWELL,
Administrator of the estate of W. A. Greenly, deceased.

Dated June 1st, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.
mar3-5t

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

F. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

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HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
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Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
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Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N. Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes; all ages in any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1893, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North-East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven-twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JULY 13.....1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman	A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman	P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge	GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff	JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Atterney	P. W. FORBES.
Assessor	P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer	W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner	H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed)	JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools	J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist	ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist	A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist	W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist	JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist	FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

BORN.

NEILL—At Bishop, July 5, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Neill, a daughter.

DIED.

MULHOLLAND—At Independence, Cal., July 9, 1894, Charles B. Mulholland, a native of Ireland, aged 56 years.

He was a just and upright man, who faithfully and fearlessly performed his duty as a citizen and as a man. He served his adopted country for three years and ten months during her hour of trial. He was never justly accused of a selfish act and died as he lived, beloved and respected by those who knew him best.

NEILL—At Bishop, July 6, 1894, Carrie V. wife of George W. Neill, aged 27 years.

Mrs. Carrie V. Neill died at Bishop on Friday of last week at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stoutenborough. The announcement here of her death threw a gloom over the community, where she was held in high respect and affectionate esteem. Death is at all times a grim visitant, but when those nearest and dearest to us are taken away almost without warning, the affliction is indeed most hard to bear. We tender those so suddenly bereft our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

A new voting precinct has been established at Citrus.

The weather has been cloudy for the past few days with slight showers.

Regular meeting of Inyo Lodge No. 221 F. & A. M. to-morrow night.

Coroner Howell spent a couple of days in town this week on official business.

W. L. Zimmerman and John Clarke were down from Bishop early in the week.

A new trial of the Broder—Conklin suit will be had at Bridgeport on the 31st instant.

George Mead came down from Bishop on Wednesday. He has been on the sick list for several weeks.

W. T. Bunney has suffered considerably during the past week from rheumatism. Mrs. Bunney has also been quite ill.

The Supervisors adjourned on Tuesday. The fact of their acting as a Board of Equalization made the session longer than usual.

Mrs. Thomas of Lone Pine who has been ill for a long time past is now recovering. Dr. I. J. Woodin is in constant attendance.

Dr. J. S. McQueen returned to Bishop on Wednesday. The fact that he was kept busy all the time is the best proof of his success as a practitioner.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Densmore and Miss Elsie Gill are on their way home from Stockton, coming with a private conveyance over the Sonora road.

T. B. Scovil is serving a four month's sentence in the county jail on a charge of embezzlement. His trial required two days—and lots of patience.

The subscription list toward the races this fall is constantly growing. There is a strong probability that one or two sufficiently large purses will be offered to induce owners of Nevada horses to attend.

On or about May 20th, 1894, there left the Lacey ranch at Camp Independence one light bay mare, strip in face, branded 7_P on left hip. The finder will please communicate with R. Rossi, Independence, Cal.

C. W. Craig has been made an attorney of record to practice in the local Land Office. His four years services as Register has made him thoroughly familiar with land matters and all business of such nature intrusted to him will receive careful attention.

There will be a train arrive here to-day from Mound House having on board way mails and freight. It left Belleville this morning on time, but as there are a large number of cars attached and two engines it is expected that it will arrive here later. It is reported that Superintendent H. M. Yerington is on board. The train will return to-morrow at usual time.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, July 6, 1894.
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Fitzgerald, Freeman, Uhlmeyer, Wilson and Chairman Love presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Upon petition of citizens and voters, whose post-office address and principal place of business is at Citrus, it was

Ordered, That a new election precinct to be known as Citrus, with a number to be hereinafter designated, be and the same is hereby established, with boundaries as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at Owens River at north line of Township 13, Range 35 East, and running east to foothills of Inyo range of mountains, thence northeasterly to summit of Inyo range, including Mazourka canyon; thence southerly along the summit of Inyo range to south line of Township 13 S, Range 35 E; thence east to county road from Citrus to Georges Creek; thence north along county road to the bridge across Owens river on Independence road; thence northerly following the river to place of beginning.

Petition of citizens praying that the Board select and appoint three Commissioners to be known as a "County Board of Horticultural Commissioners," to perform the duties prescribed by law, was ordered returned for general circulation among orchardists throughout the county.

Upon application of Mrs. R. A. Clark, relative to boarding prisoners in the County Branch Jail at Bishop, it was ordered that a contract be given to said appliant to board such prisoners for the remainder of the present year at the rate of 70 cents per day for each.

Report of J. H. Shannon, County Superintendent, giving school census statistics for year 1894, was accepted and approved.

Military Roll of 1894, submitted by P. A. Chalfant County Assessor, was examined, corrected and approved.

At the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. Board of Supervisors adjourned and reconvened as Board of Equalization.

At 12 o'clock m. Board adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

1:30 o'clock p. m.

Board of Equalization reconvened pursuant to adjournment, all the members being present, Chairman Love presiding.

Ordered, That personal property to the amount of $1,000 be listed to James H. Prewet on the Assessment Roll.

At 4 o'clock p. m. Board adjourned to meet on Saturday, July 7, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. ROBERT LOVE, Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SATURDAY, July 7, 1894.
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Fitzgerald, Freeman, Uhlmeyer, Wilson and Chairman Love presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Report of Viewers of proposed road in in Road District No. 3 ordered returned to Viewers for correction.

Claim of G. L. Albright in sum of $10 for furnishing coffin reconsidered and allowed on Hospital Fund in sum of $10.

Claim of M. Anderson in sum of $4.50 for conveying sick was reconsidered and allowed on Hospital Fund for $4.50.

Claim of H. H. Howell, Coroner's Fees and expenses allowed on Hospital Fund $30.

On General Expense Fund

J. H. Shannon, trav. exp. etc $5.30 $4 55
Wm. Smale, Constable fees $27 80

Claim of J. S. Gorman in sum of $350.90 for service of Deputy was rejected.

Claim of P. A. Chalfant in sum of $276.50 for services of Deputy etc. was rejected.

Claim of W. H. Walker in sum of $350.90 for services in assisting License Collector and expenses was allowed on General Expense Fund for $300.

Board adjourned until 1:30 o'clock p. m.
1:30 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened at above stated hour as Board of Equalization, all members being present, Chairman Love presiding.

Board proceeded with examination of Assessment Roll.

At 4 o'clock p. m. the Board adjourned to meet on Monday, July 9, 1894, at hour of 9:30 o'clock a. m. R. LOVE, Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MONDAY, July 9, 1894.
9:30 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Fitzgerald, Freeman, Uhlmeyer, Wilson and Chairman Love presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Claim of J. W. Murphy for Constable fees in sum of $118.25 allowed on General Expense Fund for $108.25.

Claim of Joseph Seely in sum of $31 for searching and clearing Lone Pine Creek of dead sheep, which said work was performed at request and approval of County Health Officer, being under consideration, the same was rejected by the following vote. Aye: Freeman, Uhlmeyer, Love. No: Fitzgerald, Wilson.

Claim of P. A. Chalfant in sum of $250 for services of Deputy Assessor was laid over until next regular meeting.

Supervisors adjourned to meet immediately as Board of Equalization.

At 12 m., adjourned to meet at 1:30 p. m.
1:30 o'clock p. m.

Board of Equalization met at above stated hour, all members being present, Chairman Love presiding.

Examination of Assessment Roll continued.

At 4 o'clock p. m. Board adjourned to meet Tuesday, July 10, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. R. LOVE, Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

TUESDAY, July 10, 1894.
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Fitzgerald, Freeman, Uhlmeyer, Wilson and Chairman Love presiding.

Ordered, That G. W. Brady be appointed Janitor of the Court House at a monthly compensation of $20, to serve until further direcied by the Board. Claim of P. A. Chalfant in sum of $2 for postage, allowed on General Expense Fund for $2.

Monthly and quarterly reports of County Treasurer, and quarterly report of County Auditor were examined, accepted and approved.

In the matter of the report of Viewers of proposed road, commencing at point whence bears N. 27 deg. 15 min. W, 43 24-100 chains distant the northwest corner of Township 13 S, R 35 E., thence eastward to the west bank of Owens River.

Ordered, That damages be awarded as follows: To J. W. Lacey the sum of $24; S. A. Densmore, $24; Estate of Jacob Vapt $64; Estate of C. B. White, $3.79; and that County Treasurer is directed to set aside said sums for such purpose out of the Road Fund of said District No. 3. It is further ordered, that if the foregoing named nonconsenting land owners shall refuse to accept such award within ten days the District Attorney is hereby directed to commence suit against said land owners for the condemnation for road purposes of the lands described in said report.

Reports of Commissioners of Road Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 were examined, accepted and approved.

Ordered, That the sum of $500 be transferred from the Salary to the Hospital Fund.

That the following named sums be transferred from the General Road Fund to Road District Funds, to-wit:

Road Dist. No. 3 Fund	$145 57
" " " 4 "	33 53
" " " 5 "	46 23

Claims and vouchers of Road Commissioners were examined and warrants therefor ordered drawn, as follows:

Rob't Love,	Rd Dist No. 1 Fd	$128 25
A C Freeman	" " " 2 Fd	147 00
W H Uhlmeyer	" " " 3 Fd	322 90
W H Uhlmeyer, Bridge Fund		170 65
John Wilson, Bridge Fund		16 00
John Wilson	Rd Dist No. 4 Fd	245 00
Frank Fitzgerald	" " " 5 Fd	178 25

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock, p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened pursuant to adjournment, all members being present, Chairman Love presiding.

Claims of members of the Board of Supervisors for perdiem and mileage were examined, approved by District Attorney and warrants therefor ordered drawn upon the Salary Fund as follows:

Robert Love	$ 56 70
A. C. Freeman	54 00
W. H. Uhlmeyer	51 00
John Wilson	46 80
Frank Fitzgerald	62 40

Whereupon the Board adjourned to meet on Monday, September 25, 1894.

On Wednesday last an explosion at the Inyo marble qurrry seriously injured McLaughlin and the engineer, whose name we have not learned. Dr. I. J. Woodin was telegraphed for and went down immediately. The explosion was caused by a defective electric cap, and in drilling out the old hole the men were injured. They received a number of flesh wounds but no bones were broken nor were their eyes injured, though the rims of their hats were blown off.

John D. Lewis, of Bishop, announces himself this week as a candidate for the office of District Attorney. Mr. Lewis first read law in the office of the District Attorney and was admitted to practice in the local Court. He afterwards studied in the office of Reddy, Campbell & Metson, of San Francisco and passed an excellent examination before the Supreme Court. He was born and raised in Owens Valley and consequently is well known to all.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro

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BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
J. J. MOORE.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
W. L. HUNTER.
Independence, Cal.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
A. L. McGEE.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Inyo county subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
D. J. HESSION.
Big Pine, Cal.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
W. L. ZIMMERMAN,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be candidate for the office of Supervisor of the Third District subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
BERTRAND RHINE.
Independence, Cal.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
W. H. WALKER.
Olancha, Cal.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Inyo County subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.
P. W. FORBES.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR CORONER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Coroner and Public Administrator of Inyo County subject to the action of the Republican Convention.
I. J. WOODIN.
Independence, Cal

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
J. D. LEWIS,
Bishop, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives— p m.
Mound House	10:50 a. m.	5 55 p. m.
Dayton	11:30 a. m.	5:20 p. m.
Wabuska	1:35 p. m.	3:15 a m
Hawthorne	4 50 p. m.	12 00 m.
Luning	6:35 p. m.	10:15 a m
Soda Springs	7:15 p. m.	9:35 a. m
Belleville	8:25 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9:10 p. m	Lv. 6 45 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. Arrives— a. m.
Belleville	8 35 a. m	5:35 p. m
Benton	12:05 p. m.	1 45 p m
Bishop Creek	2 15p. m.	11:10 a m
Alvord	3:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Independence	4 35 p. m.	8 40 a m
Lone Pine	5:25p. m.	7 45 a. m.
Keeler	Ar 6 15 p. m.	Lv. 7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (58 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES.
Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD
CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly
on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MUNEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

Freight! Freight!
BISHOP & MOJAVE
Through Freight Line.

George Meads,
PROPRIETOR

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

☞ Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894. E. CHENOT.
2364fo

BIG POP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons
j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal A. N. BELL.

California State Analyst.

Royal Baking Powder is Superior to all in Purity and Strength.

"For purity and care in preparation the Royal Baking Powder equals any in the market, and our test shows that it has greater leavening power than any of which we have any knowledge."

W. B. Rising

Prof. Chemistry, University of California,

Analyst California State Board of Health, etc., etc.

No careful housekeeper can afford to use any baking powder but Royal.

Thinks Himself the Prince of Wales.

Proceedings have been begun in the supreme court to have Caspar Knauer, a manufacturer of frames and moldings at 102 Centre street, adjudged a lunatic. Upon the application of his wife, Katharina Knauer, Justice Beach today appointed Augustus C. Brown and Dr. Thomas W. Robertson a commission to conduct an inquiry as to his sanity. Knauer has been confined to a private asylum, Breezehurst Terrace, at Whitestone, Long Island, since April 4, 1891, and is said to be incurable. He imagines that he is wealthy, talks of gigantic speculations, thinks he is a great soldier and acquainted with all the generals in the army, and believes he is the Prince of Wales. He is violent and dangerous. His property is worth $50,000.—New York Recorder.

A Man with a History.

THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE THAT BEFELL JOHN W. THOMAS OF THETA, TENNESSEE.

Afflicted with a Peculiar Disease. His Body Covered with Lumps. Could not eat and Thought he was Going to dry up. His Recovery the Marvel of Tennessee.

(From the Nashville, Tenn., Banner.)

Mr. John W. Thomas, Jr., of Theta, Tenn., is a man with a most interesting history. At present he is interested in blooded horses for which Maury County is famous.

"Few people, I take it," said Mr. Thomas to a reporter who had asked him for the story of his life, "have passed through as remarkable a chain of events as I have and remained alive to tell the story.

"It was along in 1881, when I was working in the silver mines of New Mexico, that my troubles began; at first I suffered with indigestion, and so acute did the pains become that I went to California for my health, but the trip did me little good, and fully impressed with the idea that my last day had nearly dawned upon me, I hurried back here to my old home to die.

"From simple indigestion my malady developed into a chronic inability to take any substantial food, I was barely able to creep about, and at times I was prostrated by spells of heart palpitation. This condition continued until one year ago.

On the 11th of April, 1893, I suddenly collapsed, and for days I was unconscious, in fact I was not fully myself until July. My condition on September 1st, was simply horrible, I weighed but seventy pounds whereas my normal weight is 165 pounds. All over my body there were lumps from the size of a grape to the size of a walnut, my fingers were cramped so that I could not more than half straighten them. I had entirely lost control of my lower limbs and my hand trembled so that I could not drink without spilling the liquid. Nothing would remain on my stomach, and it seemed that I must dry up before many more days had passed.

"I made another round of the physicians, calling in one after the other, and by the aid of morphine and other medicines they gave me, I managed to live though barely through the fall."

Here Mr. Thomas displayed his arms, and just above the elbow of each there was a large irregular stain as large as the palm of the hand and of a purple color, the space covered by the mark was sunken nearly to the bone. "That," said Mr. Thomas, "is what the doctors did by putting morphine into me.

"On the 11th of December, 1893, just eight months after I took permanently to bed—I shall never forget the date—my cousin, Joe Foster, of Carter's Creek, called on me and gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, saying they had cured him of partial paralysis, with which I knew he had all but died. I followed his directions and began taking the medicine, as a result I stand before you to-day the most surprised man on earth. Look at my hand, it is as steady as yours; my face has a healthy look about it; I have been attending to my duties for a month. Since I began taking the pills I have gained 30 pounds, and I am still gaining. All the knots have disappeared from my body except this little kernel here in my palm. I have a good appetite and I am almost as strong as I ever was.

"Yesterday I rode thirty-seven miles on horseback, I feel tired to-day but not sick. I used to have from two to four spells of heart palpitation every night, since I began the use of the pills I have had but four spells altogether.

"I know positively that I was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I believe firmly that it is the most wonderful remedy in existence to-day, and every fact I have presented to you is known to my neighbors as well as to myself, and they will certify to the truth of my remarkable cure."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the sense that name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their efficacy that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all. They are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

Beatrix Randolph.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

CHAPTER III.

IN WHAT GUISE DELIVERANCE CAME TO HER.

"I'll just tell you what it is, Mr. Randolph."

What became of Mr. Vinal Beatrix never ascertained; she forgot about him for several minutes and when she looked round for him he was gone. Meanwhile Jocelyn introduced his companion to her as "Gen. Inigo, a gentleman interested in music;" and Mr. Randolph was extracted from his retreat, into which he had withdrawn under the impression that more duns were after him, and was likewise made a partaker of the general's acquaintance. The latter appeared in quite a different light from that in which we first encountered him. He had not only been assiduously instructed by Jocelyn as to the behavior he should put on, but the fresh country air and scenery and the tendency which all persons who live in some measure by luck have to hope for a fortunate turn in their affairs had combined to put him in a genial and optimistic frame of mind. As a contrast to the gloom in which they had lived of late this sunny mood of the general's seemed even more paradisiacal than would have been the case at a more cheerful time. His jokes and comicalities had an arch charm to the ears and eyes of Mr. Randolph and his daughter that would have perplexed the manufacturer of them.

A feeling of security and pleasant promise diffused itself in the air, though as yet there was no known foundation for it. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon and dinner was over, but in consideration of the city habits of the guests preparations were made for one of those high teas which combine the best features of all meals. In the meantime the old ex-Virginian rummaged out a bottle of claret (which the general secretly wished had been whisky), and proceeded to dispense it with something of the courtly air that had belonged to him before misfortune and misanthropy had marked him for their own. But his hospitality was tempered by a haunting suspense. What was the general, and what did he intend? Evidently he must have had a purpose of no ordinary urgency to bring him all the way from New York city hither. His smiling bearing forbade the supposition that the purpose could be a hostile one, but why and in what way should it be friendly? It was only by an heroic effort that Mr. Randolph subdued the evidence of his curiosity, and perhaps did not succeed in disguising it so completely but that his guests could amuse themselves by detecting it.

At length, when the bottle was nearing its last glass, Jocelyn turned to the young hostess with his most fascinating manner and said: "My dear Beatrix, I wonder whether your piano is in tune? The general and I are pining for some music. The fall season hasn't begun yet, you know, and positively I don't believe either he or I have heard any singing worthy of the name for four months—eh, general?"

"Four months! I should think not, by Jupiter!" returned the general, rubbing his nose pleasantly. "One doesn't hear good singing as often as that, my dear boy. "I'll just tell you," he continued, turning to Beatrix, "a thing my dear old friend Dorimar said to me once"——

"Was Professor Dorimar a friend of yours?" exclaimed Beatrix, with sunshine streaming from her eyes.

"Well, I guess it was a good while before you was born that I knew him first," said the general gallantly; "and there was nobody had much to say about music after him!"

"Oh, I'll sing for you as much as you wish!" rejoined the young lady, all alive with generous pleasure. "Thinking of Professor Dorimar always makes me feel as if I could do anything." She led the way, as she spoke, to the inner sitting room, the scene of her late battle with Mr. Vinal. The gentlemen followed, and Jocelyn took the opportunity to murmur to Inigo, "What do you think of her?"

"If she could sing as she looks," responded that personage, "I'd never bother my head again about the Russian. The funny thing is this gal looks a little as the Russian would like to, if she could. But the beauties can't do anything but look beautiful, as a rule. Well, we'll see. I might like to have her for opera bouffe, anyhow."

"Were you on the southern side during the war, general?" inquired Mr. Randolph, as they sat down.

"Humph! my commission was an English one," the general replied, with military presence of mind. "Hadn't the luck to see your country till after the racket was over." Here he endeavored to catch Jocelyn's eye, in order to relieve his own feelings by a wink, but at that moment Beatrix's fingers touched the keys, and thenceforward nothing was possible but to listen.

It need not be asked what she sang on this momentous occasion. Her method and quality would have been apparent in almost any selection. But the phases of emotion through which she had recently passed were surging toward that expression which only music can afford, and with deep drawn breath and exultant heart she launched into a passage from one of those grand works of the last century which all the intellectual brilliance and pictorial complexity of the modern gospel of music cannot supplant nor outweigh.

As the mighty strains won control of the listeners' senses all things seemed to undergo a noble transformation. There was a feeling of enlargement and exaltation, what was trifling and ignoble faded out of sight, or was absorbed into the prevailing harmony of ordered beauty. Passion gained majesty from restraint. Sorrow throbbed with the delight of joy, and joy assumed the dignity of sorrow. The mystic unity of art, which grasps the elements of things, and gives them speech and meaning; the utterance of the divine reason, which transcends the bondage of words; the language that belongs to no man, but to mankind—this magic and mystery of song, flowing forth in its grandeur and enchantment from a simple girl's throat, cast over all a spell of wonder and delight, and but for the profound warrant of its beauty would have seemed miraculous.

The room in which the auditors sat appeared to assume finer proportions; the very chairs and tables were endowed with elegance, and the persons themselves were conscious of a certain statelliness in their attitudes and movements, and of being uplifted to a higher sphere of thought and feeling than was native to them. And the singer was transfigured; for the music which touched the others as it were from without was made the very form and fiber of her soul. It magnified and strengthened her; it annulled the merely individual and accidental limitations of her being, and brought her into that large, impersonal state which marks the artist in seasons of inspiration. So was it with the pythoness of old, who, in such measure as her private personality was subdued and obliterated by the god, took on the god's own superhuman guise of majesty. Beatrix, when she sang, rose above Beatrix, and became the fearless and self unconscious instrument of her art's expression. Whatever reverence and dignity belonged to music belonged in such moments to the musician, and she bestowed the faculty of reverence upon those who were before incapable of it.

The general had at first put on a strictly critical air, as of one to whom pleasures and social amenities are one thing, and very well in their place, but business quite another. After two or three minutes, however, he had forgotten all about everything except the rise and fall, the swell and resonance, the airy gambolings and the strong, melodious poise and movement of this matchless voice. There is a point in the enjoyment of art where we cease to draw comparisons, and only feel that we are following the artist's charmed footsteps into hitherto unexplored regions of beauty and fascination. Our burden of responsibility falls from our shoulders because we are conscious that what we now see or hear is better than anything we have heretofore known. This recognition of true mastery, wherever and whenever met with, is among the surest signs of knowledge and experience. A fool will find fault with Raphael, and chat through a symphony by Beethoven.

Gen. Inigo was not a fool. He was a vulgar Jew, of uncertain nationality, whose past history and private life would not bear examination, but he knew what music and musical genius are, and he could estimate accurately the rarity and value of the discovery which Jocelyn had led him to make. Accidents aside, this unknown and unsuspecting girl would be one of the great prime donne of the world. It was not a matter of opinion, but of certainty. Indeed the general flattered himself that no one beside himself and Dorimar would be able to understand how great she really was.

As he sat there and listened to her, with his fat hands folded on his waistcoat, his stumpy little feet crossed one over the other, and his big head wagging and swaying in involuntary accord with the splendid diapason of sound, he was happier than he had ever been in his life. Not only was his reputation saved, his outlay secured, and his revenge on the Russian made certain, but his name would go down to posterity as that of the man who had brought before the world the brightest operatic star of the age. "I'll do the handsome thing by her—I will, by Jupiter!" thought the general to himself. "There are cases in which generosity pays 50 per cent., and here's one of 'em."

Beatrix sang for the better part of an hour, and might have gone on indefinitely, so far as either she or her auditors were concerned, for a truly noble voice rightly trained and managed is as tireless and untiring as it is beautiful. But mortal existence is full of petty lets and hindrances, and Beatrix, being for the present a hostess as well as prima donna assoluta, was obliged to go and see about the supper. When the gentlemen were alone the general pulled down his waistcoat, sat up in his chair, and after regarding Jocelyn for a few moments between half closed eyelids nodded his head several times slowly.

"I see you are fond of music, general," said Mr. Randolph discerningly.

"Well, music and I are under some obligations to each other," was the general's reply. "Now, just tell me, has that young lady ever sung in public?"

"My daughter ever sung in public!" exclaimed the young lady's father, with the air of a prince of the blood. "We are not that sort of people, sir!"

"Come now, Randolph, this is between friends, you know," said Jocelyn, smiling as one who is superior to prejudice. "Great gifts like hers—deuce take it, you've no right to hide 'em! We're not living in the feudal ages; what's the good of a girl's being talented if nobody's to know anything about it? Besides, talent means money nowadays, and your daughter's voice is a fortune if it's rightly managed. Don't you agree with me, general?"

"Well, a great deal depends on the management," returned that gentleman, squeezing his large nose between his thumb and forefinger. "But with good management — yes — she could make money, as much as she wants."

"I should say she could, as much as she wants, or as much as you want either, Randolph, if these stories I hear about your embarrassments have any truth in 'em."

"I scarcely understand; perhaps you will explain yourself more fully," said Randolph, looking from one to the other in a manner that betrayed agitation.

"I see you don't know who Inigo is," observed Jocelyn suavely. "You've made such a hermit of yourself up here of late years you've dropped out of the running. Why, Inigo, my dear man—simple as you see him sit there—is the foremost impresario and musical manager of the age. He has heard a report of our Beatrix's powers, and—well, go ahead, Inigo; put it in your own way."

"I'll just tell you what it is, Mr. Randolph," said the impresario, assuming the reins of the conversation with a wave of the hand. "A few words are best, when it's about business. I came up here to find out if your daughter could sing as good as Jocelyn here says she could. Well, she's got a fine organ, and she knows what to do with it; no mistake about that! Well, I've got an opening and I'll take her in, and I'll pay her first prices; that's what I'll do. She goes right on, in opera, under me, and she makes her fortune; that's all about it! I'm a square man, by Jupiter! and I don't make no fuss about terms; when I buy a good article I pay good money for it. When I say I'll make her a boom I'll do it. When Moses Inigo says he'll do the management the young lady's all right, if she was as homely as a cow and sung like a bull; and if she gets a fool to manage her, or manages herself (it's about the same thing), she might sing like an angel and look like Venus and not make fifty dollars a week, and don't you forget it!"

"I am not accustomed, I need hardly say," observed Randolph, with an appealing glance at Jocelyn, and endeavoring to appear calm and indifferent, "to consider or discuss such matters. I have always lived, as my forefathers have before me, upon my private resources, without reference to trade of any sort. However, gentlemen, I must admit that fortune has played me a very scurvy trick, through no fault of my own; and I suppose that what you say is true—the good old days are passing away, and each one of us has to fight for his own hand. At the same time it could only be with the greatest reluctance, and under pressure of the severest necessity, that I could permit a daughter of mine"——

"To be—of course—that's understood!" put in Jocelyn comfortably. "But you'll be surprised to find how little annoyance there is about it, especially since, in your case, it very fortunately happens that we shall be able to put Beatrix upon the stage without any one's being aware who she is. She will be incognita from first to last."

"Ah! that changes the aspect of the matter materially," said Randolph, looking at the impresario. "But it occurs to me that"——

The entrance of Beatrix herself at this juncture prevented the thing which had occurred to her father from becoming known. She announced that supper was ready. The gentlemen arose, and Jocelyn, approaching her, took her hand and put it under his arm, murmuring confidentially in her ear, "How would our little Beatrix like to pay all her father's debts, and set up the family on its legs again?"

Beatrix gazed round at him with searching eyes and questioning lips. The unruly part of her excitement had been composed by her singing, but the exalted mood remained, so that she was ready to expect anything that was not commonplace. She could not have told what Jocelyn meant, and yet she seemed to herself to anticipate what he was going to say. Good news was in the air. However, for the moment nothing more was said. Her father was behind, with the general, and they were speaking in an undertone. Her heart beat high, and her step was light. As they came to the supper table, and Jocelyn pressed her hand, she gave him a smile which, had he been worthy of it, would have knighted him on the spot. She was young and knew nothing worse than her own pure self, and she was ready to give gratitude without waiting to know for what her gratitude was due. Experience of the world is apt to correct this impulse.

The conversation at table wandered first over miscellaneous topics, for Mr. Randolph was somewhat at a loss how to present the all important subject to his daughter; Jocelyn was busy thinking over his own part in the little comedy, and the impresario, besides finding much to occupy his attention in the viands, was now wholly at ease in his own mind and dreamed of no difficulties. He had interpreted Mr. Randolph's scruples as merely a bid for good payment, to which he had responded in his usual whole souled style; as to the young lady, of course she would follow her father's lead. Of the three it was Jocelyn who first spoke.

"I don't see why we should keep this dear child any longer in ignorance of the plot we have hatched against her," he said, addressing the others, but keeping his eyes caressingly on Beatrix. "My dear girl, I said I brought you fame and fortune; but, in fact, I only brought you the opportunity to win them for yourself. You have a glorious future before you. This gentleman is the owner and manager of the new opera house in the city. All your favorite operas will be produced there this season, splendidly set and cast, and you, my dear Beatrix, are to sing the leading music."

Beatrix grew pale, and turned her face toward her father. "Oh, papa, can I?" she said in a low voice.

"It is painful, of course, to contemplate such a thing," Mr. Randolph replied, looking down in his plate with an uneasy, evasive air; "but we are poor folks now, you know, and we must do the best we can. We can only hope, my dear, that the necessity will not"——

"Oh, but it is not that!" exclaimed the girl, interrupting him, and tremulous with excitement; "but to sing, papa—to sing in real opera before a real audience! It is the best thing in the world! But can I do it, do you think? Am I able? Would Professor Dorimar have wished it? I would rather"—she was going to say "marry Mr. Vinal," but changed it to, "I would rather do anything than disgrace Professor Dorimar."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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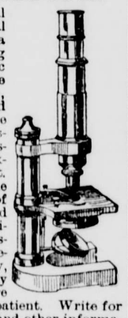

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THE LAST TROUT.

Cold river was rising, and the growing volume of its flood poured into the Racquette with swirls and eddies and strong rushing sounds. The bend of the greater river received the whirling waters and joined them to its own strong current, which spun a mighty eddy from bank to bank. On the great rock at the edge of the pool stood the trapper, in one hand his rod, in the other his landing net, while a large trout patched the gray rock with its glorious color at his feet.

"He'll weigh three pounds ef he'll weigh an ounce," said the trapper as his eyes rested admiringly on the catch, "and the thickness of him shows he's had good feed in. The Lord puts the same colors into rainbows and stormy sunrises, but nowhere else, as I conceit. But how he can put so much of the glory of the upper world into the cold depths of the lower and keep it all aglow there is more than I can understand. Yis, one fish be enough," continued the old man reflectively as he scanned the whirling water as if longing to make one more cast. "I sartinly believe the one that rose fust was a pound heavier than this one, but one fish be enough for a Christian man, especially of he be shaped and colored as this one is," and the old trapper proceeded to gather his flies to his reel.

It was then that his ear caught the sound of a step coming down the trail toward the rock on which he stood—a soft, quiet, leisurely footfall, as of one who strolls errandless onward, unhurried by duty and wrapped perchance in grave or pleasant meditation. In a moment a man of venerable appearance came to the edge of the river and gazed in placid contemplation at the swirling stream. He was tall in stature and spare as to his habit. His face had the scholar's paleness and his shoulders the scholar's stoop. In one hand he carried a small volume and in the other a spray of cedar he had evidently plucked from some overhanging bough as he came down the trail. He was dressed in a suit of black cloth, and his necktie was as spotlessly white as his linen. A close fitting skullcap of velvet rested on his snowy locks.

He spied the trapper, and approaching him said in a finely modulated tone, "If I am not mistaken this is John Norton, the trapper?"

"Yis, I be John Norton," replied the old man, "and I have trapped a good deal off and on fo the last seventy year. And who be ye?"

"I am a clergyman," said the other pleasantly, "and in the city where I preach they call me the Rev. Dr. Davenport."

He held out his hand in a formal but courteous manner.

The latter took the pale, thin hand in his own strong palm and shook it heartily, saying:

"I am glad to see ye face to face and nigh by, reverend sir, for I remember hearing ye four summers agone up at St. Regis. Ye was preaching from a text, 'Woe be to ye Pharisees,' and though I couldn't git into the parlors owing to the crowds of city folks that filled them and had to hear what I did through a winder, yet I managed to get the line of yer talk, and the way ye warmed them Pharisees made me feel comfortable in my mind, for the Pharisees of the Scriptur' be very like the thievin half breeds and vagabonds that steal an honest trapper's skins in the woods, and I have spent a good deal of powder and lead in edicatin the knaves toward righteousness when I have ketched them pilferin on the line of my traps."

"Well, well!" exclaimed the old doctor, evidently pleased that his companion had heard him deliver one of his most celebrated discourses and so warmly approved it. "Well, well! I am glad to meet you and that I may almost call you one of my parishioners, John Norton," and the doctor rubbed his white, thin hands together and laughed a decorous and good natured little laugh.

"I don't know as I ketch the full meanin of yer words," responded the trapper, "for I have never been caught in the churches of the settlements and know leetle of their agreements or their differences, but I sartinly conceit that ye had the right of it techin them Pharisees, and that you and I will stand side by side in the day of jedgment and tell the Lord what we know of their divilments, whether they lived a thousand year agone in Judee or was sneakin around the woods when I was on the arth."

"Good gracious!" screamed the doctor, "where did that monstrous trout come from?"

"From the Lord, parson; yis, straight from the Lord," answered the trapper promptly. "As straight as a brown hackle, a 9-foot leader, an old bamboo rod and a good grip at the butt of the rod could bring him. Do you know how to make a cast for a 4-pounder yerself, parson?"

"No, no!" exclaimed the old doctor of divinity. "That is," he continued, "it is long years since I have allowed myself to touch a rod or gun for fear of the consequences."

"Consequences?" returned the trapper. "I don't understand ye."

"No, I know you cannot," replied the other. "How can a man of your manner of life understand it? But a man of my calling, trapper, should not even have the appearance of evil or allow himself to fall into the least semblance or worldliness, much less to allow the pleasures of this world to fasten their grip upon him, and as a young man I was excitable—very excitable—and I loved to shoot and row and fish, loved the sports of blood and field, as they are called. Yea, trapper, I loved them like a sinner, and so, to avoid even the appearance of evil and overcome the riotous motions of nature within me, I broke away from all the exercises that were so wildly exciting and joyous to my nature, and"—and here the old doctor's voice shook—"it is forty years since this hand has grasped a rod or this finger put its pressure on a trigger."

"Heavens and 'arth!" exclaimed the trapper. "What a useless life ye must have lived."

"It seems so to you, I dare say," cried the doctor. "But placed as I was— Why, John Norton, when I had been twenty years in the ministry it was regarded as a deadly sin for a clergyman to skate or slide down hill, or shoot a rifle, and in the winter months, when the snow lay soft on the hills and the clouds were as lead and the air hollow, I have locked myself in my chamber and buried my head in the pillows that I might not hear the glorious music of the hounds as they raced, noses breast high, after the flying game."

"Friend," said the trapper, "ye have done injustice to yer natur, that fine natur the Lord give ye at birth, and sold yer birthright of happiness for a mess of miserable pottage. Ye have fed yer feelins on husks when the plenty and merriment of yer father's house was open to ye. Here, take the rod, take the rod, I say, and let yer old fingers feel the heft of it, and yer ears hear the whirr of the reel once more,' and the trapper literally thrust the rod into the white hand of his hesitant companion.

But oh, the change that came to the old minister as his tapering fingers closed on the polished butt. He fairly caressed the reel with his white, thin hands, his eyes lighted as he poised it as for a cast, his form straightened and his left foot was pushed forward; a fine flush glowed through the pallor of his cheek; he seized the leader and with a wide sweep of his hand drew a dozen yards from the reel and laughed a low, happy laugh at the singing thereof.

"Make a cast, make a cast," cried the trapper. "Lengthen the line, and make a cast to the far edge of the pool where yon bubbles be in line. If the Lord sends ye the trout he ought to send ye, he will take twenty years from yer head to the bottom of the river with him."

Then and there, on the ledge that juts into the Racquette's tide just below the mouth of Cold river, did the church of common sense become incarnate. As Ole Bull would stand posed before the expectant thousands when he lifted his bow, so vibrant, erect, graceful, stood the old divine ready for the cast. In an instant came the motion of the arm, the turn of the wrist that all anglers know but no words may describe, and up went the flies into the air, flew backward and then shot straight out over the whirling tide. Downward they floated, lighted like vagrant feathers amid the bubbles, and——

"Salvation!" screamed the doctor. "A trout!" A trout such as is rarely seen hung in air three good feet above the flies and bubbles. Tail flat and big as a shingle, mouth open, belly red as a stormy sunrise, fins like a rainbow, the huge sides dotted with shot of reddest rose—so hung in full sight for a moment above the dark stream, then fell with a mighty flash and was gone!

"Cast agin, cast agin at the same spot and if he lifts, strike quick and strike hard, in honor of the rod and the pool and yer boyhood days, and be hanged to the Pharisees," yelled the trapper.

Oh, the passage of time! Oh, the burden of years! Oh, the cares and the troubles that whiten the head! How they fade! How they fall! How they fly from us, friends, when we stand, rod in hand, on the edge of a deep, whirling pool, with a trout such as that in the depths, waiting for the beautiful lure which he has in his eagerness missed!

Oh, the cast that the old doctor made and the answer that flashed from the depths! The nervous old wrist struck quick and struck true, the twisted silk shrunk to the strain and the water flew in fine mist from the braids, so strong was the stroke and so heavy the fish. Then down, downward he plunged, full of force, full of fire, a line breaker, a rod smasher is he, and through the strong, swirling current he tears like a submarine bolt fired to kill.

See the line cut the water! See the rod sway and quiver! Hear the shrill cry of the reel; see the old minister's face, the flush of the cheek, the gleam in the eye, the set look of the mouth, the white hair flying free. Then see the great fish on the bank, the two white headed men bending over it; hear their laughter, see their clasped hands, see the old divine fling a caper like the flourish that precedes the jig, and the green balsams and pines, and through their dark branches patches and spaces of blue sky. Can you not see the picture and sketch—you, brother angler—that hangs in my memory over the big ledge on the Racquette, just below where the cool current of Cold river flows in?

Many things have we lost and many changes have come to me, as to thee, with the years. Faces which were to our eyes like stars to dark skies have faded from sight; voices whose greetings and farewells made music to our ears sound no more, and hands that clasped ours warm and true we in the throng of today reach for in vain, seek and find not. But the rivers on which we boated, the lakes where we camped, the streams that we fished, the hills and the mountains, the lilies and wild roses, the green, fragrant trees, the still, lonely camps that we made years ago—these we see as of old. These memory holds dear and hangs high in her hall, and dearer they grow as our heads get white and our eyes grow dim, while our sun reddens to its setting, and that gloaming which we trust will bring forth anew the sweet stars that have faded, as we sit hoping and waiting, comes silently on.—W. H. H. Murray in New York World.

A Remedy That Failed.

There is a man in Harlem who has a much respected aunt. This aunt is wealthy and eccentric. She came to live with this Harlem resident, and having been reared in the country and having recently come from there she missed the rural hum of insects and the agricultural noises of a country residence.

Being anxious to please his relative and make her reconciled to city life, this Harlem man hired a number of boys to secure crickets for him. He bought 20 cans of crickets and turned them out to pasture in his back yard. For several nights the cheerful chirping of the crickets proved very soothing to the aged aunt. The various cats in the neighborhood soon became aware of the unusual number of crickets in this back yard. Cats are fond of crickets, and now the Harlem man has cats and not crickets in his back yard. He says that all the cats in Harlem have made his yard a trysting place, and the aunt threatens to move back into the country.—New York Herald.

A Little Conversation.

Nat Goodwin has a slight impediment in his speech. Henry Guy Carleton, who is the author of one of Mr. Goodwin's comedies, has a still more marked peculiarity of this kind. The other day Carleton came up to Goodwin and said:

"H-h-have you anything to do f-f-for the next t-t-two hours?"

"N-no," replied Goodwin. "W-why do you ask?"

"B-b-because if you have a c-c-couple of hours to spare I'd like f-fi-five minutes' conversation with you."—St. Louis Republic.

ENJOYING A MEAL.

A Woman Who Knows the Right Way to Make Eating Enjoyable.

A HINT TO MANY HOUSEWIVES.

No Formality, No Stiffness, but Just Sociability and Perfect Ease—It Aids Digestion.

I must tell you about a delightful dinner which I lately enjoyed with some friends in a suburban villa of Boston.

In the first place, dinner was on time. I do not know any more annoying and fretting affair than irregularity of meals. A housekeeper who has no sense of time and has no regard for the instincts of her family is thoroughly selfish. The stomach calls out at regular periods, and if then it is put off and irritated the subconscious animal functions become very conscious and finally greedy.

In the family to which I refer there was a certain time when we were expected to be prepared for dinner. The family and friends gathered in gradually from their walks and rides and work, and without exacting precision the hour of 1 found us within call.

The second point to be noted was the absence of formality. We quietly strolled into the dining room, unburdened with ceremony. But there was no lack of refinement and civility. We sat down without rudeness, but with the best of good cheer. I think the most annoying etiquette is that of the table. There are families where I am welcomed who crush me with politeness. I am afraid to sit down before the rest, or to touch the food on my plate until a signal is given. But somehow here my hostess had me at once engaged in a little chat on a topic that took me far away from dining and food. She covered the few moments of gathering with the nicest art of conversation. Attention was not drawn to the table, but taken away from it. Unconsciously we were all in place, and unconsciously were engaged in eating fruit. Then some glorious color of melon or currants or peaches drew the eye and mind, and we were led into a delightful realization of the delicious flavors that touched our palates. But all this was a complex sensation. We felt not only the flavors, but we saw the beauties. Dining was aesthetic, intellectual as well as physical.

The third charm of the dinner at my friend's was that there were no formal courses. Do you know what horrible things are these stiff and numbered courses? There was something on the table before we arrived; and quite enough to make sure that every one would be able to find that which pleased. When any one seemed to be through her plate was slipped away by an attentive servant, and with clean plates other foods were quietly offered. The variety was sufficient, and no one was compelled to sit playing with a fork or spoon while his or her neighbors finished a course. Easy conversation went on, and the eye of the noble hostess while very observant was never meddlesome.

But as a fourth delight there was no hurry. I notice that when people go to the table simply to eat they tumble down a great deal of food as if into a pot or jar. The result is the stomach is made at once concious that it is a slave and must do an enormous amount of hard work. It generally refuses. I never knew after dinner at Mrs. S.'s that I had been eating, nor did I ever have any consciousness about digestion. It is exceedingly disagreeable to have our unconscious faculties made conscious, for that is sure to end in dyspepsia. But here at my friends, when we were through dinner, we were through—that is, we had no indigestible compounds to torture us. Our stomachs were never thought of. Mainly we had not hurried because the dining had not been a purely physical process.

There were no personalities. It is awful to be singled out at table and have your queerness all paraded. Every one has idiosyncrasies of taste, and has a right to them, but when the hostess says: "You don't eat butter, do you? Why not? Don't you think butter is healthy?" she draws attention to your private business, and eating gets to be awkward—unless indeed you are egotistical enough to like to be talked about, or, worse yet, to talk about yourself, and then you soon get to be a nuisance. No, whatever you do, do not parade your oddities of eating, and do not encourage your hostess in doing it. On the whole, the articles of food on the table make a poor topic for conversation. My friend had a delicate way of tripping any bad tendency of the sort. I do not know what we were talking about all the time, but it was all so pleasant we barely knew we were eating.

Then there was an atmosphere of friendliness about the table. But of that I cannot talk. Who knows how to describe that exquisite flavor of good will that makes the best part of the life of a true family? Each one kissed the mother as they came in, and not with formality, I assure you. And we went out feeling that our first end in life was not to eat, but that a right sort of dinner was a glorious affair.—Mary E. Spencer in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

We Live Too Rapidly.

"I have solved a mystery that has puzzled me a great deal since I landed in New York," remarked Mr. J. Strothart, of Yorkshire, England. "A great many Americans one meets in England say that they have been sent there for six months or a year by the order of their physician. I never understood it before, but during the few days I have been in the country it has been made quite plain. The people go about at such high pressure that there is no wonder they break down. Such rushing and tearing about as can be seen in New York in the most uncomfortable weather is remarkable. Every man seems to be driven at his highest speed. In the west I understand the ways of the business men are even more rapid. Do your people realize that they cannot last long at that rate, or do they prefer short lives at top speed? This is the most beautiful country, but the people do not seem to take time to appreciate it."—Washington Post.

What Might Have Been.

Some Manchester men were discussing Darwin the other day, when one of them less learned than the rest exclaimed:

"Darwen, I kna that place. A've been there monny a toime."

"Get out, you fool!" said another. "We're nut talkin about the place called Darwen, but the mon. Hevn't ye nivver heerd o' Darwen? Why, if it hadn't been for Darwen, we s'ould all hev been chatterin monkeys and nut gentlemen like we are."—New York Tribune.

The Oriflamb.

The Carlovingian standard was really no other than the oriflamb, which has played so conspicuous a part in French history, but was not formally adopted until 1082, in the reign of Philip I. It consisted of a red or crimson flag, mounted on a gilded staff, the flag being cut into three "vandykes," to represent "tongues of fire," with a silken tassel between each.

The old romance writers pretended that the infidel was blinded by merely looking upon it. In the "Roman de Garin" the Saracens are made to exclaim, "If we only see it, we shall be dead men," and Froissart affirms that as soon as it was unfurled at Rosbecque the fog vanished from the French line of battle, leaving their enemies still shrouded in darkness.

Thus red, the color which the church has consecrated to her martyrs, became in its turn the color of the French kings. They wore it on their coats of arms through the whole period of the crusades, and as late as the closing decade of the fourteenth century were still faithful to this "glorious blazon."

The famous Du Guesclin, fighting against our English chivalry in Poitou, wore the red cross, while his adversaries wore the white. But after the great defeat at Agincourt, in 1415, the French kings abandoned the oriflamb, because it had been assumed by Henry V and his successors, and adopted white as a national color when England had discarded it. This is a curious but little known historical fact.—All the Year Round.

The Old English Post.

Under the direction of Cotton and Frankland (1690-1705) the operations of the postoffice largely increased. Cross posts were established; the posts themselves were farmed out to men of energy and capacity, who paid a share of the profits to the chief office, and under their sagacious administration the service was improved and extended. New packet boats of considerable speed were constructed by the king's order, under the guidance of Edmund Dummer, surveyor of the navy.

For him, as for the other pioneers of progress in early days, connection with the civil service proved disastrous. He lost his boats, his private property was mortgaged and foreclosed, and he died "bankrupt and broken hearted."

During this same period posts were established in North America, and for some time an ocean penny postage existed between our country and that colony. A reformer called Povey set on foot a halfpenny post in London, and the letters were collected by men in his employ, who rang bells to announce their approach. Povey was soon dispossessed of this arrangement, but letters continued to be collected by the sound of bells in London until 1846 and in Dublin down to September, 1859.—London Academy.

Presence of Mind in the Pulpit.

Frederick the Great, being informed of the death of one of his chaplains, a man of considerable learning and piety, determined to select a successor with the same qualifications and took the following method of ascertaining the merit of one of the numerous candidates for the appointment. He told the applicant that he would furnish him with a text the following Sunday, when he was to preach at the royal chapel. The morning came, and the chapel was crowded to excess.

The king arrived at the end of the prayers, and on the candidate ascending the pulpit he was presented with a sealed paper by one of his majesty's aids-de-camp. The preacher opened it and found nothing written. He did not, however, lose his presence of mind, but turning the paper on both sides he said:

"My brethren, here is nothing, and there is nothing. Out of nothing God created all things," and proceeded to deliver a most eloquent discourse on the wonders of the creation.—Sala's Journal.

The Story of a Crest.

There is a curious tradition concerning the almost miraculous preservation of the life of the first Earl of Kildare, which explains the origin of the crest used by the Offaly Geraldines. While an infant, so the record runs, he was in the castle of Woodstock, when an alarm of fire was raised. In the confusion that ensued the child was forgotten, and on the servants returning to search for him the room in which he lay was found in ruins. Soon after a strange voice was heard in one of the towers, and on looking up they saw an ape, which was usually kept chained, carefully holding the child in his arms. The earl afterward, in gratitude for his preservation, adopted a monkey for his crest.—London News.

A Narcotic.

Teacher—Give me a familiar instance of a narcotic.

Pupil hesitates.

Teacher—What does your father smoke in his pipe?

Pupil—Mother says it smells like hayseed, but I guess it's leather.—Boston Transcript.

Not at all Flattered.

"May I ask if that was your maiden effort?" inquired the reporter at the woman's rights convention, edging his way around to the fair orator who had just sat down amid loud applause.

"It was not, sir," she replied; "I'm a widow."—Chicago Tribune.

MISFIT DRESSES.

A Shop in New York Where They Can Always be Purchased.

GOWNS ORDERED AND NOT PAID FOR

How the Shopkeeper Obtains Them—Women who Come Home From Abroad Financially Short.

New York women cannot vote, more's the pity, but it is the sole remaining prerogative that men have a cinch on. Women do and have everything else that back in the Dark Ages was considered the exclusive privilege of the lords of creation. Here is an instance:

Until recently men had a monopoly of misfit clothing. Not so now, for very lately a person—whether male or female does not appear on the otherwise explicit sign, but manifestly a progressive person who keeps up with the procession—has started a ladies' misfit clothing store. This shop is situated, appropriately enough, in the heart of the Tenderloin precinct. Everything new or bizarre finds its way instinctively to the Tenderloin district. In the window is an alluring blue and gold ball dress, with slippers to match, and a gold bouquet holder, which is, as the clerk tells you, "not absolutely indispensable for a ball costume, but considered tasty and stylish."

The clerk is a small girl with a persuasive smile and a cold in her head. She has the useful knack of adaptability, for when I declined to examine the ball dress she called my attention to a mink muff and boa quite good naturedly, and declared that they would make me look very jaunty.

All around the walls are hung dresses of every kind and description, while piled on the counters are jackets, ulsters and that species of meal bag known as "wrap."

But these goods are secondhand, and can be bought at any good secondhand shop. It is necessary to carry such a line of goods, since there is a demand for them, but this is merely a side issue. If you scorn to wear the castoff garments of your fellow women and desire something new you can pass behind the portieres which divide the outer shop from the inner one and repose yourself on a plush sofa while the clerk spreads before you garments of every variety, all new and in the latest style.

"How is it you get these dresses?" I ask the clerk. "I thought a woman would undergo any amount of standing and fitting to get a dress right at last."

"So they will," she replies, "we do not get dresses because the people who throw them back on the dressmaker's hands are not pleased with the set of the dress. It is because they cannot pay for them. You see, a woman goes to the dressmaker and orders a dress—quite an expensive one. She furnishes nothing whatever. The dressmaker furnishes everything and takes the risk of her paying for it. In some places it is customary to make a deposit, but not everywhere. Well, the dress is finished. Milady finds that she has not as much money as she had the day she ordered the gown, and so she can't pay for it. She throws it back on the modiste's hands, forfeiting the deposit, if there has been one. Well, the dressmaker has to do the best she can. In order to prevent the gown being a dead loss she sells it to us. And here it is, just as good as if you had ordered it yourself, and much cheaper.

"Then there is another way in which we get dresses. Lots of women buy a quantity of clothes abroad, a great many at a time, because they get them cheap. They find when they get back that they don't want some of them, or they are a little hard up after the expenses of traveling, and they sell them to us."

"Do you buy many things from actresses?"

"Oh, no, indeed, hardly any. You see, they always need the clothes they order, and so there is little chance of their throwing them back on the dressmaker's hands."

Then the little clerk begins to haul down the dresses from the hooks. There is one of exquisite lace made over an underskirt of ashes of roses silk. The waist is an elaborate affair with jet butterflies on the shoulders, a jet bodice and a heavy fringe of jet and ribbons to finish the bottom of the waist. The waistband is stamped with the name of a fashionable modiste. You can buy this dress for twenty-five dollars. The jet on the waist alone never cost a penny less than forty dollars.

Here is a smart brown dress of heavy broadcloth made with a severely stylish coat, its only ornamentation being the large buttons which secure it. There is an English look about the dress, and you are not surprised to find inside the name of a well known tailor in Regent street.

Hanging next to it is a confection in dark green velvet and bengaline silk, lightened by judicious touches of a beautiful pink and green brocade. This dress was made in Paris, and was sold to the misfit clothing people for reasons of a pecuniary nature.

You can buy a gown of rough gray and blue cloth trimmed with plain blue for twelve dollars. A gray bedford cord with smart black braid trimmings comes at fourteen dollars. And so on through the department. You can buy a buttercup gauze dinner dress or a blue flannel yachting suit. You can get a gown for church or a peignoir to say your prayers at home in.

And whatever you buy you can do it with the gratifying feeling that no man living can ever look down upon you from the misfit clothing standpoint again.—New York Recorder.

A Dressmaking Club.

Among the many clubs of women having for their aim almost every purpose under the sun, one that is as unique as it has been successful is an amateur dressmaking club. A number of young wives who had become dissatisfied with the high prices and poor work of their dressmakers formed themselves into a club for the purpose of working out the problem of making their own gowns. At first they confined their work to tea gowns and common dresses. At their meetings they gave one another the benefit of their taste and experience. One had a knowledge of fitting; one a good eye for color; another could drape, and still another could trim, and the dresses evolved by their joint efforts were much more tasteful and in every way more satisfactory than if made by any one of them. After a time they made their best dresses in the club, and there grew up a friendly rivalry as to which of them should plan the prettiest dress at the least expense, which rivalry was productive of some astonishingly cheap and pretty frocks.—Chicago News.

A Parasite.

Johnnie—What is a parasite, ma?

Mrs. Newlirich—Gracious! haven't they taught you that at school? It's a native of Paris, of course.—Raymond's Monthly.

COLLECTING DEBTS IN FRANCE.

Points of Difference Between the System There and In This Country.

The matter practiced in the collection of debts in France and in the United States does not differ materially save in the collection and the mode of procedure. The first step which is necessary for a creditor in France to take before he can use legal means to collect a debt due him is to obtain judgment against the debtor, which is rendered by a justice of the peace, provided the amount does not exceed $40. The defendant is required to appear in court on a certain day and arrange for a settlement of the account and pay a part or the whole of it or show cause why.

If this arrangement is not made, the defendant is a second time summoned to appear, and should he then flatly refuse payment judgment is rendered against him. The cost of judgment, together with that of the summons, is defrayed by the plaintiff and a copy of the former sent to the debtor. He then has three months' grace to appeal before a civil court from the judgment already handed down. Failing to exercise this privilege, the matter is put in the hands of a "huissier," whose functions partake of those of both the bailiff and process server, but his methods as well as his perogatives resemble neither one nor the other. The huissier upon request of the creditor makes an abstract statement of the condition of the debt, the fee for preparing and serving the same varying according to the length of the instrument and not according to the importance of the debt. Its average cost, however, may be placed at $2.50.

In case the debtor ignores the document an "assignation" is served upon him, and eight days thereafter his furniture is seized and placed in the hands of the huissier. The expense entailed in the preparation of these notices is defrayed by the creditor, but if at any moment the debtor agrees to liquidate in full he is not only required by law to discharge his original obligation, but to add to it the costs of the judgment and fees of the huissier. Whether this system is better than the plan pursued in the United States is a matter of opinion.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Patti's Fairyland.

Craig-y-nos castle, situated at the base of "The Rock of Night," one of the many high hills which stretch away from the Brecon Beacons toward Swansea bay, from which the diva's home takes its name, appears to the weary and footsore traveler (to whom a hearty meal and ample rest is never denied) to be as an oasis amid the desert plains. Built in the center of a wildly romantic expanse of scenery and traversed by the Tawe, a bright little river which hurries seaward, babbling and rippling as it flows, the castle stands resplendent, with an almost regal air, commanding an impressive view of the broad valley and its picturesque surroundings.

To the left of the chateau are situated the conservatories, vineries, peachhouses, etc., and last, but not least, the magnificent winter garden, which has lately been erected and stocked with rare palms and Australian ferns. Here the diva takes her daily walk when fierce gales and drenching showers deter her from braving the elements. The castle and winter garden are brilliantly illuminated by electric light, so that the effect of the cattle at night, when viewed from the somber valley, is that of an enchanted palace situated in Fairyland.—Woman at Home.

The Oldest Church.

The oldest Christian church in the world is at Rome. Not far from the great church of St. Maria Maggiore, in a street bearing the same name, is the much smaller church of St. Pudentiana, which tradition, as well as the opinion of archaeological experts, declares to be the most ancient of the Christian edifices of Rome.

About the middle of the first century a certain Roman senator named Pudens had a house on this spot. He was a Christian convert and, it is said, a distant relative of Paul the Apostle, who lodged with him from A. D. 41 to 50, and converted his two daughters, Praxedes and Pudentiana. For the religious uses of himself and guests he built a small chapel in this house, and when he died in 96 and his wife a year later his daughter added a baptistry, the plans for which were drawn by Pius, the then bishop of Rome. In course of time a church was erected on the site of the original house of Pudens and consecrated by the bishop in 108 or 145.—London Million.

Enlightened the Lawyer.

"I presume, my good fellow, you are a laborer?" said a lawyer to a plainly dressed witness.

"You are right. I am a workman, sir," replied the witness, who was a civil engineer.

"Familiar with the use of the pick, shovel and spade, I presume?"

"To some extent. Those are not the principal implements of my trade though."

"Perhaps you will condescend to enlighten me as to your principal implements?"

"It is hardly worth while. You don't understand their nature or use."

"Probably not," loftily, "but I insist on knowing what they are."

"Brains."—Exchange.

MILITANT PLANTS

They Look Like Prize Fighters and That's What They are.

SOME FIGHTERS IN THE PALM FAMILY

The Pandanus Reflexus Has a Row of Spines Which Pierce Like Needles—The Jim Corbett.

"All organic beings, without exception, tend to increase at so high a ratio that no district, no station, nor even the whole surface of the land or the whole ocean, would hold the progeny of a single pair after a certain number of generations. The inevitable result is an ever recurrent struggle for existence. It has truly been said that all nature is at war; the strongest ultimately prevail, the weakest fall." Something like this statement by the most celebrated of the naturalists will occur to the observant person without any skill in natural history who visits the Phipps conservatory and tries to make out the meanings of the curious features which so many of the plants present.

For instance, the big Pandanus reflexus, which no visitor will pass unnoticed. It has a militant look from the root up, its leaves or whatever they are to be called reminding one of the ancient two handed sword—that is, they do at first glance, but one must not trust that, or he will be deceived. The leaf is not like a sword blade; only half of it is. The whole leaf is of the shape of a half opened book. On each edge and along the center is a row of spines, which pierce like needles. It is endogenous—that is, increases by internal growth and elongation at the top and has no bark to strengthen and protect it. Judging from appearance, one of those long leaves would be easily broken by the push of an animal, and to keep animals at their distance it has sent out these spines, which guard it from three directions. A young animal which ran against them once would remember them the next time, just as calves and colts soon learn not to play close to a barbed wire fence. The pandanus, which is one of 50 species of a genus which inhabits tropical climes from Africa to Polynesia, as it sticks out its keen spines and threatens to puncture the hide of anything which comes near it, seems to say, like the Scotch thistle: "Nobody can monkey with me with impunity. I am a fighter." That is one reason why it is so big. It has made room for itself. In nature might is right—the weaker goes to the wall.

Some other fighters will be found in the palm house. One is easily found by its label, Latania barbonica, and it is particularly interesting in that it is an example of a plant protecting its young, if that is the way to say it. Three outer stalks, strong and well developed, each with its row of sharp spines, inclose and defend the tender central stalks. The leaf of a central stalk, one may see, is not allowed to pass the older stalks, lest it suffer damage. They keep it behind them as a mother might push her child behind her in time of danger. This young leaf is kept in leading strings until the stalk has grown so that it can reach out over the others and take care of itself. Meantime it will produce a set of spines and join the other stalks in the great fight which is to determine what plant is fittest to survive. The instinct of animals is wonderful, but the instinct of the plant is equally so. That may be seen in the larger latania, which states on its label that these palms were discovered in south China in 1818. It has developed a body, and in that at the base of the branches the fruit grows. Care must be taken of that, for if the seed is not ripened they will not reproduce, and the species will suffer to that extent. See the spines on those branches around where the fruit lies. Let an animal try to get into it, and he would come out with a sore hide. The plant would scratch him like a cat. The pandanus is erect, and so its spines stick straight out. It wants to prevent animals from pushing against it. The palm wants to protect its fruit, and so its spine points downward, as much as to say to a thief below, "You come up here, and I'll jab your eyes out." In still another palm, the great one just inside the main entrance to the conservatory, the spines are 8 inches long, look like stilettos and form a perfect cheval-de-frise. Man, with all his thinking how to make that obstruction to an enemy most complete, has not surpassed the genius of nature in so directing the points of these stilettos as to cover every possible approach. As a fighter this big Phenix spinosa is the Jim Corbett of the palmhouse, and it is great on style.

That is what some of the other fighters are not, as the cactuses. They take all sorts of shapes, in stature rising from creeping stems—though there is none so large in the conservatory—to trunks 30 feet high, but are neither beautiful when small nor majestic when great. They are too abominably stupid to put on style. But what should one expect of a plant which wild grows in hot, stony places and when cultivated is entirely happy in a sandy loam mixed with brick dust? One might as well expect style in those little black Italians of the pipe line, who have been reared on mush and cucumbers. And the pity of it is these cactuses are American from way back. Pretty nearly their only redeeming feature is that they can fight. Big or little, they are ready to do battle, unless it be those granddaddies with the long white hair, which, like many men, are aged looking without being venerable and make one think they had best betake themselves to another world for all the good they are doing in this. Whoever it was that put the cactuses and the sleepy and leather brained young alligators in the same house in the conservatory had an inspiration, for they surely go together. But that is not to say that these plants are uninteresting. Far from it. They offer many suggestions as to the humors of nature, and in their sphere they are useful. If they would only wake up and look alive! They seem doubly stupid to one who goes to them from the spirited plants in the other parts of the conservatory.—Pittsburg Times.

A Tramp's Problem.

A tramp having found a hen's feather in his travels about the city kept it until night, when he carefully placed it on the pavement in a back alley and slept upon it. Awaking next morning and looking scornfully upon the bit of down he exclaimed, "Gee wizz! if one feather is as hard to sleep on as that, what must a whole bedful be?"—Boston Courier.

No Wonder She Is Sweet.

It is said that American women spend annually on powder, lotions, creams, extracts, etc., $6,000,000.—Ladies' Home Journal.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 20 1894

Two California boards of trade have taken the position that the solution of the present disastrous state of affairs, ramifying in its destructive effects all over the United States, lies in arbitration. These bodies are of Oakland and San Jose respectively. It is absurd to assume that either party to the controversy has all the right on its side. All good citizens desire the presence of law and order in the community in which they live and these should be maintained at all hazards. But pretty nearly every controversy that arises amongst men is settled by compromise in some shape. When a federal judge takes the position that the people should seek a remedy for their real or fancied wrongs in the courts, he is, of course, standing on impregnable ground, and the public heartily endorses his course. But the fact is, that new conditions are constantly arising for which there is no precedent in the past. Trades unions and labor organizations are new problems, for whose adjustment the law has not fully provided. The quite general conviction of this fact is recognized by the boards of trade referred to.

In the case of railway matters such a method of settling the differences between employer and employee is imperative. It could be readily reached as to interstate commerce by amending the interstate commerce act. The several states would doubtless enact laws in sympathy with the federal statute. Either that or the government should become the absolute owner of the rail ways.

The most determined advocate of the capitalist side of the present dispute must be of a very sanguine temperament indeed if he thinks that a movement so strong as the present has demonstrated itself to be can be settled without concessions of some sort. The labor organizations of the United States have become colossal affairs. Their power to arrest business and disorganize commerce and all sorts of production has been already demonstrated. It would astonish any one who should figure up the cost of this upheaval as far as it has already gone. The disaster and inconvenience is not a whit diminished by the fact that the strikers are probably losers in larger ratio than anybody else. Armistice and arbitration, as we early suggested, are the true solution of the difficulty, to be followed by the amendment of the interstate commerce law.

It is a somewhat remarkable thing that notwithstanding the strenuous labor agitation which has prevailed in this country since the spring of 1893, congress has paid very little attention to the subject. Of late Senator Peffer and a few other extremists have taken the matter up, but the representatives of neither of the great national parties in neither house have shown any interest in any phase of the serious distress and business disaster which have characterized the United States for a year and more. Certainly the welfare of their constituents ought to interest congressmen of all parties, but till Peffer's excited speech of the other day none of our statesmen who grace congressional marble halls appear to know that any special crisis exists. We shall be greatly mistaken if there shall not prove to be a larger portion of the membership of the next house of representatives who will have been elected with a view to modifying the interstate commerce law and to evolve something like order out of the existing chaos which characterizes everything relating to trades unionism and labor.

All along the line in all the newer States the tendency is to decrease the salaries of public officers. But it is gratifying to note that this is not proposed or carried out by horizontal process. On the contrary, it is an equalization that is going on, having not only economy in view, but the making of the pay accord with the exactions of responsibility and labor, the service in private business of like character to that in public business being taken as the standard. This reform will go far toward relegating mere political seekers to the background.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

AN EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

And When It Was All Over the Station Agent Mended Things.

At a way station on the Louisville and Nashville one winter the station keeper had an exciting time. It was midnight, and the station being in a deserted part of the country had been left by the loafers. It began to rain. The station keeper was not sleepy and determined to sit up a greater part of the night, especially as he had an unusual sum of money in his cash drawer, and he felt uneasy about it.

Robberies of stations and farmhouses down the line had been frequent. So he settled himself down to a vigil. As he felt hungry he took a can of cove oysters down from the shelf and set it in the stove. A moment afterward there was a knock at the door, and he admitted a cold, drenched tramp, whom he allowed to lie down by the fire. Just then a train came around the bend, and the station agent stepped outside to display the go ahead signal. He felt distrustful of the tramp and feared that he would fool with the money drawer. As the train passed he hurried into the room and had scarcely opened the door and seen the tramp standing by the stove with something glistening in his hand, when there was a report, and the agent felt a stinging sensation over his eye.

Although blinded with blood from the wound, he drew his pistol and fired five times into the room. He then dashed round to the rear of the station and hid under the platform. After an hour's time he crawled out, resigned to the loss of his money and thankful that he had escaped with his life. The room was dark; the fire was out. The tramp had evidently escaped with his booty. Sorrowfully the agent lit a match, but instantly dropped it when a startling sight met his eyes. He lit another one, found a candle and gazed about at the scene of desolation.

The lamp had been shattered by a bullet. A cheese had been perforated with two bullets. The room was filled with smoke from the stovepipe, which a fourth bullet had perforated. Strangest of all, the room was filled with cinders, and oysters frescoed everything. Oysters, oysters, oysters, cove oysters. The agent gasped and realized it all. The can had remained in the stove too long, and being seized up had exploded from the steam when the tramp poked the fire. Of course the tramp skipped when the shooting commenced. The cash drawer was intact. A piece of tin was found near the door, where it had recoiled off the agent's face. The agent spent the remainder of the night in mending the stove door.—Louisville Commercial.

Better Than Faith Cure.

"Yes," said a tall stranger in a dark suit of clothes as he lighted a fresh cigar in the office of the Pacific hotel. "Yes, it was the most extraordinary case I ever knew. I had rheumatism for 10 years. Both arms and shoulders. Had to be fed like a baby. My arms hung helpless for two years. No use of them whatever."

"And you mean to say that you were cured without a dose of medicine?" asked Landlord King.

"Entirely without medicine. In one moment, as if by miracle."

"I've heard of such things," remarked the man in his shirt sleeves. "It was under circumstances of strong mental excitement, wasn't it?"

"Yes."

"I thought so. You were induced to believe that you could be cured if you only made the effort, weren't you?"

"I suppose so. Something of that kind."

"Then there's nothing strange about it. The history of medical practice is full of such cases. It was only an instance of what they call faith cure."

"No," said the man in the dark clothes reflectively, "you could hardly call it that. The cure was effected by a man who met me on a lonely road with a gun in each hand and said, 'Hold up your hands.' And I held them up."—Pomona Progress.

Indian Names.

Sometimes names have been made to appear unnecessarily grotesque in their writing—in some instances as much so as the rude savage himself appears personally—the fact illustrated in the writing Yonghiogheny for simply Ya-og-hana and in Esquemeaux for Es-ka-mo. Many purely poetic garbs of the old words have become incorporated into our permanent geographical literature. The names Mississippi and Tennessee are examples of the fanciful versions of the old aboriginal titles—the former is supposed to have been in sounds represented by the English writing Mes-sis-sa-pa, while the oldest historic records extant showing the latter give the writing as Ten-as-sa. What is evidently one ancestral word appears in the modern versions of Siewance, Sewance, Suwance, Swanan and Chowan. The French writing Cheyenne is the same word in the remote ancestry, as is now believed.—Popular Science Monthly.

Who He Was.

Dr. Meredith, a popular and well known clergyman of Brooklyn, in a recent address to his Sunday school, urged the children to speak to him whenever they met him.

"I may not always recognize you," he said, "but you all know me, and I want you to speak to me." Not long afterward a small boy accosted him on the street with:

"How do you do, Dr. Meredith?"

The doctor stopped at once and replied cordially and then asked:

"And who are you, sir?"

"Oh, I'm one of your little lambs," was the unexpected and offhand remark as the youngster sauntered on.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Prolific Spot.

Orator—Where else will you find in one spot such products as marble, iron, clay, chalk, copper, lead, slate, glucose, fruits of all kinds, hemp, flax and all manner of grains?

Man In the Audience—In my boy's

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending June 30 h, 1894. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Apr. 1, 1894, Cash on hand		$15 847 82
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	19 00	
D. J. Hession, clerk fees	51 75	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	73 55	
Andrew Dell, Int State land	22 40	
P H Mack, Appr. Fair returned	3 00 00	
Joseph Silva, Int. State Land	11 20	
E H Edwards, " " "	32 00	
Thos W Perry, " " "	12 14	
Walter J Harris " " "	10 36	
Sarah O F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	59 90	
Sarah C F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	23 50	
Walter A Lamar, Int St Ld	22 40	
Walter A Lamar " " "	22 40	
A W de La Cour Carroll Int S L	15 05	
George H Baily, Int St Ld	53 00	
James R Moffett Int St Ld	15 10	
San Francisco Col. L. Bak, I S L	22 40	
P A Chalfant, Assess	105 37	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector	519 43	
	17,238 77	
May Frank J. Cooper, Int St Land	44 80	
J H Dehy, Int St Ld	11 20	
J W McMurry, dig Pine Schl	16 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	44 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	10 00	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	11 20	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	71 75	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	43 50	
Mrs C Delaney, Int on State ld	8 00	
Solomon Ducas, int on St Land	11 63	
E P Colgan, C & C Ry Tax	971 14	
Elizabeth Hastings on State Ld	103 16	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	341 09	
J. S. Gorman, Sheep License	775 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	6365 21	
	26,064 59	
June J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	56 40	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collectr fees	29 00	
J S Gorman, Sheep License	42 00	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	38 25	
D. J Hession, Recorder fees	125 75	
Paulin & Chambers Int on St ld	44 80	
Trustees Bishop sch	21 65	
Trustees Fish Spring Sch	11 55	
State for Commissions	15 25	
State for State School Funds	1255 54	
Nathan Gilbert on St Lands	50 7.	
Annie L Banks on State lands	22 40	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	661 37	
J S Gorman, Tax collector	575 56	
J S Gorman, Sheep License Col.	3175 00	
	32,489 62	

DISBURSEMENTS—

Apr. Salary Fund	1,520 88
Bridge Fund	240 94
General Expense	990 35
Hospital Fund	491 95
Sundry Road Districts	1257 35
Independence Bond	7 00
Unapportioned prop. tax	16 13
Round Valley School	50 00
Irving School	140 00
Lone Pine School	65 00
Bishop School	250 00
Warm Spring School	107 50
Station School	160 00
Independence School Dist	36 32
Big Pine School	119 00
Milton School	131 35
Union School	90 00
Fish Spring School	27 75
Irving School Library	9 99
Big Pine Library	61 51
Independence Special Teacher's	44 33
	5,767 55
May Bishop Schl Dist Bond	1,036 60
Big Pine " " "	675 00
Union " " "	372 50
Salary	1,099 98
Unapportioned Prop Tax	1 71
General Expense	10 00
Hospital Fund	35 60
Round Valley School	3 65
Bishop School	298 75
Big Pine School	110 00
Lone Pine School	401 00
Warm Spring School	123 60
Independence School	34 80
Irving School	90 00
Lone Pine School Building	17 95
	10,679 11
June State General	2 9 5 97
Salary	1,099 98
Unapportioned	3 77
Hospital	52 00
Irving School	45 00
Bishop School	76 50
Big Pine School	53 00
Round Valley School	7 65
Warm Springs School	17 25
Station School	85 00
Milton School	54 50
Union School	10 00
Lone Pine School	4 00
Lone Pine Library	60 88
Independence Library	60 78
Bishop Organ	12 00
Bishop Bond	3 43
	14 6 0 82
July 1, 1894, Cash on hand	17,8 8 80
	32 489 62

Treasurer's Trial Balance, July 1, 1894

To the Salary Fund	$4,202 78	
General Expense "	1,726 53	
State General "	476 36	
Hospital "	74 72	
Bond "	2,500 30	
Bishop school organ fund	9 65	
General road fund	222 33	
To the Various Road District Funds		
No 1	400 99	
No 2	165 73	
No 3	117 31	
No 4	197 53	
No 5	132 02	
Unapportioned County	45 55	
Road Poll Tax	240 40	
Bridge Fund	552 94	
Swamp and overflowed Land	1,565 15	
Institute	71 00	
Big Pine special School	16 00	
Teachers Library Fund	40 00	
Coroner's	88 25	
Unapportioned Property Tax	319 72	
To the various School Dist. Funds		
Round Valley	$ 50 26	
Irving	200 59	
Bishop	90 87	
Station	20 91	
Warm Springs	100 49	
Big Pine	488 06	
Milton	39 20	
Independence	252 87	
Fish Spring	108 16	
Union	172 03	
Lone Pine	226 93	
To the various School Dist. library Funds:		
Milton	$ 46 20	
Round Valley	8 44	
Irving	45 98	
Bishop	81 50	
Station	130 84	
Warm Springs	12 04	
Big Pine	36 72	
Independence	21 87	
Union	43 02	
Lone Pine	41 26	
Fish Springs	83 96	
Independence Bdg Fund	3 00	
Fish Springs " "	36 40	
Lone Pine " "	17 12	
Fish Springs school dist organ	11 55	
Independence Bond Fund	48 18	
Bishop (old) " "	71 02	
Bishop (new) " "	197 15	
Union " "	111 88	
Big Pine " "	78 98	
Fish Springs " "	51 42	
Lone Pine " "	1,730 38	
Cash Balance	$17 808 80	
	$17,8 8 80	$17 808 80

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 10th day of July, 1894

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1894

June 30 Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Mar 31, 1894, date of last report. Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn		$ 9 716 21
General Exp. Fund	919 55	
Salary Fund	3 720 84	
School Fund	2,903 21	
Hospital Fund	5.9 55	
Unapportioned Fund	21 64	
Lone Pine Building	17 95	
Bridge Fund	240 94	
Indpd teacher Fund	44 33	
Independence Bd Fund	3 00	
Bishop Bond Fund	3 43	
Rd Dist. No. 1 Fund	250 86	
" " " 2 "	131 32	
" " " 3 "	413 25	
" " " 4 "	378 42	
" " " 5 "	78 10	
	$ 9,716 21	$ 9 716 21
June 30 Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds. Inyo County	$64,990 55	
Inyo Co. Bonds 1890		64 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	$64 990 55	$64 990 55
June 30 Exhibit showing present financial condition. Inyo county (total indebtedness)	$64,990 55	
Less cash, in County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness	$17 808 80	
Item ing Indebtedness	47 181 75	
	$64 990 55	$64 990 55

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 14 h day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, San Francisco California, on Monday, the 16th day of July, 1894, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessments thereon, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

A. F. BENARD, Secretary.
Office—24 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, California.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 26th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
E. Robinson	1	500	125 00
	2	200	50 00
T. C. Boland	3	500	125 00
	4	200	50 00
	18	503	125 10
	19	200	50 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	175 00
J. J. Quinn	12	200	50 00
Jas. Holland	20	20	5 00
P. H. Mack	22	270	67 50
D. Holland	16	30	7 50
	21	30	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 26th day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Independence Inyo County, California, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale postponed till Aug. 4, 1894.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.
Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Victor Tapier Plaintiff, vs Jaques Jalbergue and Manasse Louis, Defendants.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Jaques Jalbergue and Manasse Louis, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought in this county by the above named Plaintiff, and to answer the complaint of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain the judgment of this Hon. Court dissolving the partnership heretofore and now existing between yourselves and the Plaintiff, under and by virtue of an agreement in writing and entered into by you on the 30th day of October, 1893, and that the title to the mines or mining claims described in said agreement may be adjudged to be in the Plaintiff, free and discharged of any claim or pretension of you, Defendants, that the Plaintiff is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "American Flag Mine" to Victor Jacquard and Jaques Jalbergue is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "French Flag Mine" and that Defendant Manasse Louis is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "Mexican Flag Mine," as said mines are described in said agreement and the complaint of file herein; Together with the costs of suit.

And plaintiff alleging that you have utterly failed, neglected and refused to in any manner whatsoever comply with the terms and conditions of said partnership agreement, or to perform the obligations imposed thereby, since on or about the [illegible] day of January, 1893; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, will meet as a Board of Equalization on

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1894,

At the office of the said Board, in the town of Independence, to examine the assessment book and equalize the assessment of property in said County for the year 1894, and will continue in session for that purpose until the business of equalization is disposed of.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of W. A. GREENLY, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of W. A. GREENLY, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

H. H. HOWELL,
Administrator of the estate of W. A. Greenly, deceased.
Dated June 1st, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.
mar3-5t

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
☞Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.
(564tf)

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH FAST STOCK.
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave, SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS at 6 o'clock p. m
Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS at 7 o'clock a. m
W. K. MILLER, Propr.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely refurnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
(ebl2)

TO ADVERTISERS
A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

VIRGINIA CON. MIN. COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works Kearsarge District, Inyo Co., Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. 11 levied on the 14th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name:	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
A F Benard	84	500	1 25
	85	50	12½
	90	100	25
	91	100	25
	92	50	12½
	184	50	12½
	183	50	12½
A F Benard, Trustee	19	114	28½
	32	22 7	5 ⅔
	96	100	25
	97	100	25
	184	100	25
Jno Cattigan	214	1000	2 50
Jno Denny	112	340	85
Catherine Fitzpatrick	65	227	56¾
Michael Kilday	101	150	37½
	131	68	17
M A Howe	224	100	25
P Mallon	115	1002	4 00½
	242	1000	2 50
Mark Knights	262	1,300	3 25
Jos Kelly	243	300	75
Michael Sullivan	160	100	25
	61	1 0	25
	162	50	12½
Dennis Murphy	244	125	31 ¼
L P Lavavasee	251	227	56¾
H H Sinning	113	114	28½
	147	100	25
Tomlinson, Jos	7	100	25
J K Warren	157	454	1 13½
Jno Wagner	1	114	28½
	235	100	25
S Hoffman	260	16 4	4 13½
Jno J Mountain	126	100	25
Jos Rot	4 2	350	87½
B Conway	62	104	26

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 14 h day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, San Francisco California, on Monday, the 16th day of July, 1894, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessments thereon, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

A. F. BENARD, Secretary.
Office—24 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, California.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 26th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
E. Robinson	1	500	125 00
	2	200	50 00
T. C. Boland	3	500	125 00
	4	200	50 00
	18	503	125 10
	19	200	50 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	175 00
J. J. Quinn	12	200	50 00
Jas. Holland	20	20	5 00
P. H. Mack	22	270	67 50
D. Holland	16	30	7 50
	21	30	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 26th day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Independence Inyo County, California, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale postponed till Aug. 4, 1894.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.
Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL
☞Obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
☞All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the 'INDEPENDENT' building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
☞Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.☜
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

F. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
☞Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
☞Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. McQUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.
☞Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.☜

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURCKHARDT

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence,

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South east corner of the south east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispriseda Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura state of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the north west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the south-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North west quarter and the North east quarter of the North west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JULY 20 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (enlosed) ..... JOSEPH SELLY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Independence, 7.30 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

BORN.

BARTER—In Round Valley, July 7, 1894 to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Barter, a daughter.

MARRIED.

ISLEY—DEAL—In Independence, July 14, 1894, by A. V. Davidson, J. P., Mr. James Isley and Miss Maggie E. Deal.

DIED.

GOODALE—At Black Rock, July 19, 1894, Thomas J. Goodale, a native of Glastonbury, Hartford county, Conn., aged 64 years, 2 months and 13 days.

F. W. Holbert was in town a couple of days this week.

Mrs. Chas. Meroney, of Keeler, is visiting friends in Independence.

James R. Moffet returned from Los Angeles the early part of the week.

Al. Tate, A. F. Mairs and C. Brown are spending a few days in Onion valley.

Train arrived from the North last night bringing a through mail from San Francisco.

It is reported that Al. Tate will soon open a butcher shop in the old brewery building.

The miners in Mazourka canyon continue to replenish the gold supply in limited quantities.

Mr. James A. McKenzie and wife of Lone Pine were visitors at the county seat on Saturday last.

Mrs. Julia Church, of Hawthorne, arrived at Independence by Thursday's train on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Blair.

Mrs. Eunice Johnson and Miss Alice Stecker, of Los Angeles, arrived at Independence this morning on a visit to relatives and friends.

It is reported that Mr. E. H. Edwards, of Lone Pine, arrived from San Francisco by last evening's train accompanied by his bride and sister-in-law.

P. H. Mack, Esq. and family are camping in Onion valley. As a disciple of Isaac Walton Mr. Mack is a success—fishes all day and don't get a bite.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Densmore and Miss Elsie Gill are expected to arrive in Independence this evening. They are returning from the Midwinter Fair by private conveyance.

Rev. S. W. Albone requests us to announce the discontinuance of services at Georges Creek for the present, also that evening services will commence at 7.30 o'clock instead of 7.

Special train will leave Mound House Friday for Candelaria. Leave Belleville Saturday morning for Keeler returning leave Keeler Sunday morning and Candelaria Monday morning for Mound House.

Henry Rhine has gone on a fishing trip to Onion valley. Mr. Rhine is an expert with the rod and line, especially with the line, as he sent one to the store requesting them to forward one dozen cans sardines.

Mr. J. J. Gunn and family arrived from San Francisco by last night's train. Mr. Gunn reports everything quiet along the line of the railroad and the strikers not infering in any manner with the running of the train.

During the past few weeks the water in the creeks has been rising, the warm days and nights melting the snow in the high Sierras. Very little snow is left in the mountains and we fear the water supply will be scarce before the end of the season.

I. H. Mulholland and wife are rusticating in the Sierra Nevadas. As far as heard from Mr. Mulholland has been most fortunate in enticing the finny beauties from their retreat, and as editor and proprietor of a family journal, he can be relied upon to tell the truth in regard to size and number.

Quite a number of our town people have gone to Onion valley on a camping and fishing trip. They must be having unusual good luck in fishing as the last time the pack train came down an order for seventy-five pounds of beef accompanied it. They will use the porter-house steaks and roasts for bait.

TROUBLE OVER WATER.

THOS. J. GOODALE SHOT FROM AMBUSH AND PROBABLY FATALLY WOUNDED.

We take the following from the *Index*:—For several months past there has been contention and brewing trouble between James Hines and Thomas J. Goodale over the water of Saw-Mill Creek, used on the Ezra Goodale ranch at Black Rock and a portion of which water is claimed by Hines. A suit has long been pending in the Superior Court between those parties, involving their respective rights to the use of the water. Both parties had established camps on the creek at the heads of their ditches and the water was frequently changed from one to the other dams being put in and torn out on several occasions.

Last Monday evening about Sun-down as Mr. Goodale was coming from his home place at Fish Springs, and just before he reached the Ezra Goodale place, he saw that his brush house at his camp on Saw-Mill Creek was burning. About 8:30 that evening Justice Davidson, of Independence, returning from a trip to Big Pine, was hailed by Goodale and asked to issue a warrant for the arrest of Hines on a charge of arson. The Justice invited Mr. Goodale to get in the buggy with him and ride to town where a proper complaint could be made and warrant issued. As Goodale declined to do this at that time, Mr. Davidson suggested that he come to town the following morning and make the necessary complaint, to this Goodale responded that he might be murdered before morning, when Mr. Davidson advised him to take no chances, remarking that his life was more valuable than all the water. About midnight of Monday, Mr. T. J. Goodale was joined by his son, Volney, and H. J. McCarroll and the three went from the Ezra Goodale place to the burned camp on Saw Mill Creek, about a mile distant. There they found that the camp and contents, valued at about $50 had been destroyed by fire and a dam put in the Creek at the head of Hines' ditch, a quilt from Goodale's bed being used to tighten the dam. Mr. Goodale says:

"The two young men laid down their guns and took out part of the dam, letting all the water down. After that they came to where I was lying on the bank. It was cold in the water and their hands were cold. McCarroll lighted his pipe and commenced smoking. I was also smoking with my back to the West, which was the direction the shots came from afterwards. I had just thrown down the match from lighting my pipe, when I heard the report of a Winchester and supposed someone had accidently fired one of the guns the boys had laid down. Right afterwards another shot followed and appeared to strike McCarroll. Almost immediately a third shot followed. I judged the shots were fired about four feet apart, judging by the flashes. They came from west of where we were."

It is otherwise learned that McCarroll was not struck, but that a bullet passed so close to his head that he could feel it whizzing by. Mr. Goodale continues his relation saying, in substance, that nothing further occurred until after daylight Tuesday morning. He then came down to the Ezra Goodale place for some bread leaving Volney and McCarroll at the camp on the creek. Returning with the bread, he laid it down, borrowed McCarroll's pipe and lit it, and then started up the creek to get his own pipe. When about 50 yards from the boys, walking slowly, looking toward the mountains and standing erect, a shot struck him in the left breast near the nipple, knocking him down. The shooting continued, another shot striking the ground and bounding over him. The boys ran toward him and he callee to them to get down and crawl. Two more shots struck near him and the boys, preventing them from giving him any assistance.

The boys then crawled away, as the firing had ceased, and Volney made his way to the house on the Ezra Goodale place and informed Mr. Stebbins of the shooting. Stebbins at once came to town for Dr. I. J. Woodin and also swore out a warrant for the arrest of James Hines, William Hines, L. F. Smith and G. W. Smith, charging them with assault to murder.

On the arrival of the doctor Mr. Goodale was removed to the ranch, where he now lies in a dying condition, with a hole made by a .44 Winchester bullet through his body. The ball entered his left breast about two inches above the nipple and passing almost directly through the body came out at the back below the left shoulder. It passed through his clothing at the front and back. An inspection of the scene of the shooting, made by Under-Sheriff Holland, showed that the shots were fired from behind big rocks which entirely hid and protected the shooters at a distance of about 100 yards from where Goodale was when shot. It is charged that James Hines and his son occupied the improvised fort, and that the elder Hines fired the shot that wounded Tom Goodale.

The men for whom the warrant issued were arrested by Sheriff Gorman and brought to town before noon on Tuesday. On application for bail, the amount for each was fixed at $2,000, and the Smith brothers were released on giving such bail. It is generally admitted that the Smiths were not at the scene of the shooting, but at that moment were at the house of L. F. Smith adjoining the Ezra Goodale place, and that they will easily prove an alibi when the hearing comes on. Dr. Woodin reported that Mr. Goodale was badly wounded and would probably die, and upon this statement Justice Davidson refused to accept bail for Hines and son.

The cases were set for hearing at 10 o'clock Wednesday, but upon the physician's showing that Mr. Goodale was alive, though sinking, and that either his death or a marked improvement in his condition might be looked for in a day or two, the hearing was continued until next Monday morning.

Mr. Goodale died on Thursday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock, and was buried at Independence the following day.

Dr. Woodin made a post-mortem examination, and Justice Davidson summoned a Coroner's Jury and held an inquest on deceased early Friday morning.

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury:

"We find the deceased is named Thomas Jefferson Goodale, native of Connecticut, aged 64 years, came to his death in Inyo Co., Cal., July 19, 1894, from the effects of a gunshot wound received at Sawmill or Goodale creek, July 17, 1894, that said wound was inflicted by intentional shooting, done with malice aforethought, by some person or persons to this jury unknown."

J. W. Smith, Mat. McDonald, J. W. Harper, A. L. Coukin, F. R. Smith, C. H. Church, L. A. Anger, M. C. Maldoon and S. Tapman composed the jury.

Thomas J. Goodale was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, in 1832. At the age of 17 he set out for this coast on the steamer Humboldt in 1849. In 1863 he began pioneer life in Owens valley, braving the vicissitudes of the Indian without a flinch. Under the act of 1864 he was made a member of the Commission which organized Inyo county. In 1872 he married Miss Maggie Payne, who is now widowed by this deplorable affair. Serving the county in various positions, always with a devoted public spirit. He became in 1877 a candidate for the State Senate, and as a Republican was very nearly elected in a district largely Democratic. Among the few old-timers now left sorrow prevails, and among all there is the most profound sympathy for the bereaved wife and family.

A local bulletin this morning announces that a train left Mound House for Keeler Friday morning, June 20th, which will return Sunday morning, June 22d. Commencing next Monday the C. & C. Co. will run their trains regularly as heretofore. Tickets will be sold as usual to all points on the S. P. Co's. lines. Shippers of freight are notified to have all consignments at the Independence depot not later than 8 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. on train days. Mail trains are still running on the Eastern lines, heavily guarded. The strike is not yet over, though indications point to a speedy adjustment of the difficulty.

By reference to our Candidates column it will be seen that Mr. Lowell A. Eagley, of Big Pine, announces himself as a candidate for the nomination of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. Mr. Eagley is a young man who has been raised in Inyo county and is thoroughly fitted, both by nature and education, to fill the office to which he aspires. His candidacy should receive favorable consideration at the hands of the Republican Convention.

On or about May 20th, 1894, there left the Lacey ranch at Camp Independence one light bay mare, strip in face, branded 7_P on left hip. The finder will please communicate with R. Rossi, Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro

feb13tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams, *Proprietor.*

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, I can be accorded of finding there the best of Boss Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made Two Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. J. MOORE.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER,
Independence, Cal.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

A. L. McGEE.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Inyo county subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

D. J. HESSION.
Big Pine, Cal.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. ZIMMERMAN,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be candidate for the office of Supervisor of the Third District subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

BERTRAND RHINE.
Independence, Cal.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

W. H. WALKER.
Owenyo, Cal.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Inyo County subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

P. W. FORBES.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR CORONER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Coroner and Public Administrator of Inyo County subject to the action of the Republican Convention.

I. J. WOODIN.
Independence, Cal.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

J. D. LEWIS.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

LOWELL A. EUGLEY,
Big Pine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	10.00 a. m.	6.55 p. m.
Dayton	11.20 a. m.	5.25 p. m.
Wabuska	1.35 p. m.	3.15 a. m.
Hawthorne	4.00 p. m.	12.00 m.
Lucky B	6.35 p. m.	10.15 a. m.
Sodа Springs	7.15 p. m.	9.35 a. m.
Belleville	8.25 p. m.	8.15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9.10 p. m.	Lv. 6.45 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville	8.37 a. m.	5.35 p. m.
Benton	12.05 p. m.	1.45 p. m.
Bishop Creek	2.15 p. m.	11.10 a. m.
Alvord	3.00 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.35 p. m.	8.40 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.25 p. m.	7.45 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 6.15 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (38 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (5 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

Agricultural District

No. 18, State of California.

—CONSISTING OF—

ALPINE, MONO and INYO COUNTIES.

—WILL BE HELD AT—

INDEPENDENCE

INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1894.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

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0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages, in any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new, great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE

STEEL BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED "DRESDEN" WARE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wears, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see W. F. MATLACK.

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MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons

j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

dependence, Cal A. N. BELL.

The latest investigations by the U. S. and Canadian Governments show the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others in purity and leavening strength.

Statements by other manufacturers to the contrary have been declared by the official authorities falsifications of the official reports.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Hard Times and Economy.

It is a great mistake for people who can at all afford to spend liberally to practice economy in hard times. On one occasion during the second empire, when there was a great financial depression, Louis Napoleon commanded his ministers to open their houses and entertain profusely, and the court circles, taking the hint, began such a round of gayety that trade revived, while the manufacturers, plucking up courage, opened their mills, and a crisis was averted. Spending is as much a duty with the rich as saving is with the poor, and it takes both attributes to make a prosperous community.—New York Tribune.

Variety Necessary.

The man who thinks a newspaper should be made up exclusively of reading matter suited to his particular whims and predjudices is pretty hard to please. He forgets that there are others interested in subjects which he deems obnoxious. All kinds of people read newspapers, and there must be variety in the kinds of news published.

ARE FAKE LOTTERIES.

List of Fraudulent Concerns Whose Drawings Never Take Place.

A Chicago daily publishes the following list of swindling lottery concerns who are general advertisers. It will be noticed that these bogus lotteries use names similar to those of legitimate concerns:

The Kansas State and the Little Louisiana run by J. F. Brady, alias M. Ottens & Co. A fraudulent drawing is employed in the Kansas State and if a ticket drawing a prize is sold in the Little Louisiana payment is refused.

The Santo Domingo Loan and Trust Company.

The Louisiana Loan and Trust Co.

The Brazilian lottery.

The Royal Havana.

The Louisiana, of Kansas City.

The Louisiana Grand, of New Orleans.

The Matanzas lottery.

The Original Loan Association, of Illinois.

The Royal Havana Guarantee Loan Company, of Havana, Cuba.

The Original Louisiana Lottery Company of Kansas City (Gale & Co.)

The Empire State Lottery Co.

The Cuban Lottery Company, of Matanzas, Cuba.

The Mexican Lottery Co. (Garcio & Co.)

The Original lottery, of Vera Cruz.

The Pan-American Lottery Co.

The Little Lottery de la Beneficencia Publica, of Guaymas, Mexico.—*Publishers Commercial Union.*

DOCTOR

Pardee's Remedy,

THE GREAT CURE

—FOR—

INDIGESTION

and Constipation.

A Regulator of the Liver and Kidneys

A SPECIFIC FOR

Scrofula, Rheumatism,

Salt Rheum, Neuralgia,

And all other Blood and Skin Diseases.

It is a positive cure for all those Painful Delicate Complaints and complicated troubles and Weaknesses common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

This remedy has been used in the hospitals throughout the old world for the past twenty-five years, as a specific for the above diseases, and it has and will cure when all other so-called remedies fail.

The effect is immediate and lasting. Two or three doses of DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY taken daily keeps the blood cool, the liver and kidneys active, and will entirely eradicate from the system all traces of Scrofula Salt Rheum, or any other form of blood diseases.

Send for pamphlet of testimonials from those who have been cured by its use. Druggists sell it at $1.00 per bottle. Try it and be convinced. For sale by

MACK & CO.,

9 and 11 Front St., San Francisco

Letter from **Y.M.C.A.**

Gentlemen: The two patients we treated with **ALLEN'S ANTILIQ** are doing well, one **drank** for **forty-four** years and has had no appetite for it since. The other says he feels like a new man. Very truly, W. E. WILKINS, Sec'y Bowery Branch, N. Y.

Druggists sell Allen's Antiliq. Price $1.

Can be given without patient's knowledge.

The Antiliq Co., Mills Bld'g., San Francisco, Cal.

FIREWORKS!

California Fireworks Co. Ld.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS ON THE COAST.

Office and Salesroom, - **219 Front Street**

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Send for Catalogue and Discount List.

S. F. N. U. No. 626. New Series No. 25

Beatrix Randolph.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

"You just leave all that to me, young lady," said the impresario, nodding good naturedly. "I take the risks! You'll not disgrace Dorimar nor nobody else. You're as good as the best of 'em, though it's money out of my pocket to tell you so! You'll need some drilling about the stage business of course; that—But don't you worry, I'll fix it all right! You've got a month or six weeks' rehearsals, and you'll catch on as quick as most gals, I guess."

Thus far the glory and delight of the merely musical aspect of the adventure had so dazzled Beatrix's eyes that she had thought of nothing else, but now a new idea entered her head.

"Am I to be paid for doing this?" she asked, glancing from her father to Jocelyn. "Of course I mean by and by—if I succeed. Is that what you meant when you talked about my winning fortune? But I would rather not make money in that way—I would rather make it in some other way than by singing, because * * * But I couldn't make it in any other way, I suppose," she added, faltering a little. "Singing is all I can do! And, after all, it would be good if my singing would help pay our debts; that would not be unworthy even of music, would it, papa? I wouldn't take money to get rich, but I would to prevent your being troubled any more by * * * Oh, papa, can it be true? I'm sure you are very kind, Gen. Inigo; and thank you for telling him of me, Mr. Jocelyn."

This speech—a broken medley of musical tones, smiles, wet eyelashes, pauses of reflection and eager utterance—completed the general's captivation. He thumped his fat fist down on the tablecloth and exclaimed, "By Jupiter! gentlemen, I move we drink the health of the new prima donna"——

"And christen her at the same time," put in Jocelyn quickly. "You haven't heard your new stage name, Beatrix. Henceforward you are to be known to the world, not as Beatrix Randolph, but as—what is it, general?"

"Mademoiselle Marana," said Inigo. "Here's Mademoiselle Marana's health, boys! May she stand at the top of the profession, and sing pearls and diamonds, like the gal in the fairy tale! Down she goes!"

"Up she goes! you mean," said Jocelyn laughing. "Well, mademoiselle, how do you like your new name?"

"It's very pretty," answered she; "but how did I get it?"

"If you or your father had been in New York lately you wouldn't need to ask. The name of Mademoiselle Marana, the great prima donna from St. Petersburg and Moscow, is placarded all over town. All the world is agog to see and hear her. The new opera house was built expressly for her."

"But how"——

"I'm going to tell you. There's another lady somewhere, who sings under that name, and whom Inigo had invited to sing here. But she refused to keep her word at the last moment, and since the public must have some new divinity to worship, and since I know it would be painful to your father to have you appear under your own name, I advised Inigo to put you in her place. That's the whole story."

Beatrix's clear eyes grew troubled. "It doesn't seem right to pretend to be another person—it would be deceiving people," she said.

"Nobody goes on the stage under his own name," replied Jocelyn. "To go on the stage is to change your identity, and become some one else. Nobody's deceived, because nobody expects anything else."

But Beatrix at once detected the flaw in this argument. "Why should I be called Marana?" she demanded. "Why not give me some other name that nobody has?"

"It seems to me that that might be preferable," observed Mr. Randolph.

"My dear Randolph, it's merely a business question," said Jocelyn, not sorry to make the explanation to him instead of to his daughter. "We call her Marana simply because Marana is the name in people's mouths at this moment. To give her another name would be to create all sorts of doubt and confusion, in the course of which the dear child's identity would be certain to be discovered. Nobody here knows Marana by sight or sound; so, even if Beatrix were inferior as a singer, they would be defrauded of nothing. But the fact is—as Inigo, who has heard the lady, will confirm me in saying—Beatrix can sing every bit as well as Marana, and rather better; so we are giving the public even more than they bargained for. It's a pure formality, but some forms are of the first importance practically. To bring her out under any other name than Marana would be a great injustice to our friend, the general, who has, so to speak, made out all his invoices and labeled all his goods under that title, and it would be quite as great an injustice to Beatrix herself, who, instead of at once receiving the salary that her genius deserves, would have to fight an uphill battle through stupidity and prejudice, and, taking all accidents into consideration, might not win through at all."

"It may be foolish, but I can't help not liking it," said Beatrix, feeling unhappy. "But you know best, papa, and I'll do what you say."

"I believe the amount of the salary has not been mentioned," said Mr. Randolph, turning to the impresario.

The latter was about to reply when Jocelyn swiftly took up the word. "She will be paid $3,000 a night," said he, "and there will be from three to four performances a week."

Mr. Randolph grew very red, and could not suppress a start. His most sanguine expectations had not exceeded a tenth of this sum. From $9,000 to $12,000 a week!—it was scarcely credible; it was magnificent; it was a fortune once a month! Meanwhile Beatrix sat almost indifferent, much to Inigo's admiration; but the truth was the girl knew nothing of the value of money, and was, moreover, personally much less concerned about the rewards of the enterprise than about the enterprise itself. She certainly never imagined that her father's discrimination between right and wrong could be influenced by such considerations.

After a pause to recover his composure Mr. Randolph cleared his throat and said: "I only asked for information; I know little about these matters, but I presume the sum you name would be considered fair remuneration. As to the morality of the matter," he added, breaking into his shrill laugh, "I agree with you, Jocelyn, that the question is more one of form than anything else; and it would be an ungracious return for Gen. Inigo's courtesy to subject him to the embarrassment you indicate. I think you may call yourself Mademoiselle Marana with a clear conscience, my dear."

Beatrix sighed and faintly smiled. The worst that can be said of her at this moment is that she did not know whether she were glad or sorry.

CHAPTER IV.

WHAT WAS GOING ON ELSEWHERE.

"It's all darn nonsense; but I'll do it to oblige you," said Inigo.

Jocelyn and the impresario staid over night at the Randolphs', and completed the details of the agreement for Mademoiselle Marana's appearance. She was to come to the city in a few days, take up her abode at a hotel, and begin rehearsals immediately. Before leaving Inigo handed Mr. Randolph a check for $3,000, as advance salary, to enable him to make the necessary arrangements; and the two gentlemen took their departure with many professions of good will on both sides.

Late in the afternoon a tall, rather stern looking young man, with grave blue eyes under thick, level brows, and a short, dense brown beard covering the lower part of his face, walked into Gen. Inigo's office, and was informed that the general was expected every minute. He seated himself at a table, undid the roll of paper that he carried, and proceeded to busy himself in making calculations and sketches.

This young man, whose name was Geoffrey Bellingham, was a New Englander, whose family had lived for many generations in an ancient town not very far from Boston. From the early part of the present century, however, their prosperity began to recede, along with that of the town with which they were so closely allied. Large families of children divided and dissipated the property; many of them moved to other parts of the country; those who remained, proudly mindful of their past grandeur, and unwilling to descend to a lower level in search of new ways to fortune, gradually faded out of sight or existence, retaining to the end the old traits of character, rendered harsher and gloomier by their more restricted circumstances. At length, about thirty years ago, Geoffrey Bellingham was born. He was a child of unusual intelligence, and with a strong appetite both for reading and adventure. But the monotonous and lifeless existence of the sluggish old town vexed and wearied him; he wished he had come into the world a hundred years earlier, when men went forth to battle, and to sail the seas, and the days were full of novelty, activity and excitement. His heart stirred within him to bear a hand in the work and movement of the world, and such echoes as reached him of what was going on in other places and lands kept alive this longing and developed it. He met with no sympathy, however, from his own family circle, and at length ceased to make them confidants of his desires and projects; yet this discouragement to the utterance of his thoughts led him to cherish them not less but more ardently. Finally, in his twelfth year, he ran away to sea, taking passage on board a Boston vessel bound for the Pacific.

He was absent three years, and he came home first mate on board an English blockade runner from Liverpool. It was in the midst of our civil war; the blockade runner was captured and Bellingham was taken prisoner. On his announcing his readiness to take service under the federal flag, however, he was allowed to join the crew of a government war vessel. He had the good luck to see a great deal of fighting, and was promoted for gallantry and general efficiency. Before the year was out he met a Confederate bullet, which put an end to his participation in the war, and very nearly severed his connection with all human affairs. Nevertheless he recovered and made his way to the north with $1,000 in his pocket. On reaching his native place he found his father and mother both dead, and his sister (the only child besides himself) married.

He was at this time about 17 years old, but as tall and robust (barring the temporary effects of his wound) as a much older man; with a premature gravity and dignity of demeanor, and a strong, penetrating and resolute mind. After remaining quiet for a month or two, to recuperate his physical powers and to think over his position, he determined to be an architect. He set to work at once, with his usual energy and persistence; and after having familiarized himself with the rudiments of the profession at the best scientific school in the country he entered an architect's office in New York, and worked there from twelve to fifteen hours a day for seven years. Unremitting application such as this, rendered physically possible as it was by an invincible constitution, and turned to the best advantage by a powerful and comprehensive intellect, could not fail to have its effect.

When Bellingham, at the end of his apprenticeship period, set up in business on his own account there were few men in the country who possessed a broader and sounder knowledge of architecture than this young man of 23, or who had so much taste and originality in matters of design. The remainder of his professional history, being mainly a record of well deserved and increasing success, has little interest. At the epoch of his entrance into this story he had had a hand in many of the best buildings of our large cities, both private and public, and incidentally he had been brought in contact with a great number of people whom it might be deemed socially expedient to know. But Bellingham scarcely seemed to have the ordinary social instinct. His manners were abrupt and reserved, and he had a very disconcerting glance for those who seemed disposed to attempt to be familiar with him. He seemed to have a temperamental antipathy against aristocratical or exclusive pretensions of any kind, though in a certain sense no one was more exclusive and aristocratic than he.

The type is no uncommon one, as the critics say; and it is perhaps a pity, nowadays, that it is not a great deal commoner. Though repellent in several ways, it has some qualities of almost infinite redemption. It includes everything that we call masculine. Its exemplars are often deficient in humor; but they have a sternness and simplicity that are to the other parts of human nature what sea salt is to water. They are often unjust, but they are never complaisant. They may be bitter, but they are never sweet; or hard, but never soft. And yet there is another side to them—but only very few—perhaps only one—ever comes to know it. Enough of generalizations.

Geoffrey Bellingham had not the air of being susceptible to feminine charms. His manner, when he was brought in contact with the gentler sex, underwent no gentle and illuminating change. The elements of his nature seemed averse from harmonizing with those of women. When he happened to speak with a woman he would express himself in his usual curt, laconic way, keeping his eyes fixed upon her face the while, with a sort of unsympathetic inquisition. The impression conveyed was that he considered women insufficient and untrustworthy. On the other hand he never railed against them, as self conscious misogynists do; his indifference seemed not to be the result of an exhaustive or mortifying experience of them in the past; it was scientific or temperamental rather. He recognized their functional uses to the race and to society, but did not care to be personally concerned with them more than was necessary.

But his professional reputation was so high and so well attested that his social disqualifications did not injure his success; and when Gen. Inigo conceived the idea of a grand new opera house Bellingham was among those to whom he applied for a plan and an estimate, and it was Bellingham who got the contract. The result was a building which many judges considered to be second to none of its kind in the world. It was beautiful, it was luxurious, it was acoustically a marvel, it was fireproof. Incidentally a number of artists achieved renown and made money by the decorations which they executed, under Bellingham's supervision, for its inner and outer walls. New York boasted of it, the papers contained descriptions of it, and the illustrated journals published pictures of it, and endeavored, but unsuccessfully, to obtain a portrait of the architect. But, as a compensation, there was engraved a dignified and imposing representation of Gen. Inigo, and a record of his brilliant and typically American career.

Bellingham had been waiting in the general's office fifteen minutes when the latter appeared, with Jocelyn on his arm, both in the best of spirits. The architect did not rise from his chair or make any other response than a preoccupied nod to the expansive greetings of the gentleman. "If you have your wits about you," he said to Inigo, "look at this plan and tell me your idea about it."

"What's it all about, anyhow?" returned the impresario, removing his cigar from his mouth and pulling himself together. "Stage entrance! What's the use botheria' with that? Just make it so as they can get in and out, and the gals can see their fellows"——

"No, sir," interposed Bellingham quietly. "I want to stop that."

"Stop what, in the name o' gracious?"

"Fellows hanging round the stage door for the girls to come out. I don't like it, and I mean to give the girls a chance to get off free if they choose."

"Your saving clause will cover ninety-nine cases in a hundred, I fancy," remarked Jocelyn with a laugh.

"What has that got to do with it?" demanded Bellingham, looking at him; "and what have you to do with it, either?"

"Oh, I was only startled to see you turning missionary," replied the other, moving away.

Bellingham paid no further notice to him.

"By connecting the window above the lower door, by means of an iron bridge of fifteen feet span, with the corridor in the building on the opposite side of the alley," he said, referring to his drawing, "you give additional means of exit either by the street door of that building or by the upper passage leading to the elevated railway station. Well?"

"What'll it cost?" inquired Inigo.

"Not more than eight hundred, or I'll pay the difference."

"It's all darn nonsense; but I'll do it to oblige you," said Inigo.

"That way, if you like," said Bellingham, folding up his plan. "Good day."

"Odd fish, that fellow," observed Jocelyn when the architect had gone out.

"I just tell you what," said Inigo, "if that odd fish was an impresario the divas wouldn't go back on him—not much!"

"Why wouldn't they?"

"Oh, maybe they wouldn't dare; but they wouldn't, anyhow."

"What do you know about it?"

"I know a man when I see him," returned the other, wagging his head, "and so do they."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Colonel H. and the Roman Beggar.

Colonel H., of Baltimore, settled in Rome some years since, and for a time received his mail at the bank, to which he always walked morning and afternoon, passing en route through the Piazza di Spagna, where a venerable beggar sat and to whom he gave alms each time he passed. But after a few months' knowledge of Roman beggardom he suddenly ceased to drop the accustomed copper into the extended hat, whereupon the beggar brought suit for 600 lire, which he claimed to have lent to Colonel H., producing at the same time two witnesses to the fact. The victim of this trick lost no time in consulting a native lawyer, who remarked that while he had no doubt of the utter fradulency of the claim, still the testimony of the beggar and the two eyewitnesses must stand in the absence of any rebutting evidence, but that if the colonel would spend half the sum involved he would undertake to defeat the stratagem.

Outraged as he was, the colonel concluded to accede to the attorney's terms, and when the case came up, and the beggar's two witnesses had testified to having seen the beggar lend the money to the defendant on a certain day, the latter's lawyer promptly called two witnesses who made oath that they had seen Colonel H. pay the money back to the beggar on a day that proved to be just a week after the date of the alleged negotiation—this to the amazement of the colonel and the consternation and defeat of the beggar.—Harper's.

How Some Towns Give Themselves Away.

It is an old truth, but only old men seem to understand the particular importance of honesty, simplicity and order. Young towns, like young men, are constantly trying experiments, only to discover that the old way is so much better than any other that they are at last compelled to come back to it. Much has been said as to what is the greatest pity. I think it is that young men and young towns do not accept the lessons of their elders without the punishment of experience. Most western country towns are guilty of all sorts of mistakes, because few of them have reached years of discretion.

However wise a man may be in his individual capacity, and however wise he may have been as a resident of an older community, as a citizen of a new town he votes bonds with the recklessness that characterizes young men in giving notes, forgetting that pay day will inevitably roll around and that they will probably not be prepared to pay. Many of the great fortunes in the east were gifts from communities in the west. The people conspire for months to get control of their valuables, in order that they may give them away.

If there is a valuable franchise in a western country town, the people usually manage to give it away, the recipients being men who have probably been victims themselves in some new community.—E. W. Howe in Forum.

Removing the Tassels from Corn.

Some experiments conducted in 1890 at the experiment station of Cornell university on the removal of tassels from a part of the growing corn yielded very beneficial results. A gain of 50 per cent. was estimated. This remarkable showing led to further tests at the Ohio station, at the Ohio State university. Thirty-two rows of corn, running over quite uniform land, were selected upon which to make the trial. On Aug. 1 the tassels were pulled from each alternate row.

It was found that the unmerchantable corn from the four plots from which the tassels had been removed averaged 24 per cent., while the average from the other four rows was 21 per cent. unmerchantable. The calculations also show that the average yield per acre is about one bushel less than where the corn was left undisturbed. It is thought probable that the tassels were not in this experiment removed early enough.

The theory upon which the experiment is based is that the strength that would otherwise go to the maturing of the tassel and production of pollen is diverted to the use of grains, and from their more complete development more corn is produced.

A Mutual Blunder.

The Stout One—I took you for a gentleman when I first met you.

The Thin One—And I took you for a loafer the first time I ever set my eyes on you.

The Stout One—Well, let's call it square. It seems we were both mistaken

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But jerk your vest, and take no rest,
And go ahead and ketch 'em!

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By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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was doing me good and I bought six bottles more and used it regularly. It has relieved me of all the diseases which I contracted in the army. I have no more tired feeling and my health is much improved." S. L. GORSLINE, 228 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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...e way or other that ...got tangled. I started ...en. Now, that was in the af... at 4 o'clock—and tell me there ...ghosts?"

"That was a mere hallucination," I ventured.

"Was it? Not much. Such things don't happen twice or three times any more than lightning strikes twice in the same place."

"Then you saw her again?"

"Yes, three times afterward, and I have never failed to see her when I passed here within two hours of the hour of 4 o'clock, morning or evening. Here comes my relief for dinner. Had yours? No. Sit at my table. It's nearly 4, and as we are about to stop to 'wood up' before we round the bend, maybe you will see the ghost of a steamer yourself. Seein's believin."

Just then the speaking tube from the captain's office was sounded, and I heard the hollow, reverberating tone of Bixby's voice through fifty feet of tin pipe saying one of the cylinders needed repacking and we would stay at the woodpile where we were till it was done.

"That means ten hours anyway," said Kinney. "Thank God, we will get by the bend about midnight."

Ten hours did not measure the time of our delay, and I was sleeping oblivious of ghosts and regardless of Kinney's spook steamboat, when a sharp rap at my stateroom door brought me out of dreamless slumber.

"Mr. Kinney says, 'Would you all please, sir, come into the pilot house?'"

It was the voice of the nightwatch speaking to me as an individual and assuring me that none of myself was neglected. Giving a hasty affirmative, I arose and hurried to the hurricane deck. River pilots have no lights in their wheelhouses at night. Where the beacons are not on the shore they find their dark way by means of the profile of the bank cast against the sky or of some tree or strip of land. I could just see Kinney's face as I came into the pilot house and only enough of it to distinguish its profile. He was smoking his pipe nervously.

"I say,' he said, "it's nearly 4 o'clock, and we are going to pass the wreck. You wanted to see the ghost of a steamboat. I don't want to be alone, and I want a skeptic with me. Light your pipe and sit down."

I did so, while Kinney smoked on till the signal came to start, and presently the wheels of the Baton Rouge once more beat the turbid waters. When her head was fairly down stream Kinney began, as if there had been no interruption to our previous talk:

"Yes, I saw her three times; once coming up the river and overtaking us. Then she came upon us from behind, and I saw her collide with us and melt into air. I never could understand it, and I tell you my reason seems to leave me when I think of it. Why does it follow me? Now look out for it."

Kinney hove the wheel over to port, and the jackstaff of the boat could be seen, as the "night hawk" swung for the pilot's eye to sweep the horizon cut away such rays of light as penetrated the cottonwood forests on the Louisiana shore.

"I don't see her," said Kinney, turning his night glass one way and another, "and it's ten minutes to 4."

"Don't see what?" inquired a strange voice at my side, and turning in surprise, for I had not heard any one enter, I could define in the half gray light of the morning the figure of a man with smoothly shaven face—apparently a youth.

"The ghost," said Kinney, still peering into the space beyond.

"Do you expect any?" asked the stranger.

"Why, I was just telling you—great God, there she is!"

I looked in the direction he pointed, and sure enough, about a quarter of a mile away were the red and green lights of an approaching steamer. I knew enough of the laws of the road on water to comprehend that she was coming toward us, and I could also see she was making tremendous headway. Kinney's eyes, as I saw them flash, were fixed upon her. He neither moved the wheel nor stirred a hand to give warning.

"Kinney," I cried, "that is not the ghost; it is a steamer. It is the White, of the Vicksburg line, bound up. She is to pass here about this time. For the love of heaven, give the signal!"

At such a time one scarcely knows what he says or does. The two great vessels, each of them moving at the rate of fourteen or fifteen miles an hour, seemed doomed to crash upon each other. I knew the White was, ordinarily, filled with passengers. On our own boat were nearly 200 souls.

I tried to wrest the wheel from him; but a strong arm swept us both aside, and the stranger seized the spokes. There was a jingling of bells, a screeching of whistles, a mad cry of human voices, a leaping of flames over light woodwork that cracked and seemed to laugh with joy over the destruction that was being wrought.

But over it all I heard one voice in articulate agony, whose wild, agonizing accents I shall never forget. Then, in the flash of flame, I saw the face of the person who had uttered it. It was the stranger at the wheel. On his cap band, spelled out in letters of gold bullion, were the words, "Pilot, Alonzo Childs!" He was illumined by the blaze and his eyes shone brighter than the fire itself.

"I am punished! My God, is it not enough? I was her pilot! It is the Alonzo Childs!" he screamed.

For a second he towered, like a giant high, over the eight foot wheel; then, throwing his arms above his head, he fell prone upon the floor. Already the glass windows of the pilot house were cracking with the heat. I knelt beside the prostrate form. There was no heartbeat.

I looked up at Kinney. He was standing with his arms folded, his face perfectly calm, but pale as death.

At that moment the flames burst into the pilot house, and their hot breath blistered my hands as I held them before my eyes. I had no feeling of fear, beyond apprehension of physical pain. Death had no terror for me. Besides, there was no escape. I remember just then that Kinney shook me by the arm, and I heard his voice:

"Say, you will set yourself afire in a minute."

I opened my eyes. The steamer Baton Rouge, Bixby, master; Elton, clerk, was having quick dispatch, and my after dinner pipe lay smoking on my knee. Some of its live ashes was on the floor, and some had burned my hand just a little, and Kinney said I had been asleep less than two minutes.—R. R. in New York News.

Sunday in Melbourne.

In Melbourne no Sunday papers are permitted, no hotels are allowed to open their bar doors from midnight on Saturday until Monday morning, and any one driving past a place of worship at a faster pace than a walk while service is in progress is liable to be stopped and summoned by the policeman on duty.—London Tit-Bits.

...ies—
...ste?
...vines
...aste.

...piercing smoke of ...n peat,
The savor of a russet nut,
Would make my weary pulses beat.

Oh, stupid brain that blindly swerves!
Oh, heart that strives not, nor endures!
Since flowers are hardships to your nerves,
Thank heaven a garden lot is yours!
—Edmund Gosse in London Athenæum.

THE SPECTRAL BOAT.

This story is true so far as the narrator's responsibility is concerned. By the narrator I mean the pilot. His name is Kinney, pilot of the Baton Rouge. The Baton Rouge was the "swift, elegant steamer—Bixby, master, Elton, purser"—plying between St. Louis and New Orleans.

I went aboard the Baton Rouge at St. Louis. Bixby introduced me to Kinney. In Kinney I found a short, thick bodied man with half gray and blue eyes, tawny colored mustache, a goatee, full cheeks, ruddy with health, and the natural color of one whose hair was mixed red and brown.

Kinney stood watch six hours off and six hours at the wheel. He knew the historical points of the river, and he pointed them out one after another.

Dancing and flirting in the cabin below, and drinking and cards were going on always, but I spent most of my time with Kinney, who went on too. As we passed Medicine Ax bluff he abruptly:

"Believe in ghosts?"

"No."

"Never see one?"

"Never."

"What? not of a dead man?"

"No, never."

"Wait till I pass this bar. I'll surprise you with a fact about a ghost. Yes, the ghost of a steamboat, too, by the great low water bayou!"

Kinney turned his wheel with a spasmodic violence and rang the engineer's bells to "slow port" to "fast starboard," and reversed his orders with such rapidity that the mechanic below wanted, by the infernal, to know what he meant. Presently we rounded the bend.

"See that corner of the island, there?" asked Kinney.

"Yes."

"There's where the bones of old 'Alonzo Childs' are laid."

"Well?"

"Mark Twain had his license on that boat. She was taken in the days of the war and run by the Confederates, and Clemens was her pilot. After he had left her and joined the Confederate army the machinery, or so much of it as was any good, was taken out, and her hull passed into the possession of an old chap that owned a plantation just 'round Bayou Sara, below here. He had a land boiler and engine, and used it for boiling sugar and pressing cane. Colonel Hubbard burned the sugar house as he passed by with his detachment of soldiers, but the boiler and engine were saved in a somewhat disturbed condition. The old fellow's name was De Soto.

"De Soto put his old engine and boiler on the hull of the Alonzo Childs, and she was made to travel up and down, inside the Confederate lines, of course. She went between Port Hudson and Vicksburg. At that time I was a 'cub' pilot on a big steamer, and I used to see her. One day I heard she exploded or snagged, and everybody on board was lost. The circumstances of the disaster no one ever knew. A few bloated bodies and some charred pieces of the old craft's timbers floating down the river indicated the extent of the horror.

"After the war I went west to San Francisco, but three years ago I came back and took up my old business. I'm going to quit it pretty soon, and I want you to stay up tonight to see the reason."

"Tell me about it now."

"I will indeed. I never pass the place without horror. It's just over that clump of cottonwood trees. That's where they suppose the old 'Alonzo Childs' passed in. Two years ago I was standing watch alone in the pilot house. The river was up, and we were pushing the gray, muddy waters aside under a full head of steam. I had just pulled the wheel over to make the bend, when I saw a steamer heading straight for us. It appeared to me that she came out of the bank rather than up the river, and I noticed at the moment that she was a strange craft to me. Well, I blowed once to pass to port and steered off to the west shore. Giving her the advantage of the backwater I watched her, and presently I saw from her whistle two escapes of steam. By that I saw that she had blown twice, although I had not heard the blasts. So I blew twice and reversed my helm.

"Still she came on. Do you know I thought she was some up river boat or Pittsburger, thinking she owned the earth, and pushin me 'round so her pilots could tell midwinter yarns about how they had made it hot for a big New Orleans and St. Louis packet? I whistled again. No answer, and she came headin right for us, and getting so near that the danger of a smash was imminent. I blew an alarm blast and stopped, and as she came nearer, bidding fair to strike us just forward of the starboard wheel, I rang the bell to back hard. In the second of interval necessary to reverse the engine I looked at the approaching craft and noted that her speed was terrific and that she made no sound. I closed my eyes for a moment, in order that my sight should not interfere with my ears. There was no noise of escaping steam, no beat of paddle wheels. I opened them again. She was upon us, and, with a bare thought of the passengers below—my own family—I closed them again.

"In that second of mental agony I heard the piano down in the main saloon. Somebody was playing 'Natalie, the Maid of the Mill.' I heard the discord which I knew must have been occasioned by the first alarm of danger—the sweep of the hand over the keys as the player turned suddenly from the piano. I seemed to see the piano cover swept from its place, the open doors of the staterooms and some chairs thrown aside. So vivid was the picture to my senses that I saw, for the moment, which of the chairs were broken. In a second I grew old and lived twenty years. I never thought of escape. I could not have escaped had I so chosen. My senses were so alert as to give me a physical pain.

"I opened my eyes a second afterward and there was no boat. Nothing in sight. Only a blank spread of water, a fast flowing current and our own boat backing at full speed, while Captain Bixby was yelling from the hurricane deck:

"'What in blazes is the matter?'

"I don't know how I recovered myself,

LONDON BOBBIES.

They are Physically Inferior to the New York Policemen.

EFFICIENT AND OBLIGING OFFICERS.

How They Came to be Called "Bobbies" and "Peelers"—An Experience With One Who Was a Little Cranky.

One's first impression of the London policeman is that he is an insignificant looking fellow. In fact, one is likely to form this impression before reaching London if he spends a few hours or a day or two in Liverpool. If anything, the policemen of Liverpool are physically less impressive than those of London. One wonders if such men as these are the result of a diet on the famous "roast beef of old England." In comparison the Broadway squad of New York are literally "out of sight." A visit of several weeks in London will fail to reveal one bluecoat to vie in stalwartness with several hundred who can readily be seen on a single day in the metropolis of the New World. What these men would do in an emergency requiring strength, bravery and endurance can only be imagined by the stranger.

The name commonly applied to a policeman in this country is "bobby." A good many Englishmen are doubtless familiar with the origin of this slang term, though it may be taken for granted that the majority of the rising generation do not receive instruction on the point in such schools as they attend. It may be explained in passing that it took its rise in 1829, when Sir Robert Peel, then home secretary, secured the passage of a bill reorganizing the London police force and increasing its efficiency. Presumably he was known among the irreverent as Bob; at all events the members of the new police force soon came to be known by the diminutive of that contraction and the word "bobby" has made a place for itself—a certain sort of place—in the English language.

The word "peeler," as applied to a policeman, is derived from the surname of the same statesman. "Peeler," singularly enough, is sometimes heard in New York, but "bobby" I believe never. It is safe to say that not one in 100,000 of those in New York who have used or heard "peeler" in this sense is aware of the highly interesting origin of the term. "Peeler," by the way, has acquired such a position in the language as to be used by Kingsley in "Alton Locke" without apologetic or deprecatory quotation marks.

The "bobby" is ordinarily well informed and entirely willing to impart information to those in quest of it. He is polite and obliging as a rule and extremely respectful in his tone and bearing. There is nothing of that haughtiness and superciliousness which are pronounced traits of the policemen of New York. In my experience I have met only one specimen who assumed a political air.

One rainy Sunday evening—it had been raining during the greater part of the day—I was taking a quiet stroll along High Holborn, half a mile or so from my lodgings, in a part of London with which I was perfectly familiar, when I chanced to see a bus going north through a street which I had not before noticed to be a part of an omnibus route. There was a "bobby" standing on the corner and to him I applied for information as to where that particular bus ran. To my surprise he was disposed to treat me rather cavalierly. Evidently he took the inquiring pedestrian for a stranger in search of a conveyance to carry him home. This policeman was red mustached, and, as it proved, of a not too amiable disposition.

"Where do you live?" was the rather surly response to the question regarding the destination of the omnibus.

I told him, though I saw no particular reason for doing so under the circumstances, whereupon he instantly began to tell me where the street was and how to get there. I interrupted him with the remark that I knew perfectly well where my lodgings were and where I was and in short intimated that I was about as familiar with that part of the big city as he himself. Then I hinted that I had asked him about the bus which crossed Holborn at that point.

"How do you expect me to know where every bus goes?" was the decidedly uncivil answer to a perfectly civil inquiry.

I was not to be rebuffed and proceeded to explain that I had seen the bus going past and never having seen one there before felt a little curiosity regarding it and thought he would be able to give me information on the subject. Then he told me what he might as well have said at the outset, but by this time he had become mollified and talkative.

"People expect us to know everything," he said. "And they ask us all sorts of foolish questions. Now it ain't reasonable to expect a man to know all about every bus in London. But I'll tell you one thing I do know and that I made up my mind to learn just as soon as I came on the force. That is, I know just when the last bus runs on every line. And I tell you that is very important. Lots of people don't know anything about it, and just as like as not they will wait a long time for a certain bus when there ain't been any o' them busses runnin for an hour or more. So if anybody comes along and asks me 'long this time o' night how soon there'll be a bus for such a place I can tell 'em in a minute whether there's goin to be an other or not.

"Now I learned all that in the first two or three months I was on the police and I think every one of us ought to know all about it. But then there are lots of things about London that no one can know and yet there are unreasonable people who find fault with ye if ye don't know everything."

On the whole the rather surly "bobby" proved to have a heart in him, and the semiconfidential tone which he assumed indicated that when he once understood his questioner he was very eager to help him in any way possible. Thanking him for his kindness I walked on. When I came back fifteen or twenty minutes later he was still standing at the same corner, but he did not recognize me.—London Cor. New York Tribune.

Large Pine Land Sale.

The lumber firm of Wright, Davis & Co., of Duluth, has disposed of one of the largest tracts of pine lands ever closed out in the west. Besides being heavy owners of pine in the Duluth district, the firm owned 4,000,000,000 feet of standing timber on Swan river, a tributary of the Mississippi. This has all been sold to the Pine Tree Lumber company, a Weyerhauser concern, for a sum approximating $1,300,000. The timber will be sawed at towns along the Mississippi river above Minneapolis, and this concentrates all Wright, Davis & Co.'s business at Duluth.

A Social "Climber's" Reception.

The quirks and quilps of the climbers, as the aspirants for social recognition are called, would make an entertaining volume if they could be gathered together. My friend Mrs. S——, who is worth a good half million, but who is one of the most unostentatious of women, was laughing the other day, with amusement and no malice, over an incident in which she was one of the actors, and which illustrates what I mean.

An unmistakable climber asked a large number of people to her final "at home" of the season, Mrs. S—— among the number. The climber boards and has for her own one fair sized room above stairs, but on this occasion she received her guests in the double parlors on the street floor. During the evening the hostess imperiously waved people into the back parlor in order to "give air" to some one about to sing. In the movement to the rear Mrs. S—— jostled against a screen in one corner, which toppled and would have fallen but that Mrs. S—— caught and readjusted it, and as she did so discovering a woman seated behind it busily sewing.

"Never mind," said the jostled one, as Mrs. S—— apologized, "this is my room, but I have loaned it to ——," mentioning the climber, "and as I was not invited to the reception and had nowhere else to go I am sitting here."

The climber knew nothing of this episode, and later was expatiating to my friend upon the distractions she suffered from having a large house to care for, to all of which her accidentally wise confidant said, "Yes, indeed."—Boston Globe.

When Men Propose.

So few men know how to propose well. Almost always directly a man says "I love you" there comes a pause in the conversation and thence on a paucity of ideas on his part. It is a good thing to lift the strain a little for a man by saying something ordinary and commonplace after the proposal is over. Of course, if it is a proposal you are going to accept, he kisses you some and things like that, and that starts the conversation comfortably or else renders it unnecessary.

But it is a difference when you refuse a man. Of course it is not really fair to let a man kiss you under such circumstances, unless you want to see how he does it and this is going to be your last chance. Some men are so queer, you know, after they are refused. If you are not going to let him kiss you, better get in some quaint little remark right off to set things going again. I have a friend who always says that he has been deceived, that her hair does not curl and that she could not think of accepting a man who had asked her while under the impression that she did not use irons.

This sort of thing, however, sometimes only makes a man ask you all over again. It may be better to be wistful and bored and say: "Now you have gone and spoiled everything. What did you do it for?" This gives a man time to think what he did do it for, and just as often as not he does not himself know. One ought always to give a man a chance like that whether one means to accept or not.—San Francisco Examiner.

A Mournful Reminder.

One of the odd and at the same time pathetic sights often to be seen in Fairmount park on pleasant afternoons is a tall and handsome woman dressed in mourning and leading a pretty little pony by a black silk ribbon attached to its bridle. Speaking of her action in so doing, one of the park guards said yesterday: "That lady has had a sad history of late years. She is the widow of a well to do West Philadelphia man, who died about two years ago, leaving her with a handsome income and three little children.

"The pony was the most proudly cherished possession, and they spent much time riding on it in the park. A year ago they were all stricken with a fatal illness, which carried them off in a few weeks, and their mother was utterly overcome with grief. She has kept the pony for the sake of the memory of her dead little ones, and as you have seen yourself often brings it out for exercise in the park."—Philadelphia Record.

The Arrangement of Lace.

Woman is having her day just now with the lace that fashion declares must hang around the face in the name of a veil. It makes the pretty woman a dream of loveliness and the homely woman almost, if not quite, beautiful. But woe be unto either one of you, pretty or homely, if you do not understand the art of graceful folds. You can have one yard or several draped around your hat, but it must be adjusted with an eye to effect—effect of drapery as well as of complexion. The fall must be easy, careless and apparently unconscious of either one, drapery or complexion.

Unless the wearer is an artist, and thoroughly understands the intricacies of adjustment, it is better to go to a milliner and take a lesson or two. It must be the feminine world has been devoting time to effect, however, for it is the exception where the dear creatures are found with this lace addition to the toilet out of angle belonging to the perfection of art.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

What the Choir Said.

Singers in church and elsewhere are not always so careful as they ought to be to articulate their words distinctly. A little girl entered the meeting house not long ago just as the choir was singing the anthem.

"Halleluiah! Halleluiah!" said the singers; but the little girl, whose thoughts were somewhat preoccupied, we may imagine, did not catch the words correctly. After getting home she startled her aunt by saying:

"I never saw such a nice choir. They stopped right in the middle of the anthem and spoke to me."

"Why, my dear," said her auntie, "I didn't notice it."

"But they did. You know I wore my new cloak, and as soon as I came in the choir said, 'Hardly knew you! Hardly knew you!' two or three times."—New York Tribune.

LUMINOUS FISHES

A Sea Animal That Carries a Very Powerful Searchlight.

HOW THEY USE THEIR OCEAN LAMP.

Creatures Which Inhabit the Deep are Endowed by Nature With Means of Finding Their Way in the Dark.

Government biological laboratories at Wood's Holl and elsewhere along the coast have been very busy studying fishes and other creatures that live in the sea. Sculpins engaged much of their attention. One species, known as the "sea robin," has pectoral fins resembling hands. They are discovered to be actually organs of touch, and the fish walks on them over the bottom, feeling for its food as it goes. The slime of these "toad fishes," as fishermen call the family, is secreted by rows of glands. All fishes have slime secreting organs. In those which live in the depths of the ocean, where is inky darkness, the slime glands are so modified as to be transformed into phosphorescent spots, the slime being luminous. Thus the finny dweller in the dark, unfathomed caves of ocean carries a light about with it to see by.

One species recently discovered is called the midshipman. It has luminous disks along its sides and belly, on its head and at the base of its back fin. In fact it is as profusely decorated with lights as a midshipman is with buttons—hence the name. Each of these luminous disks is a complete bullseye lantern on a small scale, having a lens for concentrating the rays and a reflector behind it composed of siliceous spicules. The light comes from a layer of phosphorescent cells between the reflector and the lens.

No other known fish has such an equipment for illuminating purposes. There are a good many species which have reflectors without lenses, while others have lenses without reflectors to brighten the glow of their luminous spots. But the midshipman is the only marine dweller thus far discovered which possesses both reflector and lens. It is a veritable animated assemblage of lanterns. There is a wide variation among deep sea fishes as to their manner of carrying their lights. One kind has a barbel hanging to its chin, on the end of which is suspended what might be likened to an electric bulb, while another sort upholds its light over its head on the highest point of its back fin. In certain species it is believed that the luminous mucus from the modified slime glands keeps running continually down the sides of the fish, rendering the whole animal brilliant.

It is considered likely that these lantern bearing fishes of the depths, which are chiefly head and mouth and highly carnivorous, are able to turn their lights on or off at will. This seems probable on account of the nerves and blood vessels communicating with the slime glands, which have no other apparent purpose. Thus the midshipman may have his power, on approach of an enemy, to suddenly extinguish his torches; whereas, when seeking prey, he can throw out search lights and brilliantly illuminate his neighborhood. This phosphorescent light is similar to that of fireflies, which Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian institution, declares to be the most economical and perfect of all known lights, giving the greatest illumination with the least waste and without perceptible heat. It would be of enormous value to mankind if the secret of this light which the fishes use for their torchlight processions under the ocean could be discovered. Unfortunately the nature of it is wholly a mystery, all efforts to find it out having thus far proved unavailing.

Sharks have lately been affording contributions to science. The biologists have been vivisecting them for the purpose of finding out about the functions of the ear, which in fishes is made to some extent on the same pattern as in man. The fact has been known for some time that the ear is not merely an organ of hearing. It has to do with the sense of equilibrium. Light has been thrown on this matter by removing portions of the auditory apparatus of sharks, which are thus rendered unable to maintain their balance in the water. The part on which this faculty seems to depend is the "labyrinth," and the same effect is produced by cutting the nerves communicating with it.

Science is paying much attention now to the observation of marine forms, because the animals that dwell in the ocean are the oldest in existence. According to the theory of evolution human beings, as well as all other land animals, are descended from them. It is difficult to realize that our ancestors in the distant past lived under water, and that they made their first vertebrate appearance as seaworms, but the scientific men insist that such is the fact. Sharks are selected for certain experiments because they are the most ancient of all surviving types of fishes.—Washington Cor. New York World.

Run by Liquid Fuel.

An engine fitted with liquid fuel has been running on the Great Eastern railway, England—one of a class of ten similar express engines—and, as compared with the other nine engines doing the same round of duty, is reported as doing efficient service—that is, the oil burner has consumed about one third the weight of coal per mile and about as much oil as coal in weight, her total fuel being thus about two-thirds by weight what it would be if all coal, and and practically giving an efficiency of double its weight of coal.—New York Sun.

Oscar Wilde is said to be deep in the development of a new flower, a golden veined tulip, which he declares to be "a triumph of classic horticulture."

There were seventeen young men in the graduating class at Harvard who failed to get their degrees this year.

Dead in the Prompter's Box.

A correspondent relates the following melancholy incident, which occurred the other evening at the Theater des Gobelins, Paris, during the presentation of "L'Oiseau Bleu:"

"The performance was interrupted by a sudden cessation in the dialogue and the leading lady was seen to look intently into the prompter's box before the footlights. It happened that this was in the most interesting point of the third act, and naturally all eyes followed those of the leading lady. The audience of course could not see the cause of the interruption, but the artists on the stage noticed that the prompter had fallen asleep, and by an unfortunate coincidence the actress had forgotten her lines at the same moment.

"After waiting half a minute and the man giving no evidence of returning to consciousness, one of the actors stepped forward and gently shook him. There was no response, and looking closer those upon the stage saw that the prompter was dead. Without dropping the curtain the people on the stage remained in their various positions that the incident found them. The manager stepped to the front and made his explanation, the body was dragged down under the stage and a new prompter climbed into his place, while the play proceeded with only a three minute wait."—Boston Transcript.

Dangerous Pistol Practice.

In the colony Zenon Pereira lived an Italian colonist named Octavia Viale, who had been married but three weeks and was a wealthy man. His brother keeps an almacen quite close to the colony. It appears that he was taking his wife to his house Sunday, the two riding in a cart, and when passing the house of the juez de paz (magistrate), naturally suspecting nothing, this legal officer came out of the doorway with a soldier, to whom he said, "I wonder if I can hit that fellow," whipped out his revolver and fired, shooting the unfortunate man in the chest, killing him instantaneously. The criminal was caught and the colonists were with difficulty persuaded from lynching him. He is now awaiting trial. The body of the dead man was buried next day, all the colonists attending. We hope the law will refuse to allow such a bloodthirsty villain to live to play any more of his murderous jokes.—Argentine News.

Aerial Feats.

W. H. Barber, of Fortuna, Cal., has returned from a visit to the Singley station locality, where with a camera he photographed a man named Jacob Myers as he stood upon one foot on the top of a limbless tree 178 feet high and 14 inches in diameter at the top. Mr. Myers, it is claimed, performed the wonderful feat of dancing a jig on the top of the tree. "Few people," says Mr. Myers, "like to go up so high, but I have never yet seen a place too high for me. It is no trick at all for me in these great redwoods to climb a tree, cut off the top and stand on it. I have stood on the extreme top of an electric tower in Tipton, Ia. The tower was 159 feet high, and I stood on a 1-inch rod with one foot. Of this you can get proof from Tipton. I was a stranger there, but you can find that I did so by asking the people of Tipton."—Cor. Chicago Herald.

Sheep Struck by Lightning.

During the storm of Thursday lightning struck a large tree in a field on the farm of Edward Martin, Pocopson. Underneath the tree was a cow and she was killed instantly by the bolt. Scattered around the field near the tree were twenty-seven lambs and ewes, and after the storm had passed every one of the flock was found lying dead, all their heads being in the same direction, just as the flock had been grazing along in the field. The sheep were of a valuable breed and the loss is a heavy one. A singular feature of the occurrence is that not a mark was to be found on any of the animals.—West Chester (Pa.) News.

It Was an Accident.

The piece of gingerbread that was thrown at Mr. Gladstone recently, damaging his eye and causing a vast amount of indignation, has been bought for a considerable sum by an enthusiastic admirer of the Grand Old Man. The gingerbread is what is known as a "nut"—a rounded cracker the size of a quarter. The proud possessor will have it mounted in gold and gems. It has been discovered, by the way, that the woman who threw it is a very warm admirer of Mr. Gladstone. She simply threw it in a frenzy of enthusiasm, and was very much terrified by the result.—London Letter.

How to Treat Summer Boarders.

Summer boarders, rightly handled, are about the most profitable thing the York county farmer can cultivate. Don't feed them on beefsteak, for they don't want it. Give them plenty of bannock, berries, baked potatoes, boiled eggs and mush and milk and they will be much better suited. Keep them away from the house by getting them to go fishing or hill climbing, and then they can't say it was your mosquitoes that bit them. What they wish is something new to eat and something new to see. Give them these and they pay well for the trouble.—Biddeford (Me.) Journal.

His Condition.

Backby—Why don't you quit work these hot days and spend a few weeks at the seashore? It would do you good.

West End—Well, I'll just tell you. I'd be perfectly willing to spend the time, but it don't pass current for board bills at seaside hotels, and that is all I have to spend. The saying that "time is money" is only a theory after all, you see.—Boston Post.

Needed Rest.

"Ah, Duebill, old boy, where are you going to spend the summer?"

"I can make no definite arrangements until I know where my tailor and other creditors are going to spend theirs. One goes to the seaside for rest, you know."—Exchange.

ARMS OF VINUS.

An English Sculptor's Solution of This Remarkable Mystery.

WHAT JOHN BELL'S IDEAS ARE.

He Thinks That She Stood in the Vast Amphitheater at Melos Typifying a Goddess Conferring Honors.

Any number of attempts have been made to restore to her original perfection the Venus of Melos, who has stood in armless beauty for the admiration of the thousands of art lovers who visit the Louvre, but the original design is as problematical still as the meaning of the monster that guards the pyramids, and so accustomed have people become to the Venus as it emerged from the ruins of the Melos amphitheater that no sculptor has yet been able to effect a restoration which satisfies the sense thus cultivated. John Bell, an English sculptor, has made the latest restoration.

As no mention appears in ancient records of art, there is no knowing what personage or deity the so called Venus may have been intended to represent. She has been entitled a Venus Victrix, and one of her lost hands is supposed to have held the apple, the award of Paris, while another speculation has been that she formed part of a group with Mars. According to another idea, she represented a sea nymph, the special protecting Nereid of the isle. By some she has been said to be a Nemesis, in connection possibly with the Athenian massacre of the islanders, about the time of the Peloponnesian war. By others she has been adopted as a Nike or Victory. Others have assigned to her the names of Sappho, Phryne or a mourning Electra, while yet another version has been that she was a lyre playing muse. The most general idea, however, has been that she was an Aphrodite or Venus, which is highly probable from the almost universal worship of that goddess throughout the coasts and islands of the Ægean archipelago, and it has been suggested that she had a harp in her left hand while she played on it with her right, which the position of the torso and the remains of the arms admit of. But the most favored and at the same time the least dignified of the floating speculations is that she is coquettishly holding and looking in a mirror. The argument in favor of this is that a bronze statuette has been discovered in Pompeii which much resembles it, and it is holding and gazing in a mirror.

To very many archæologists this last seems the most probable solution of its mystery. Certainly the pose is appropriate; certainly the denitoileted condition is in accordance with the theory too. But Mr. Bell is incapable of entertaining this notion of its "motivo," and having addressed his thoughts to some mission that seemed to him more worthy he has decided that a great goddess conferring honors is more in keeping with the dignity of the sculpture.

Though small, the island of Melos must at one time have been very populous. It was famous for its catacombs, famous for its cyclopean ramparts and for its huge amphitheater. It was in the ruins of this last, in a cave grotto, that the figure which from the Paris Louvre charms the world was found. Mr. Bell thinks its original situation was in the amphitheater; that it posed as the genius loci of the structure, and that at some time of commotion it was removed to the grotto for protection and concealment.

"Methinks I see her there," he says, "in the vast amphitheater thronged with adorers of the great goddess, the central object at some high festival.

"Under this aspect what species of motivo is open to us for the restoration of this noble work consonant with its grand form and majestic presence? She stands with the utmost firmness and dignity, and a benign smile is on her face as she slightly bends forward. The principal fractures indicate that her left arm and hand was raised and her right advanced before her. The amphitheater in which I assume her to have stood was no doubt the accepted site for the holding of high public festivals and for the bestowal of the insular honors for public services and for literature, philosophy, poetry, music and the drama, and for victories in athletic games, which formed so integral a part in the culture of the Greek race. From the above considerations has sprung my conception of what it is possible she may have represented and the mode in which the lost arms and hands may have been held and employed."

In pursuance of this conception Mr. Bell has invested his attempt at restoration with "the character of a great goddess conferring honors." One hand bestows a wreath of glory; the other holds one in reserve and there you have a Venus Denatrix.—Magazine of Art.

John Bright's Bust.

In the president's mansion is a marble bust of John Bright, and very likely there is no one connected with the White House who knows its singular history and how it came there. An English gentleman, who was an admirer of the United States and of Abraham Lincoln, commissioned a sculptor to execute that bust to be presented to the president. When finished he forwarded it to Mr. Ludley, the United States consul at Liverpool, that he might make the presentation.

On the very day that the bust was received at Liverpool the consul received also the news of Lincoln's assassination. He wrote asking what now should be done with the bust to the donor, who replied, "Give it to the nation."

A Bad Color for One Family.

Edmund Russell, of Delsartean tendencies, loves red, but warns people against too free use of it. "I know a house," he says, "with a red room that gives the whole family the color of raw beef. They are rather highly complexioned people—high livers probably—and the strong red of the walls brings out the strong reds of their cheeks so that they look like butchers."—New York Times.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 27..... 1894

The Los Angeles Herald says editorially: "We were greatly shocked last night to be told that Mr. C. Mulholland was dead. The information came to us through the agent here of the California Irrigation Company, Limited, who said he received a dispatch last evening from Independence, Inyo county, giving the bare announcement of his death. The cause or the exact time is not mentioned. We tried to get into telegraphic communication with Independence so as to learn the particulars of this important event, but were unable to do so. Mr. Mulholland was no ordinary man. He was possessed of great force of character, indomitable persistence and an earnestness of purpose controlled by a clear, well-balanced and cultured mind. He was well and favorably known to our people and with his pen and from the rostrum has disseminated more valuable and exact information about the natural resources and dormant wealth of that vast interior country that lies back of us clear to Utah than any other of the many men who have explored that interesting region. It seems strange to us that so conspicuous a personage could have passed away without the fact having been sent broadcast over the wires at once. In this remarkable failure of publicity we apply to ourselves the hope—faint though it may be—that there is some mistake as to the main fact. Mr. Mulholland for years ably edited the Inyo Independent, a paper of exceptional power and influence outside of the place of its publication."

Senator Allen's additional report to the Senate Sugar investigating Committee is somewhat sugary in tone, but a little peppery in suggestions. Everybody has done what everybody else has done with the best of motives, but everybody is advised not to do so again. The Senators who have speculated in sugar stock did not mean to do wrong, but in view of the confusion of certain Senators as to what is wrong, Mr Allen thinks a law should be enacted to restrain them and others of like obtuse moral perceptions. The names of several Senators are mentioned as having taken part in the forming of the sugar schedule, but there is no evidence implicating any body as doing anything dishonorable. While law is a good thing to fall back upon in the regulation of men's morals a surer agency is a correct public opinion. It ought not to be a question if a Senator may speculate in stocks that may be affected by his vote. A Senator who is caught in so doing should have the grace to hide himself in the securest spot he can find. The brazen manner in which speculating Senators still appear in the Senate after the public has arrived at a knowledge of their operations is one of the mortifying features of the exposure.

Dan Burn's State Central Committee has, it is said, revised the platform adopted by Dan's State Convention at Sacramento and left out important parts of it that were displeasing to certain people notably the part that was displeasing to the Prohibition element of the party. Dan expects to corral the liquor vote with the platform that was published while the convention was in session, and to gather in the votes of the religious people with the "revised" platform.

The want of competing lines of railway into this state was never so badly felt as during the recent strike. It is not likely that, had there been several roads all of them would have refused to go without Pullman cars. The one that refused to haul them would have soon enjoyed a monopoly of the traffic, and the ogre's stuffy bunks and their bread-and-butter would soon have been sidetracked on all the lines.

It would be a good idea for the heirs of Thomas H. Blythe to allow the lawyers to divide the estate and then get a settlement from them. The attorneys are dividing without the heirs permission, and all are afraid they will get mad about something and give the litigants nothing.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

THERE WAS GOOD FISHING.

Likewise Good Luck on a Phenomenally Good Imagination.

The scene of the following incident was about 40 miles from Gloversville, N. Y., on a beautiful little lake just across the tableland at Piseco lake, in Hamilton county. The day was all that a fisherman could desire, and every condition was right for good fishing. A party of three were in the boat—namely, L. E. Everest, his friend, Professor Spencer from Brooklyn, and the writer.

They had taken nearly 50 pickerel in less than half a day, and the size was good, weighing from 2½ to 6 pounds. The last turn around the "lucky point" was being made before we started for home. Everest, who was trolling one of the lines, said: "I've got another. He's a big one from the way he pulls." Everest let him play at one time nearly 200 feet of line before the fish could be turned. When he had been brought into sight, he was not so large as some we had already in the boat, but there was an unusual motion all about him. Soon the line was drawn so tightly it was necessary to let him play again. When brought back, it was discovered that a large pickerel had attempted to swallow the one on the hook, which was now quite exhausted.

The big fellow still followed, sharklike, for the dead body of his victim, which, however, we were not disposed to give up. Just as Everest was about to swing the fish on his hook into the boat the professor took up his oar, hoping to strike and thus capture the large one. The movement of the oar attracted the attention of the fish, and in a twinkle he made a pass at it. The blade was about 7 inches wide, but his jaws grated across the upper and lower edges, sawing a groove on either side with his sharp teeth. The professor, by carrying his oar forward with the movement of the fish, at the same time raising it from the water, landed the huge fellow into the boat.

He weighed 13½ pounds. The fish on the hook only weighed three pounds, but showed signs of battle, being bitten in several places. Upon opening him we found, as is often the case, a fish of smaller size in his stomach. This one showed signs of life and was opened. We then discovered a pretty little gold chatelaine watch and were surprised that the time agreed with our watches and that it was running.

More than pleased with our fishing expedition, we returned to the Adirondack hotel and informed Landlord George A. McCoy of our good luck, at the same time showing the watch. In less than two minutes all the guests about the house were in the office, and among the number was a pretty young lady from Albany, who said that the watch was a token of friendship which she had prized very highly. When on the lake in the early part of the day, it had fallen into the water, and, she supposed, was lost. It is needless to say she was overjoyed at its recovery.—Albany Journal.

Do Swans Sing Before They Die?

The story that tells of swans singing before death is very old, and of course is founded upon fancy. The idea has been brought down from ancient myths. The voice of the swan is extremely harsh and disagreeable, without a single musical note in it, and no good reason can be found for likening some of the world's sweetest poets to this unmelodious voiced fowl.

The only approach to a verification we have ever seen is the following, clipped some years ago from a Virginia newspaper:

"A sporting friend, recently returned from a foray upon the Potomac river, below Mount Vernon, was the guest of a venerable and highly intelligent lady, who has always lived on the Potomac. Speaking of the swan, she gave it as her decided opinion that this bird was in the habit of singing or making a plaintive noise when dying. The reason she gave for entertaining this belief was that on very many occasions in the last 50 years she had been awakened at night by a sweet and exceedingly sad noise, something like the tones of a flageolet coming over the water, and that on every subsequent morning a dead swan was found to be floating on the water or to have been washed ashore."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Bang Called In.

One of the most noticeable changes in fashion this season is that which affects the dressing of the hair. The "fringe" has been gradually giving place to softly waved bandeaux, and the bandeaux are creeping gradually lower down until the return seems imminent to the puffed and waved bandeaux to be seen in the portraits of Jennie Lind taken along in the fifties. To young and delicate faces the style has an agreeable piquancy and quaintness, but to women past their first youth or with strong, coarse features the bang has a softening effect much to be desired.

Another style now gaining favor and one becoming to round faces with low foreheads is that of turning the hair back from the forehead loosely in a twist that is lost in the light coils and puffs arranged in the middle of the forehead. In this style of coiffure the front hair is parted off on either side and twisted in the old fashioned way into two rolls.—New York Sun.

The Deluge.

In answer to a correspondent a newspaper says: "The deluge mentioned in the Bible was threatened in the year 1756 B. C., and began on Dec. 7, 1356 B. C., and continued 377 days. The ark rested on Mount Ararat on May 6, 1655, but Noah did not leave it until Dec. 18 following." Any reader who imagines that it would be an easy task to figure these details from a Biblical account can find a basis for his calculations in the seventh and eighth chapters of Genesis.

May Acquire Them.

"Brilliant and impulsive people," declares a lecturer on physiognomy, "have black eyes, or if they don't have them they're apt to get them if they're too impulsive."—London Tit-Bits.

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1894. Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Apr. 1 1894, Cash on hand	$15 847 82	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	19 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	51 75	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	73 55	
Andrew Dell, Int State land	22 40	
P H Mack, Appr. Fair returned	3 00 00	
Joseph Silva, Int. State Land	11 20	
E H Edward, " " " "	32 00	
Thos W Perry, " " " "	12 14	
Walter J Harris " " " "	10 36	
Sarah O F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	59 90	
Sarah O F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	23 50	
Walter A Lamar, Int St Ld	22 40	
Walter A Lamar " " " "	22 40	
A W de la Cour Carroll Int S L	15 05	
George H Baly, Int St Ld	53 00	
James R Moffett Int St Ld	15 10	
San Francisco Col. L. Bnk, I S L	22 40	
P A Chalfant, Assesso	105 37	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector	519 43	
	17,238 77	
May Frank J. Cooper, Int St Land	44 80	
J H Doty, Int St Ld	11 20	
J W McMurry, big Pine Schl	16 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	44 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	10 00	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	11 20	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	71 75	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	43 50	
Mrs C Delaney, Int on State ld	8 00	
Solomon Ducas, int on St Land	11 63	
E P Colgan, C & C Ry Tax	971 14	
Elizabeth Hastings on State Ld	103 10	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	341 09	
J. S. Gorman, Sheep License	775 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	6363 21	
	26,064 59	
June J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	56 40	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collectr fees	29 00	
J S Gorman, Sheep License	42 00	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	38 25	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	125 75	
Paulin & Chambers Int on St ld	44 80	
Trustees Bishop sch	21 65	
Trustees Fish Spring Sch	11 55	
State Fish Commissions	15 26	
State for State School Funds	1255 54	
Nathan Gilbert on St Lands	50 74	
Annie L Banks on State lands	22 40	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	661 37	
J S Gorman, Tax collector	57 56	
J S Gorman, Sheep License Col.	3475 00	
	32,489 62	

DISBURSEMENTS—

Apr. Salary Fund	1,520 88
Bridge Fund	240 94
General Expense	900 35
Hospital Fund	491 95
Sandry Road Districts	12 75 85
Independence Bond	7 00
Unapportioned prop. tax	16 13
Round Valley School	80 00
Irving School	140 00
Lone Pine School	65 00
Bishop School	250 00
Warm Spring School	107 50
Station School	160 00
Independence School Dist	36 32
Big Pine School	119 00
Milton School	131 35
Union School	90 00
Fish Spring School	27 75
Irving Sch of Library	9 99
Big Pine Library	61 50
Independence Special Teacher's	44 33
	5,767 55
May Bishop Schl Dist Bond	1,036 00
Big Pine " " "	675 00
Union " " "	372 50
Salary	1,699 98
Unapportioned Prop Tax	1 74
General Expense	10 00
Hospital Fund	35 60
Round Valley School	3 65
Bishop School	298 25
Big Pine School	110 00
Lone Pine School	401 00
Warm Spring School	123 00
Independence School	34 89
Irving School	90 00
Lone Pine School Building	17 95
	10,579 11
June State General	2 9 5 97
Salary	1,029 98
Unapportioned	3 77
Hospital	52 00
Irving School	45 00
Bishop School	78 50
Big Pine School	51 00
Round Valley School	7 65
Warm Springs School	17 25
Station School	85 00
Milton School	54 50
Union School	10 00
Lone Pine School	4 00
Lone Pine Library	60 88
Independence Library	60 78
Bishop Organ	12 00
Bishop Bond	3 43
	14 6 0 82
July 1, 1894, Cash on hand	17,8 8 80
	32 489 62

Treasurer's Trial Balance, July 1 1894

To the Salary Fund	$4,202 78
General Expense "	1,726 53
State General "	476 36
Hospital "	74 72
Bond "	2,500 30
Bishop school organ fund	9 65
General road fund	222 53
To the various Road District Funds:	
No 1	400 99
No 2	165 73
No 3	117 31
No 4	197 53
No 5	132 02
Unapportioned County	25 55
Road Poll tax	24 40
Bridge Fund	592 94
Swamp and overflowed Land	1,555 15
Institute	71 00
Big Pine special school	16 00
Teachers Library Fund	40 00
Coroner's	88 25
Unapportioned Property Tax	319 72
To the various School Dist. Funds:	
Round Valley	$ 50 26
Irving	260 49
Bishop	90 87
Station	20 91
Warm Springs	100 49
Big Pine	488 06
Milton	39 20
Independence	252 87
Fish Spring	108 16
Union	172 33
Lone Pine	226 93
To the various School Dist. Library Funds:	
Milton	$ 46 20
Round Valley	8 44
Irving	45 98
Bishop	81 50
Station	100 84
Warm Springs	12 09
Big Pine	30 72
Independence	21 87
Union	43 02
Lone Pine	41 76
Fish Springs	83 96
Independence Bdg Fund	3 00
Fish Springs " "	36 40
Lone Pine " "	17 12
Fish Springs schl dist organ	11 55
Independence Bond Fund	48 18
Bishop (old) " "	71 02
Bishop (new) " "	197 15
Union " "	141 88
Big Pine " "	78 98
Fish Springs " "	51 42
Lone Pine " "	1,730 38
Cash Balance	$17 808 80
	$17,8 8 80 $17 808 80

W. T BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 10th day of July, 1894

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1894

June 30 Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Mar 31, 1894, date of last report. Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn		$ 9 716 21
General Exp. Fund	919 35	
Salary Fund	3 720 84	
School Fund	2,903 23	
Hospital Fund	599 55	
Unapportioned Fund	21 94	
Lone Pine Building	17 95	
Bridge Fund	240 94	
Independence Bond Fund	44 33	
Independence Bond Fund	7 00	
Bishop Bond Fund	3 43	
Road Dist. No 1 Fund	200 86	
" " " 2 "	131 72	
" " " 3 "	413 25	
" " " 4 "	378 42	
" " " 5 "	78 10	
	$ 9,716 21	$ 9 716 21
June 30 Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.		
Inyo County	$64,990 55	
Inyo Co Bonds 1890		64 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	$64 990 55	64 990 55
June 30 Exhibit showing present financial condition		
Inyo county (total indebtedness)	$64,990 55	
Less cash, to County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness		$17 808 80
Resulting Indebtedness		47 181 75
	$64 990 55	$64 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor

Examined, accepted and approved the 10th day of July, 1894, by the Board of Supervisors.

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9 1894.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb19

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

VIRGINIA CON. MIN. COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works Kearsarge District, Inyo Co., Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. 11 levied on the 14th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name:	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
A F Benard	81	500	1 25
	83	50	12½
	90	100	25
	91	100	25
	92	50	12½
	182	50	12½
	183	50	12½
A F Benard, Trustee	19	114	28½
	22	217	54¼
	96	100	25
	97	100	25
	188	100	25
Jno Cuttigan	244	1000	2 50
Jno Denny	112	340	85
Catherine Fitzpatrick	65	227	56¾
Michael Killay	101	150	37½
	141	68	17
M A Howe	224	100	25
P Mullon	115	1602	4 00½
	242	1000	2 50
Mark Knights	202	1400	3 25
Jos Kelly	243	300	75
Michael Sullivan	160	100	25
	161	100	25
	162	50	12½
Dennis Murphy	241	125	31¼
L P Levavasee	234	227	56¾
H H Sanding	113	114	28½
	147	100	25
Tomlinson, Jos	7	100	25
J K Warren	187	454	1 13½
Jno Wagner	1	114	28½
	236	100	25
S Heffman	261	1614	4 13½
Jno J Mountain	126	100	25
Jos Rotz	242	350	87½
B Conway	62	104	26

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 14th day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, San Francisco California, on Monday, the 16th day of July, 1894, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessments thereon, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

A. F. BENARD, Secretary.

Office—26 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, California.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 26th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
E. Robinson	1	500	125 00
	2	200	50 00
T. C. Boland	3	500	125 00
	4	200	50 00
	18	500	125 00
	19	200	50 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	175 00
J. J. Inman	12	200	50 00
Jas. Holland	20	20	5 00
P. H. Mack	22	270	67 50
D. Holland	16	30	7 50
	21	30	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 26th day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Independence Inyo County, California, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale postponed till Aug. 4, 18

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Victor Tapier Plaintiff, vs Jaques Jalberique and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

The people of the State of California send greeting to Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain the judgment of this Hon. Court dissolving the partnership heretofore and now existing between you ourselves and the Plaintiff, under and by virtue of an agreement made and entered into by you on the 30th day of October, 1893 and that the title to the mines or mining claims described in said agreement may be adjudged freed from all the conditions thereof and restore as follows: That the Plaintiff is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "American Flag Mine;" that Defendant Jaques Jalberque is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "French Flag Mine" and that Defendant Manasese Louca is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "Mexican Flag Mine," as said mines are described in said agreement and the complaint of file herein; Together with the costs of suit.

Said plaintiff alleging that you have utterly failed, neglected and refused to in any manner whatsoever comply with the terms and conditions of said partnership agreement, or to perform any of the duties imposed thereby since on or about the 27th day of January, 1894 as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, will meet as a Board of Equalization on

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1894,

At the office of the said Board, in the town of Independence, to examine the assessment book and equalize the assessment of property in said County for the year 1894, and will continue in session for that purpose until the business of equalization is disposed of.

D. J. HESSION.
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of W. A. GREENLY, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the estate of W. A. GREENLY, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

H. H. HOWELL.
Administrator of the estate of W. A. Greenly, deceased.

Dated June 1st 1894.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

mar3-5t

Sh...

DENNIS ...
COUNTY ...
Ex-officio Auditor and ...
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

F. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WODDIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE,
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and warranted satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and tested.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURCKHARDT

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
Independence.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

...he said es... has, by o... quoted othe... said John ... death in a... parcels of l... County of I... ticularly descr... follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29 in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county having been made the residence of said John B. Hatchel, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot No. ... in Block No. 22 in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet ... of, in and to that certain ... lead, or lode, situate, lying ... the Cerro Gordo Mining District, Inyo, State of California, ... known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the north-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1894.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

...BEASTS.

...Cat, After All, and a ...at Heart.

...dry for fact and go by ... travelers and hunters, ...ful whether the lion de... ...nificent reputation. It is ...nce, no doubt, which has ...him the appellation of "king ..." with all the regal honor per... ...it. Certainly he looks "every ...ing." Nothing can be finer. The ... itself could conceive nothing more ...gly representative of majesty than ... full grown male lion, gazing with ...t yellow eyes, which seem to know no fear, and the ample honors of his shaggy mane wrapped round his massive front and forearms. He looks like the embodiment by nature of lordliness and magnanimity, and he has been adopted as such in all literature and poetry from Homer and Æschylus down to the "lion comique" of our music halls. Yet he is only a cat—a great cat—after all, and those who know him in his native wilds give a very different character of "felis leo" from popular conceptions.

We do not wish to calumniate a creature so intimately connected with British story and so dignified in bearing and behavior, for nobody can deny that the lion is a great gentleman in his manners. Nevertheless, African sportsmen relate that he can show himself as cowardly as he is cruel; that he will abandon his consort and cubs in a moment of extreme danger, and that he scarcely ever charges straight home upon anybody who, armed or unarmed, has the presence of mind to await his onset. He is described as very nervous and very cunning, and dreading beyond everything the superior prowess of the white man.

The early Dutch settlers at the cape speak of lions prowling round the fort at night "in such numbers as though they would take it by storm." Now one must go very far into the African "veldt" to see a lion, and a strange fact is that he has learned the craft of silence and is seldom or never heard to lift up his mighty voice except in the far wilderness, where the hunters have not come except singly. Thus it is written in an African guidebook: "Though his footprints may frequently be seen near the mountains of Lokaron and Boatlanama, and he will sometimes venture to carry away an ox from a wagon span thereabouts, he rarely or never makes his presence known by his roar, having learned apparently that it will only have the effect of frightening off the few timid antelopes upon which all hopes of replenishing his larder depend, or, worse still, of betraying his position to his inveterate enemy and persecutor, man."—London Telegraph.

It Was All Love.

A writer for the Boston Transcript was the witness the other day of a very pretty scene on a street car. There was an old negro woman—a very black old woman—whose face, besides being black, was pockmarked. No doubt a superficial observer would have called her repulsive, but there was a sweet and kindly look in her eyes and a benevolent expression about her black features which, as you looked at her, gave you a glimpse of something beautiful.

At her side, with his sweet child face toward the window, knelt a little white boy—a handsomely dressed little chap with blond curls and blue eyes. He asked the old black woman questions now and then, which she answered with a deep, grave, kind voice, and she called the little fellow "honey."

Presently this little Caucasian leaned over tenderly toward the old woman, put his arm lovingly around her neck and laid his pink and white cheek against her black face. That obliterated every bit of repulsiveness the woman might have had with every person of sentiment in that car. To this little boy the old black face was entirely beautiful, because it was all love. The beauty that he saw was a good deal more than skin deep.

The Ring Pheasant.

This bird was imported from China by O. N. Denny some eight years ago. Six pair were let loose on Petterson butte, about four miles from Sodaville, Or., and the climatical conditions and country being favorable and being protected by a strict law for six years they have multiplied rapidly and now are one of our most common game birds. In fact, they multiplied so rapidly that long before the six years' protection had ceased the farmers complained bitterly that the birds were a serious damage to their grain and gardens, and many birds were killed, but in this I think they were mistaken, for in my examination of many stomachs at all seasons of the year I found but very little grain as their food, but many wild seeds, bugs, grasshoppers, etc.

I think that the farmers have realized this also to some extent, as nearly all have now posted trespass notices for their protection.—Science.

It Went Unpunished.

This story is told of the late Dr. Holland, better known as "Timothy Titcomb." During the service of one of the large churches in Springfield, Mass., a heavy electric storm came up, and one of the gentlemen of the choir set out to secure an omnibus to take the ladies home. Among the fair singers was a certain Miss Etta S——, and as Dr. Holland was gallantly helping her into the vehicle a terrific clap of thunder startled them, upon which he remarked, "'Ett' in terror packs home in a bus" (Et in terra pax hominibus). To close this strange tale, it may be well to add that the doctor was not immediately struck by lightning, but died years afterward peacefully in his bed.—San Francisco ...

Her Paradise.

There is a Washington young woman who, in addition to having sensitive nerves, is intensely devoted to Browning. Much of her time she applies to the discovery of new mysticisms and much more to worrying over them. Not long ago she was quite ill. A friend called on her and said consolingly:

"Never mind, dear. This idleness will make you enjoy life all the more when you are about again."

"I don't know," sighed the patient. "Perhaps I will not get well."

"Oh, you don't think of such things as that, do you?"

"Yes."

"You take it rather cheerfully?"

"Oh, I don't mind it at all. Perhaps I shall meet Mr. Browning in the next world, and we shall have such a good time explaining his works to each other!"—Kate Field's Washington.

...have been ...brain. Do... ...ald and to... ...difficult and ...en bone was ...d was dress... ...ed every office ... relieve the suf... ... woman. About ...ing the patient re... ...ciousness after which ...troubled sleep. The in... ...l as exceedingly serious, but ...e of the patient's recovery if in... ...ion does not set in and fate is fav... ...

At Mazourka.

The miners of Mazourka canyon continue to bring in gold. Last week over $600 worth of gold dust was brought to Independence from the lately discovered placers. We predict that as soon as cold weather shall have set in the output of gold from this section will be something startling. At present there are but few men working, owing to the intense heat and scarcity of water. On Friday of last week the Vaughn Brothers brought to town twelve ounces of gold which they took out in ten days, hauling water to their claim and washing the dirt in a pan. Louis Tournie has been making about twenty dollars per day with a drywasher. He is expecting a new machine in a few days by the means of which he will increase the yield of his claim. The Mexican gulch still continues to yield good returns. As all the work yet done has been superficial; when mining is begun on an extensive and solid basis a very prosperous camp will undoubtedly be the result.

Through the Mountains.

Mr. Kimball and party of Visalia are camping in Onion Valley, about twelve miles west of town. They expect to go into the Mt. Whitney country about the 1st of August and will return home by way of Mineral King. On their way over Earl Kimball was accidentally shot in the right leg, the ballet entering just above the knee and coming out on the other side, making a flesh wound but doing no serious injury. The party is well prepared for a long camping trip and are enjoying themselves hugely.

Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz of Independence received the second prize at the Midwinter fair for display of Indian work, the first prize going to Mendocino county, which had a very extensive exhibit costing several thousand dollars. The lady worked indefatigably to secure her collection and went to great expense to obtain it. She is to be congratulated on receiving the meritorious reward, and Inyo county owes her a vote of thanks for receiving recognition.

Preliminary examination in the Goodale murder case closed on Wednesday. L. F. and G. W. Smith were discharged as there was no evidence adduced connecting them in any manner with the killing. Hines and son were remanded without bail.

A meeting of the Republican County Central Committee will be held Independence on Monday evening next to appoint delegates to the District Senatorial Convention and arrange for holding the County Convention.

C. B. Rawson came down from Bishop to day on business connected with the old Blackrock sawmill, which has been dismantled since 1890. The machinery has been removed to the new sawmill near Big Pine.

A meeting of the committee in charge of the races to be given by the 18th District Agricultural Association will be held at Independence Sunday next when a speed programme will be adopted.

...Supervisor ...A. C. FREEMAN.
...Supervisor Dist .....W. H. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist.....JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Independence, 7:30 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

TUESDAY, July 24, 1894.

Estate and guardianship of Hattie Vagt, et al—Filed order of sale of personal property.

WEDNESDAY, July 25, 1894.

Werling vs. Escallon—Issued order of sale.

BORN.

MILLER—At Independence, July 21, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Miller, a son.

MARRIED.

EDWARDS—JONES—At San Francisco, June 27, 1894, in Trinity Church, by Rev. George E. Walk, Edwin H. Edwards, of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal., and Miss Christiana G. Jones, of Kittanning, Penn.

Supervisor Fitzgerald spent several days in town this week.

The *Examiner's* gold cup was captured by Solano county.

W. H. Russell was a passenger on Wednesday's train to Keeler.

Mrs. John Shepherd of Georges Creek will arrive on to-day's train from a visit to San Francisco.

Utah has been duly admitted into the Union as a State. The President signed the bill last week.

W. W. Collins arrived from Tulare by Thursday's train, and is visiting his sister, Mrs. B. Rhine.

P. H. Mack, Esq., and Register Mulholland and families have returned from their outing in the Sierras.

P. Laburge of Lone Pine has a two-year-old filly by Mt. Vernon Prince in training for the fall races.

Mrs. F. Rhine left for San Francisco by Thursday morning's train. She will be absent between five and six weeks.

Edward W. Dixon, of San Francisco, Special Land Agent, arrived at Independence by Wednesday evening's train.

Hon. Pat. Reddy passed through to Bodie Sunday. He will defend Kelly for shooting McKenzie.—*Hawthorne Bulletin.*

Mrs. J. S. Gorman will arrive home by to-day's train after a visit of several weeks to relatives and friends in San Francisco.

T. C. Boland arrived home at Keeler on Thursday of last week, having been detained in San Francisco longer than he anticipated.

Hon. A. J. Gould came in from Darwin yesterday. The old gentleman is in a very feeble condition and came here for medical treatment.

The heat for the past few days has been very oppressive, and all those who are able and can spare the time are seeking the higher altitudes.

Chas. Meroney, of Keeler, who came to Independence for medical treatment, has so far recovered as to be able to get out for a few hours each day.

It is cruel for a man to drive to town and leave his horses stand all day in the hot sun and worse than cruel when he does not give them a drop of water.

W. H. Walker has been circulating among the voters of the northern end of the county. He returned to Independence a couple of days ago.

Of 19,000 employes of the S. P. 15,000 are out of work. The lost wages of these in two weeks amounts to $2,250,000. These men had no grievance, they say.

Marshall Naylor has quite a string of horses in training for the coming fair. Patsy, Mt Vernon Prince and a filly by Albenton—Abby are among the number.

A curious anomaly is to be found in Pleasant Valley. While many of the white fruit-growers of that section claim that their interests are best served by employing Chinese, a Chinese firm, which owns a large orchard in the valley, employs white help with a few exceptions, and claim to get better and cheaper service, although paying the ruling price for labor.—*Dixon Tribune.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates

☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. J. MOORE.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER.
Independence, Cal.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

A. L. McGEE.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Inyo county subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

D. J. HESSION.
Big Pine, Cal.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. ZIMMERMAN,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be candidate for the office of Supervisor of the Third District subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

BERTRAND RHINE.
Independence, Cal.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

W. H. WALKER.
Owenyo, Cal.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Inyo County subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

P. W. FORBES.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR CORONER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Coroner and Public Administrator of Inyo County subject to the action of the Republican Convention.

I. J. WOODIN.
Independence, Cal

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

J. D. LEWIS,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

LOWELL A. EUGLEY,
Big Pine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Dunmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.	
	Leave—		Arrives—	p m.
Mound House	10:00 a m		5 55 p m.	
Sutton	11 20 a. m.		5 27 p m.	
Wabuska	1 35 p m		3 15 a m.	
Hawthorne	4 50 p m.		12 00 m.	
Luning	6 35 p. m.		10 15 a m	
Sodа Springs	7 15 p m.		9 35 a. m	
Belleville	8 25 p. m.		8 15 a m.	
Candelaria	Ar. 9 10 p. m	Lv.	6 45 a m.	
	No. 3. Leave—		No. 4 Arrives—	a m.
Belleville	8 37 a. m		5 35 p m.	
Benton	12 05 p m		1 45 p m	
Bishop Creek	2 15 p. m.		11 10 a m.	
Alvord	3 00 p. m		10 10 a m.	
Independence	4 35 p. m.		8 40 a m	
Lone Pine	5 25 p. m.		7 45 a m.	
Keeler	Ar 6 15 p. m.	Lv.	7 00 a m.	

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (38 miles); Bundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allda valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (3 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

Agricultural District

No. 18, State of California.

—CONSISTING OF—

ALPINE, MONO and INYO COUNTIES.

—WILL BE HELD AT—

INDEPENDENCE

INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1894.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N. Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from 50c to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies'
Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

☞Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

☞First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

BIG PINE ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing .....$2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every effort made to give satisfaction to patrons
j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal A. N. BELL.

The Careful Housewife uses no other.

Absolutely Pure.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Beatrix Randolph.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

CHAPTER V.

HOW EVERYTHING WAS MADE PLEASANT AND EASY FOR HER.

"What are the services for which this is the payment?" Mrs. Bemax inquired.

Two or three days afterward Jocelyn betook himself to a small and rather shabby looking house in East Eighteenth street, and asked if Mrs. Bemax were at home. The woman who opened the door said, in a weary and discontented voice, that Mrs. Bemax was in, and Jocelyn went upstairs. He entered the front room on the first floor. This room had a dingy and brownish aspect. The furniture was meagerand rickety. Upon the wall between the windows hung askew a print of the Prince of Wales and his family, taken from some illustrated paper and framed in a wooden frame stained black and varnished. The only pretty thing in the room was a photograph of a chubby little child about 4 years of age. It was mounted in a tasteful standard frame of stamped leather, and a small vase containing two or three flowers stood in front of it. The photograph itself was much faded and was in the style of ten years ago.

In a few minutes a tall, middle aged woman, with a square shaped face and rather strongly marked features, came into the room. Her eyes and brows were dark; her hair was slightly touched with gray. The corners of her large mouth had acquired an indrawn look, apparently from a habit of pressing her lips together; her general expression was studiously impassive. She looked like one accustomed to meet with rebuffs and disappointments, and to put up with them when necessary, though never with meekness and resignation. There was an air about her that showed she had once been familiar with the handsome side of the world, but, from whatever cause, had discontinued to enjoy or practice its refinements. There were more hard and unpleasant things in her memory than the contrary, and these memories and experiences had worn away her former comeliness and made her skeptical and somewhat malicious, instead of gentle and engaging.

"Well, Hamilton," she said, as she came in, "I hope you've brought me some money."

"Money, my dear Meg! Didn't I send you some last week?"

"Yes, enough to pay up my arrears of board. I've had none to spend on myself for a month, and I have only one other dress to my back, and that is not fit to be seen."

"Things are more expensive here than in England. I told you that when you insisted on coming here. You would have been more comfortable at home."

"Home is where the heart is," she replied, with an intonation of somber sarcasm. "My heart is not in England, wherever else it may be."

"Well, I've been very busy," said Jocelyn.

"So you always tell me; but I presume, as usual, it is no business of mine."

"Well, my dear, it's only the money aspect of my business that you feel any interest in."

"If you mean there is no longer any sentiment between us I cordially admit it," was the answer. "I don't care the snap of my finger for you or for any one else now alive. But I have some claims upon you, and I've come here to enforce them."

"You have the photograph there still, I see," remarked Jocelyn, turning to the table. "Poor little fellow! If he'd lived I'd have made a man of him."

"Yes! You'd have made the same sort of man of him as you've made woman of his mother. I'm glad he's dead, if it's only to save him from knowing what sort of a father he's got! However, you said that to put me in a good humor, I suppose. What do you want?"

"I vow, Meg, you're too confoundedly sour for anything," exclaimed Jocelyn, twisting his wiskers. "I've come to tell you of an arrangement that will enable you to live at your ease the rest of your days, and this is the way I am received. Come, now!"

"It is impossible you should intend any benefit to me that would not benefit you ten times more," said Mrs. Bemax impassively.

"You do me gross injustice; you are like all women with a grievance!" returned Jocelyn, whose temper was certainly very easy. "My scheme is to put you in receipt of an income of $1,200 a year. Have you any fault to find with that?"

"What are the services for which this is the payment?" Mrs. Bemax inquired.

"To chaperon a lady—nothing more."

"A lady!" repeated the other, a peculiar smile drawing down the corners of her mouth; "I begin to understand! Who is she?"

"The prima donna at the new opera house."

"Yes; in whom you are tenderly interested. Taking everything into consideration, Hamilton, that is very characteristic of you; a very delicate piece of kindness!"

"Bah! Meg, your cynicism is overdone; you are on a wrong scent entirely. In the first place, the lady is not the person she's supposed to be. She's the daughter of an old friend of mine; I once intended to marry her, but—I thought better of it. Circumstances which you will be fully informed of have led to her personating the Marana—name and all—the coming season. It's a grand secret, of course, and I selected you as the only woman who could be trusted to keep it. You are to confirm in every way that suggests itself the idea that she is the bona fide Marana; say you've lived with her for years in Europe, and so on. But she is wholly ignorant of the world, and you are to see to it that none of the young fellows gets ahead of her. You may invent all the adventures you like for her—in the past, but on no account let her get into any scrapes in the present. Do you see what I mean?"

"I think so. The young fellows you speak of are to be kept out of the way for your sake rather than for hers; and she is to be instructed that any scrape she gets into with you is no scrape at all, but a distinction and a blessing."

"Upon my soul I should flatter myself you were jealous if I didn't know you so well," said Jocelyn with a laugh; "I only wish to protect the girl from annoyance and to insure the success of the whole scheme. If you could make me believe in your disinterestedness and virtue the only result would be that I should serve you less efficiently than otherwise. But you always liked deception for its own sake, and you are the same Hamilton Jocelyn that I knew in Richmond twelve years ago. Well, I shall know what tone to take with her."

"Take any tone you like, in the devil's name, so long as you take the position and observe the conditions!" exclaimed Jocelyn, getting up, with some signs of impatience.

"I will take the position on condition of being guaranteed my outfit and twelve hundred dollars," said Mrs. Bemax. "It is not high wages for the devil to pay, but it's better than nothing, and to live as comfortably as I can, so long as I do live, is the best I have to look forward to now. I'm not so fastidious in other respects as you do me the honor to imagine."

"Well, Meg, when you've enjoyed a few months' luxury you'll take a more genial view of things, I hope. Above all things make as good an impression on the lady as possible. She must learn to confide in you, and to take your advice in all social matters from the outset. You can do anything with her if she likes you and trusts you, and nothing if she doesn't."

"I understand; I am to be another mother to her!" said Margaret Bemax, in a tone and with a look in her eyes so quiet and yet so repellent that Jocelyn made no attempt to reply, but took his leave without further ceremony.

Certainly Beatrix needed a mother at this epoch of her career. The peculiar conditions under which she was making her entrance into the world rendered her especially defenseless. She was not only ignorant (as any girl brought up in the seclusion of home is likely to be) of the ways and wickedness of mankind, but the strict necessity of her incognito cut her off from the support and society of both her father and of all the other relatives and friends who should naturally be around her. She was not herself, and she was somebody wholly different from herself as well. Furthermore she was a singer, with all the sensitiveness and the liability to emotional impressions that the musical temperament implies. Upon the whole a young woman can select no career more dangerous than that upon which Beatrix had just entered, and the external circumstances which attended her entrance could scarcely have been more untoward.

Meantime the subject most constantly present to her thoughts, since it gave color to everything else, was her assumed character of the Marana. To be herself began to appear in the light of something criminal. Everything depended upon maintaining the deception. Nor could she disguise from herself that the men she met treated her with a sort of freedom to which she was quite unaccustomed. This perplexed and annoyed her, and Mrs. Bemax, when she appealed to her, only smiled and said she mustn't mind them. Finally she thought it would be a good idea to ask information of Mr. Jocelyn.

"Fellows bother you, do they?" said that gentleman in answer to her complaint, with a reassuring smile. "Well, ma'mselle, you know we mustn't be too particular about that. When we have been on the stage a little longer we shall learn to look upon all men as our brothers, and not mind a little fun. Besides, you know, you are the famous and invincible Marana, and are supposed to be able to settle all such Jack-a-dandies with one hand, so to speak!"

"I don't understand you," said Beatrix, with a slight flush.

"Well, my dear, the amount of it all is they mean no harm, and they've heard so many stories about the Marana's adventures that they feel justified in trying to find out what she's made of. The fact is, you know, she's said to be a little hazarde—dangerous—as soon ruin a man as look at him, and you must act out the character."

"Do you mean that I should pretend to be anything that is not—good?"

"Oh! no, no—not that, of course! Only a sort of give-and-take, live-and-let-live style—that's what you want."

"If they think I am different from what I am, in any bad way," continued Beatrix, "I will either tell them who I am or give up the whole thing." Her voice trembled.

"Now my good little prima donna, don't you say anything so foolish!" said Jocelyn, taking her hand in his and patting it. "Come, you know me, don't you? and you know whether or not Hamilton Jocelyn would permit any one to insult you? Very well, then; you're as safe, if the worst comes to the worst, as if you were sealed up in the center of the pyramid of Cheops! But what I want you to learn is to have courage—to hold your own bravely, and not to be too squeamish about what the people you meet with say and do. The world always seems queer and a little disagreeable when one is first brought in contact with it—full of people not a bit like our quiet folks out in the country. But we can't change the world, can we? All we can do is to take things as they are, and make the best of it. If we are all right nothing can really hurt us. But we must have courage, we mustn't be afraid, we mustn't talk of giving up! We must be a little woman of the world. Every woman must be who intends to accomplish anything, let alone to make such a reputation as lies before you. It's a little freemasonry we all have to learn, nothing more; and, as I said, though you won't love me—naughty child!—yet you can't help trusting your father's old friend; and as a matter of course you will come to me if you get into any real scrape. I shall be only too ready to assist you; but I don't want to seem officious either to you or to others, and I want you to fight your own way as much as possible at first. It will make it all the easier for you hereafter. Don't let yourself be put upon, of course, but don't altogether forget that you're the Marana either. If you manage it cleverly her name ought to be a help to you rather than the contrary."

"In what way?"

"Oh, the sharper the fight the sooner over, you know, and the more decisive," said Jocelyn, laughing. "Yes, it is an advantage in every way. If you were entered in the lists in your own name, with your father and all your friends to fall back on, you would be falling back all the time. You would be trusting to their strength instead of to your own. But since you're alone you'll discover your own force, and make it evident to the others into the bargain."

"But will not papa live in the hotel with me?"

"My gracious, no!" exclaimed Jocelyn, lifting his hands in half playful consternation. "In the eyes of the world remember he's nothing but a respectable old gentleman, in no sort of way related to you. To have him in attendance on you would be most—what shall I say?—inexpedient; and if it led to nothing else, it might lead to his true relationship being found out. No, you may see him occasionally, of course, but on the same footing as any other chance acquaintance. Ha, ha! You wouldn't want to compromise your own father, would you? not to speak of being compromised by him!"

"Well, I certainly am alone!" said Beatrix gravely.

"In appearance, yes; but so long as Hamilton Jocelyn is alive you'll have an unfailing resource."

"I should compromise you as well," said she, looking at him fixedly. He made a laughing gesture of depreciation.

"Oh, don't be afraid of that! I'm known; everybody understands me! We can do no possible harm to each other. It's an understood thing that I stand godfather to all prime donne on their entry into New York society. You may safely refer to me as an old friend on all occasions. And, by the by, I've taken the liberty to do you a bit of service already. You need a companion, and I've been so lucky as to secure just the person. She's an English lady, daughter of a clergyman; I've known her for years; an excellent creature; really a lady of great refinement and experience, and precisely suited to your needs. She will take perfect care of you, and keep you posted about everything you ought to do and all that sort of thing. I have let her into the secret, the only other persons who know it being your father, Inigo, and myself. The idea is, of course, that she's been living with you on the continent, and all that sort of thing. Mme. Bemax, she'll be here tomorrow morning. You'll be certain to like her immensely."

"Well, what must be, must, I suppose," said Beatrix, folding her hands in her lap and looking down. "It does seem hopeless to think of going back now I have come so far. But if I had understood beforehand." * * * She paused, but went on after a moment. "I seem to be living in the midst of falsehoods, and it seems to me that that is more likely to take away courage than to give it."

"Pooh, pooh! things will very soon shake down, and then in everything but name you can be more yourself than you ever were before!" returned her father's old friend encouragingly.

The next day Mme. Bemax was introduced, and was very genial, helpful and agreeable.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Sheriff's jury at New York has decided that Caroline D. Martin, wife of William M. Martin, business manager of the New York *Witness*, is incompetent to manage her affairs. This is the lady who was in San Francisco last month and gave out the story that she was immensely rich and that her husband had sent a detective after her.

A syndicate has been formed at Buenos Ayres to force up the premium on gold.

RAISING WILLOW FOR THE MARKET.

A Crop Which Needs Harvesting but Once Every Four Years.

In a beautiful sweep of lowland north of Melvale station on the Northern Central railroad and about nine miles from Baltimore there is a peculiar farm. It is peculiar in that it renders to its owner and tiller but one crop in four years, and that a crop of willow shoots. The farmer, Antone Spath, came from Frankfort, Germany, many years ago, and after erecting himself a comfortable stone house, which still stands in the midst of a picturesque clump of willows, at the end of the little valley, set about planting his first crop of willow shoots. Every year since he has gone on planting row after row until the valley has become covered with them. Spath had learned the art of weaving willow ware in his boyhood days by the shores of the Main river, and as fast as his little plantation grew he gathered the shoots, stripped them of their green covering, and after drying them wove baskets of every conceivable form and size.

"It seems rather peculiar work in this country," said the willow farmer, speaking of his business, "but in all parts of Europe, especially in the German provinces, it is a very common thing to find willow plantations and willow weavers, for there willow is used in many forms and for a greater number of purposes than I find it used in this country. In Germany and France willow is employed in making at least 20 different kinds of bird cages, while in America metal is used—brass or iron wire—and different woods. Among the best families in European countries cradles, woven by German workers, may be found constructed entirely of willow. Then there are a hundred and one shapes of marketing baskets, baskets used by milliners and laundresses, baskets and panniers to be carried upon the backs of man and beasts for holding fish and fowl. In preparing the willow for the weaver we plant the slips in long rows parallel with a running stream of water and cut them when they have attained four years of growth. The cutting time is early in the spring before the sap is done running, and after tying them in bundles they are placed in ponds of water to keep them in a green state until ready for stripping. Stripping the willow is accomplished by drawing the switches through and between two heavy iron stanchions, whose edges peel the light green bark from the white heart, and then, after drying or curing them upon long racks, we have got the willow in a form for the weaver. It was many years after I planted this farm with willows before any one thought of imitating my example, but now there are several other plantations located upon the Washington and Annapolis roads, and though you may find quite as busy scenes there you will scarcely find a more picturesque place than this anywhere, and that was one of the reasons that led me to settle here."—Baltimore American.

Waves on the Great Salt Lake.

A strong gale of wind was blowing over the lake and driving its surface into low, white capped ridges, while along the shore the foam lay like flat banks of new fallen snow. If it had passed across a lake of fresh water of equal extent, that wind would unquestionably have produced such an agitation of its surface that navigation in small boats would have been difficult if not highly perilous.

But the waters of the Great Salt lake, although driven into ridges as just remarked, showed a curious resistance to the wind and the waves, rising to only a slight elevation, moved along with an appearance of lethargy that the eye could not but notice.

Yet there was an immense momentum stored up in those low, heavy, slow moving waves. Venturing into the water at a point where the depth did not exceed four feet, the observer found that it was impossible to stand against them. Their sheer weight swept him resistlessly along.

The curious buoyancy of the water, containing 22 per cent of salt in solution, increased the helplessness of the bather. He was not submerged, as sometimes occurs in the Atlantic breakers, but was lifted and carried like a cork.

It would probably have been impossible to dive through an oncoming wave after the manner practiced by bathers along the Atlantic coast. In the Great Salt lake people are not drowned through sinking, but strangled while still afloat. The bitter water may enter the air passages with fatal effect, but the body continues to float until it reaches the shore or is picked up.—Youth's Companion.

Possessed of Excellent Habits.

A fond parent residing in a small New York state village wrote recently to an old friend of his, a Worth street merchant of this city, making inquiries regarding the habits of his son, who was in the old merchant's employ.

"I trust he keeps good company," the letter said, "and is cultivating no bad habits. Do you know where he sleeps at night?"

To this the merchant replied: "I do not know where he sleeps at night. But don't worry yourself on that score. From the amount of sleeping he does in the store in the daytime I'll warrant he gets sufficient rest."—New York

A Terrible Accident.

A terribly fatal accident destroyed a whole family at Cotbus, Germany. Father, mother and two sons were occupied in cleaning out a cesspool, so deep that they could not get in without a ladder. Suddenly the father, standing on the ladder, became unconscious and fell. His son hastened down to rescue him and fell also. The same happened to the second son, and the mother, seeing her whole family in the pool, also went to try and fetch them out. She had hardly stepped upon the ladder when the poisonous gas rendered her also unconscious and she fell down. When it was possible to take them out all four were dead.—Chicago Herald.

Pussy Did It with a Little Hatchet.

A peculiar accident befell the two-year-old daughter of George Colvin, at Hope, Wednesday afternoon. The child was playing about the room in which the cat lay fast asleep on a shelf. Near where the cat lay was a hatchet, and a movement by the cat knocked the hatchet off the shelf, striking the child on the face and cutting a gash nearly four inches long. The child is in a somewhat precarious condition from the loss of blood.—Providence Journal.

HOITT'S OAK GROVE

Milibrae, San Mateo Co., Cal. home school for boys, with soundings. The best of care, struction. Prepares boys for any or for business. Fall term commences 8th. Catalogue and all particulars had by addressing Ira G. Hoitt, Master (Ex-State Supt. Public Instruction).

Some time a change will come about—
It can't come in a minute:
Some time we'll see a week without
A single crisis in it.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC

Usually involves sea sickness. When the waves play pitch and toss with you, strong indeed must be the stomach that can stand it without revolting. Tourists, commercial travelers, yachtsmen, mariners, all testify that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best remedy for the nausea experienced in rough weather on the water. Nervous and weakly travelers by land often suffer from something akin to this, and find in the bitters its surest remedy. No disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels is so obstinate that it may not be overcome by the prompt and thorough remedy. Equally efficacious is it for chills and fever, kidney and rheumatic trouble and nervousness. Emigrants to the frontier should provide themselves with this fine medicinal safeguard against the effects of vicissitudes of climate, hardship, exposure and fatigue.

The bicycle rider, bending over his machine with serious face, provokes a quotation from Shakespeare: "Double, double, toil and trouble."

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Persons with weak lungs—those who are constantly catching cold—should wear an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER over the chest and another between the shoulder blades during cold weather. Remember they always strengthen and never weaken the part to which they are applied. Do not be deceived by imagining any other plaster like them. Insist always on having ALLCOCK'S, the only reliable plaster ever produced.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS will purify the blood.

A Century Dictionary Definition—"Gubernaculum: The posterior trailing flagellum of a bilagellate infusorian."

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effective Cough Remedy. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cents.

The New York policeman with the itching palm begins to scratch his head.

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Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

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By ivy or live oak, caused inflammation, eruptions and intense itching and burning on my legs. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and do not have any poison symptoms. I have gained 12 pounds since taking Hood's." C. E. BOHALL, West Union, Minnesota. **Get HOOD'S**

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is not inherited. It develops only when lungs are weak and the system run down.

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the cream of Cod-liver Oil, often cures Consumption in its early stages and *always* prevents it. Coughing is stopped, Lungs are strengthened and the system built up. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

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It is a positive cure for all those Painful Delicate Complaints and complicated troubles and Weaknesses common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

This remedy has been used in the hospitals throughout the old world for the past twenty-five years, as a specific for the above diseases, and it has and will cure when all other so-called remedies fail.

The effect is immediate and lasting. Two or three doses of DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY taken daily keeps the blood cool, the liver and kidneys active, and will entirely eradicate from the system all traces of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or any other form of blood diseases.

Send for pamphlet of testimonials from those who have been cured by its use. Druggists sell it at $1.00 per bottle. Try it and be convinced. For sale by

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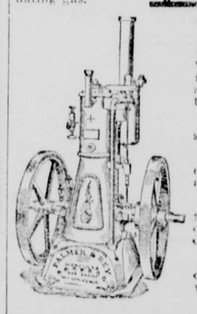

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

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THE UNSEEN HAND.

I plant my land and build my beautiful home;
I gather riches, power; men bow low
To me, an emperor in my little Rome;
In pride imperious; in spirit grow;
But pausing, lifting heavenward my eyes,
See wider visions than my little world.
I see amid the stars in limitless skies
The all of me and mine are noiseless whirled,
That I and mine by the stronger will and hand
Are ruled, and in creation's boundless sphere,
Unfelt by me, are moved at his command
To ends I can't control, so need no fear;
Thus humbled in my pride I can but find
True peace in sincere work and modest mind.

—I. D. Van Duzee in Boston Transcript.

A BACHELOR'S PERIL.

If ever there was a foreordained bachelor, that man was Major Teller. Some men are born to old bachelorhood—others have old bachelorhood thrust on them—and the former class belonged to our major. You could have picked him out in a multitude; if he had been labeled, like an antediluvian fossil or a dried specimen of entomology, there couldn't have been more certainty in the matter.

He was a dapper, thin little man, something under five feet in height, with a glossy black wig, closely trimmed side whiskers and costume so daintily neat that he reminded you of a shining black cat! He took a Turkish bath in the morning and a Russian bath in the evening; he came home to dinner at 12 precisely, and went to bed at 11 at night, with his boots standing at the foot of his bed and his stockings at the head, and his wig elevated on his gas fixture, and every chair in the room standing at right angles with the wall.

It was high noon on a sparkling, windy March day when Major Teller came home to the antique down town boarding house where he had vegetated for the last twenty years and went to his own room to brush his wig for the midday meal. Opening the door he stumbled over an obstacle in the way.

"Oh, I beg your pardon, I'm sure," said the major, turning very red and recovering his footing with difficulty.

It was Miss Patience Pettigrew on her hands and knees cleaning off the oilcloth at the door.

Now the major was afraid of Patience—afraid of her as the plump lamb fears the gaunt wolf, or the unoffending robin the dire serpent. Miss Patience was tall and lean and sallow, but she curled her hair and wore an artificial rose over her left ear, and sang little whistling tunes to a little spindle legged piano, and firmly believed that if she only waited a little longer she would get married to somebody! And because the major sat opposite her at the table—Miss Patience helped her married sister "keep house" and served out the gravy and sauces—and regarded her artificial rose and bear's grease curl with a sort of fearful fascination, Miss Patience somehow opined that she should one day, Cupid willing, become Mrs. Major Teller!

"It's of no consequence, major," said Miss Patience, recovering her piece of soap, which had skirmished out to the middle of the carpet. "I hope your fire isn't out!"

"Thank you, ma'am; it is very good."

"I do wonder, major," said Miss Patience, with a premonitory giggle, "why you never got married."

The major retired precipitately behind the coal scuttle and made no reply.

"You'd be so much more comfortable, you know," added Miss Patience, wringing out her woolen cloth and looking so lovingly on the major that he retreated still farther into his wardrobe, where, among the swinging effigies of coats and trousers, he felt comparatively safe.

Miss Patience hesitated a moment, and in that moment the major felt all the antici[illegible]atory agonies of being pursued, captured, brought forth and possibly married before he could get breath to remonstrate! But she finally took up her pail and vanished.

"Dear me, that was a very narrow escape," thought our hero, emerging from his sanctuary. "Some day she will be too much for me. Perhaps I'd better change my boarding place. Yes—that will be the only safety. I suppose I couldn't very well have her sworn over to keep the peace, and really there's no saying what a determined woman of fifty might not do I'll look out for a new place tomorrow."

"Dear me, major, you have no appetite," said Miss Patience sweetly at the dinner table.

"No, ma'am," said the major.

"Try to eat a little—just to please me, major."

"No, I thank you, ma'am!"

"Don't you know, major, people will say you are in love if you don't eat more?" smiled the antiquated spinster.

This was more than our hero could endure; he rose up and left Miss Pettigrew triumphant victor of the wordy field.

"I won't go back to that house if I can help it," thought Major Teller, brushing the cold dew away from his forehead with a crimson silk pocket handkerchief. "Her intentions are serious; I know they are."

And the major in his innermost mind reviewed the catechism and hymns he had learned as a child, trying to think if there was not some invocation particularly suited to an elderly gentleman in great peril and perplexity. But he could not remember anything appropriate to his particular case.

"It's twenty years since I've been in the inside of a church," thought the penitent old offender. "I wish I had gone a little more regularly. I wonder if it's too late in life to reform!"

For the major, poor old gentleman, had a vague idea that "religion" would be a sort of safeguard against the wiles of his fair enemy. Deliverance from Miss Patience Pettigrew must be obtained on some terms or other.

As Major Teller was frantically revolving these things in his mind he came to a sudden and involuntary standstill. There was a crowd gathered in the street—a stalled electric, or an arrested pickpocket, or some other nucleus around which gathers the rapidly increasing swarm of metropolitan loafers. Now of all things, Major Teller most dreaded a crowd, and he looked around nervously for some means of escape.

An old fashioned church, with open doors and some sort of service going on inside, caught the major's eye. He made an instantaneous dart for its huge gothic portals, shielded by inner doors of green baize.

"It's a good chance to think up something solemn and appropriate, and that sort of thing, until the crowd gets by," he thought, settling himself in the corner of one of the softly cushioned pews to listen to the mild, droning voice of the old clergyman.

The church was very warm, and the light, softened by purple and golden and crimson glass, was dim and the clergyman's voice rather monotonous, and Major Teller was unconsciously becoming rather drowsy when a plump old lady came in and the sexton beckoned him from his seat.

But the sermon was over, and people were streaming down the aisle, and the major felt that he didn't care to prolong the thing, and that he had done a very laudable act in coming to church, and——

Even while these ideas were passing indistinctly through his brain he was borne toward the altar in an upward eddy of the crowd and felt a gaunt arm thrust through his.

"Protect me, major! Oh, save me!" whispered Miss Patience Pettigrew. "I'm so 'feared in a crowd always!"

The major strove to withdraw his arm, but Miss Pettigrew would not let him. They were standing directly in front of the altar, arm in arm. The minister, old and nearsighted and a little deaf, advanced, probably concluding that his services were required.

Major Teller's blood ran cold. He tried to protest, but his tongue seemed paralyzed. Miss Pettigrew had captured him as a lamb for the slaughter, and where was the use of further struggle? A few words—an appallingly brief ceremony—and Major Teller was married to Miss Patience!

"Take the market basket, my dear," said the gaunt bride, "and stay—you'd better carry the umbrella too! We'll go right home. Old folks like you and me don't care for wedding tours, do we?"

The major looked piteously at his better half and made no answer. She, however, waited for none, but drew him along with a quiet determination that augured ill for the future.

"Give me the key to the room, my dear," said Mrs. Pettigrew Teller. "I'd better keep it in future."

The major handed over the key without a word of remonstrance, and his elderly wife opened the door.

"We'll slick up things a little," said Mrs. Teller, bundling the major's beloved papers together and pitching his box of cigars out of the window.

"But, Miss Patience"——

"What?"

"My dear wife, I mean!"

"Ah, yes. What were you about to remark?"

"My cigars—I"——

"Oh, well, I don't like smoke—never did."

"But what are you doing with my slippers?"

"Trying 'em on—they fit me so nicely. Guess I'll keep 'em, Sempronius. I wish you'd take all these coats and things out of the wardrobe—I want it for my dresses."

"But where shall I keep them, Miss Pa"——

"What did you say?"

"Mrs. Teller, I would remark."

"Oh, under the bed or somewhere! Pink soap, eh?—I prefer castile—cologne—German—cold cream! Who'd 'a' supposed you were such a dandy, Sempronius? You must have plenty of money. By the way, suppose you give me the money to keep now, my dear! I'll manage it a great deal more economically than you'll be likely to."

"But"——

"Give me the money, I say!"

Major Teller meekly put his hand into his pocket and submissively handed over the purse.

"Well, now, you'd better go about your business," said the gentle bride, "and not come home till teatime—I do abominate men lounging around in the way forever, and don't come back smelling of tobacco, if you know what is good for yourself, Sempronius Teller."

The major crept silently away, thinking how, the last time he crossed that threshold, he was a free man, and now——

"I'm married!" mused Major Teller. "I couldn't help it. It wasn't my fault, but here I am, no money, no cigars, no freedom—worse than any galley slave. Sixty years old next month, and—married to Patience Pettigrew!"

He walked disconsolately down the street, both hands in his empty pockets and his hat tipped recklessly down over his eyes. A greater contrast could hardly have been imagined than existed between this slovenly, seedy, wretched looking man and the trim, cheerful little Major Teller of six hours ago! He caught a fleeting glimpse of himself in a mirror belonging to some picture frame store as he sauntered by—it startled even himself.

"I wouldn't have known myself," he muttered gloomily. "Well—I'm married now—married to Patience Pettigrew!"

He stopped at the street corner, uncertain which way to go. But as he gazed the bright, steely glimpse of the river caught his eye.

"All right," muttered Sempronius moodily. "I'll go and drown myself; it's a short way out of a long lane of difficulty. Anything but going back to—Patience Pettigrew!"

He went down with long, determined strides toward the shining, broad stream, where the ships lay peacefully at anchor, and the little boats shot hither and thither, and the waves sparkled up like sheets of diamonds. All these things Major Teller saw without marking them, as he made resolutely for the pier.

"Want a boat, sir?" demanded a sturdy man.

"Yes," said the major; "I want Charon's boat, to row me over Styx!"

"Don't know him, sir," said the puzzled boatman, "but mine's sound and light, and"——

The major waited to hear no more, but gave a blind, downward jump!

Down, down with that peculiar sensation of falling so familiar to us all—down—down—until——

"Beg pardon, sir, but the church is going to be shut up, and everybody's gone. Hope you have had a good nap, sir!"

The sexton spoke satirically, but in his tones Major Teller recognized hope and freedom. He started wildly to his feet.

"Then I am not married, after all, sexton?"

"Married, sir! Not unless you have been married in your dreams!"

"That's it, exactly!" ejaculated the major, jumping up; "I've been asleep and dreaming!"

Major Teller satisfied the sexton with a donation whose liberality astonished even that personage, and went at once to the —— hotel to engage rooms.

"I'll send for my things," he thought. "I won't go back to that house, lest Miss Patience Pettigrew should do something desperate. I'm not married, and I don't mean to be married!"

The major was right. Discretion is the better part of valor—and Miss Patience Pettigrew remains Miss Patience Pettigrew still! But Major Teller goes to church very regularly now!—True Flag.

Locking the Door by Electricity.

An ingenious lock has been invented by which doors, etc., may be locked and unlocked from a distance electrically. It is specially applicable for doors in private and business houses and offices where absolute privacy is needed or desired. The door is operated by simply turning a switch. Thus the occupant of a room may instantaneously admit a person and as instaneously lock the door on his egress without leaving his chair, as the switch can be placed close to his hand.—Practical Electricity.

ELECTRIC CHIMES.

Grace Church's Innovation May Make Some Great Changes.

THE PAST AND PRESENT METHODS.

Chimers Do Not Favor the Electric Keyboard, Which Makes the Work so Easy That Women May do it.

The electric attachment by which the Grace church chime is rung is the latest development in chime ringing—the most scientific and yet the simplest way of producing music from church bells now known to the world. Musical work that once required the arms of a number of strong men is now done with the touch of a finger, and instead of ten men collected in the belfry pulling at ropes one young woman sits before a keyboard and plays upon the 10,300 pounds of metal cast into ten bells as she would play upon a piano.

When the chime of the original Trinity church first made itself heard in New York there were five bells in the chime, and from each bell a rope ran down to a platform in the lower part of the tower. When the chime was to be rung each rope was in the hands of a man. In front of the men stood the director, or principal chimer, each man pulled his rope when the signal was given him, and the proper sound was produced. The director alone knew anything about the music, and even he was usually not an accomplished musician, but he came in time to be so familiar with the tones of his bells that he could play them better than any other person.

The first great improvement in the mode of ringing made it possible for the chimer to do his own work, and the services of the five or more ringers were dispensed with. Instead of a rope coming down through the ceiling from each bell, the ends twisting themselves upon the floor like so many snakes, the ropes descended through neat openings made for the purpose and the ends were attached to the rear ends of handles fitted into a rough framework in such a way that when the handles were depressed the bells were struck. Sometimes there were also pedals for the feet, and with these the heavier bells were rung. At a later period, by a complicated arrangement of cords and springs, a small bell was made to ring in the chime loft, and with this bell a church officer down in the auditorium gave the chimer his signals, telling him when to begin and when to stop.

Eventually the ropes themselves were discarded and galvanized telegraph wires were used in their stead. The surroundings still were and are to this day extremely rough, for bare stone walls and rough and generally dirty floors and a plain wooden bench are not thought to interfere with the chimer's work. The duties of the chimer become harder, for he must do them all himself; but he now began to take great interest in his work and came to be a great man in the church, inferior in usefulness only to the clergyman and organist. Mr. James Ayliffe, the great Trinity chimer, who died in 1878, held the place for twenty years. John N. Senia, who was retired from his place in Grace church when steps were first taken for the introduction of an electrical keyboard, had been the chimer of that church for nineteen years.

The principle of chime ringing is the same as it was ten centuries ago, and probably must ever remain unchanged—the striking of a hammer against a bell to produce the sound. But with the electrical keyboard the mechanical part of this is made work for a child. No more force is required than in pressing the key of an organ, and in fast tunes the notes may be struck much more rapidly than they could possibly be produced by hand. The principle is much the same as in playing the organ by electricity; pressing a key completes or sometimes opens an electric circuit, weights and springs are set in motion, the hammer strikes the bell and instantly flies back to its place, and in a second everything is replaced and the apparatus is ready for another stroke.

The old chimers of the city naturally do not favor the introduction of electric keyboards. They have for years had the work very much in their own hands, and have commanded good salaries. But with the electric keyboard chiming is so much simplified that any person of average ability and experience can do it, and no unusual strength is required.

The use of electricity in ringing Grace church chimes opens a new field for women, although not a large one, as there are only five real chimes in this city. There are monastery bells, peals and half chimes, but only five real sets of chimes. To learn the business will be a much easier matter than it ever was before. The beginner may practice noiselessly upon a "dummy" built in his own house if he choose, or he may go to the church, if the chimer will let him, have the wires disconnected, and practice indefinitely without making any disturbance. For this work the learner must of course first become so familiar with the tone of each bell that his imagination will tell him the sound to be expected, though the bells are silent.

In another way the electric keyboard will make a change in the profession of chiming. Rough stone walls and rough boards have always been thought good enough for the chimer, while the organist sat upon a cushioned seat in a comfortable place, with handsome surroundings; but with women in the chime lofts there is little doubt that within a short time the chimer will sit in a handsome, well furnished room. This room, indeed, may be back of the pulpit, or in the basement, or in the next block—for location is of little account to the electric chimer. For the Grace church chimer to sit in the Windsor hotel or in his or her own house in Chicago and ring the Sunday morning peals not only would not be impossible, but would not be at all difficult.

"Why not put in a chime attachment to the organ," one of the New York chimers asks, disdainfully, "and let the organist play it?"

This question is intended to be a reflection on the new method of chiming, but it could so easily be done, and would be such a natural consequence of the electric keyboard that the less the chimers press the subject the better.—New York Sun.

How a Pretty Fashion Started.

In 1680 the Duchess de Fontanges had the misfortune to have her hat blown off at a hunting party and tied her hair with one of her ribbon garters. Hairdressing with ribbons remained a fashion for seven years.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Where His Interest Lay.

An Irish counselor was asked by the judge "for whom he was concerned?"

He answered, "I am concerned, my lord, for the plaintiff, but I am employed by the defendant."—Exchange.

Indefinite Sentences For Criminals.

"The transformation of the criminal into a serviceable member of society," says Professor Charles A. Collin, "is the only effective protection of society against him. The mere temporary caging of the criminal as a wild beast is a protection to society for the time being, it is true. But if, when he is let out of his cage, he is worse than when he went in he may be more wary and cunning thereafter, but he will be more dangerous to society than before he was caged."

Under the present system the convict is discharged at the end of a fixed term, with a new suit of clothes and a few dollars in his pocket.

"How many graduates of Harvard university," Professor Collin asks, "dropped upon the world in such a fashion, with all the benefits in character, ability and reputation which Harvard can give them, with no friends except such as beckon them to haunts of vice and criminal ways of earning a living—how many Harvard graduates under such circumstances would get through the next two years without being compelled to beg, borrow or steal?

"How then can you expect the discharged prison convict, with the firmest of good resolutions (as many at that moment have), but with no satisfactory references to previous employment, with no friends of whom he can borrow, intoxicated with the sudden sense of freedom, to avoid the commission of new crimes before he can earn an honest living?"—Boston Commonwealth.

Hetty Green's Closeness.

Old Wall street men tell innumerable stories about Hetty Green's closeness and about her wonderful success on the street. She was in Philadelphia one day when the market suddenly changed, and she found that unless she reached New York before the close of the Stock Exchange she would miss a chance to make several thousand dollars. No train would bring her here in time, and she opened negotiations for a special engine. A price was named for an engine and one car, and after haggling some few minutes Mrs. Green made this final proposition:

"Take off the car and make it $5 less. I'll ride in the locomotive cab." She had a dusty but a speedy ride to this city, and she reached Wall street in time to make a successful turn. At another time she had a large amount of Reading securities which she had ordered her brokers to transfer to Philadelphia for her. When she learned that they would have to pay the express company a rate in proportion to the value of the securities, she was horrified.

"What, pay $100 for taking that bundle to Philadelphia! I can go there myself and back for $4 and save $96." She gathered up the securities in her black bag and carried them over to Philadelphia herself.—New York World.

Fond of Ghostly Company.

It is strange in what a matter of fact way persons who have investigated spirit forces consider the originators of them. I know a lady who has been a widow for 15 years who thinks no more of conversing with the spirit form of her dead husband than she does of sitting down at the table to eat. She tells me that almost nightly, while alone in a room of her home, she looks up and sees the form of her husband quite at ease. He never begins the conversation, but waits until his wife speaks.

She told me that she did not doubt that he frequently sat there a long time before she noticed him, as she often became so interested in books or sewing that she never thought of her surroundings. When one once becomes interested in spiritualism, the dread of ghostlike forms becomes unknown. I do not know a spiritualist who would not rather meet his best dead friend than his best living one? Spiritualists believe that persons retain the same characteristics in spirit life that they had in earth life, so they think of them merely as they were when alive.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Houri's Wooden Leg.

Several thousands of pounds were paid for one wooden leg provided by the sultan of Turkey for a favorite of his harem. Having lost her leg in an accident, the sultan had an artificial one of wood made for her, and by his directions it was set with rare and costly jewels to the value of many thousands of pounds. When released from its position each night, this jeweled limb is guarded with great care and restored to its fair owner when she rises in the morning.—Jewelers' Circular.

Lofty Climbing.

The loftiest point so far as yet known to have been attained by a mountain climber is 23,700 feet, which was accomplished a few years ago by a Mr. Graham in the Himalayas. He states that in spite of the great altitude he did not find any difficulty in breathing, nor did he experience nausea, bleeding at the nose or temporary loss of sight or hearing. The motion of the heart was, however, perceptibly affected, as its beating became audible and its rate was decidedly increased.—Exchange.

The Fountain Pen.

Joe—These fountain pen makers will never be affected by the income tax.

Bob—Why not? Some of them are rich.

Joe—Because they never make enough ink come to be taxed.—Detroit Free Press.

A RACE DYING OUT

It is Slowly Perishing of Melancholy and Heartbreak.

THERE IS ONLY A FEW OF THEM LEFT

The Story of His People as Told by a New Zealand Chieftain.—Polished and Draped in English Finery.

A strange, pathetic swan song of a dying people, sung by its chief, is the plaint made to the civilized world by Apirana Turupu Ngata, head of the Maori nation, in a series of essays lately printed in a New Zealand paper. The chief is a well educated man, a graduate of a colonial university, the equal in culture of the best class of white people who occupy his native land. But he is a native at heart, a Maori in feeling, sympathies and aspirations, and all his thoughts are those of his people.

At the advent of the white man in New Zealand the Maoris, a heroic race, then sole owners of the country, were a numerous people. Twenty years ago, although even then much diminished by diseases brought by their conquerors, they numbered 100,000. Today but few more than 40,000 of the race remain. Outwardly it is a much changed people, too, for it has adopted the white man's clothes, his customs, most of his vices and ostensibly his religion. But at heart the Maori is a savage yet.

In his series of essays on his people the chief tells much that is interesting of their history, their ideas, their habits and their feelings, but ever and anon he comes back and dwells on the one theme that is filling his mind and searing his heart—the decaying and approaching extinction of his race. His language is remarkably eloquent and full of lofty metaphor and symbolism, and a somberness overspreads all his thoughts, and sorrow echoes in all he says. He writes bitterly, yet not vengefully, of the woes the white man has brought to his people, not alone of wrongs inflicted, but of the sufferings and defeats that inevitably must come of the contact of a weaker and a stronger race. The Maoris, he says, are dying of contact with the white man, and nothing but a miracle can save them, and a miracle there will not be.

He gives an interesting account of the impression made by Christianity on the Maoris. His countrymen, the chief says, were attracted to the white man's creed almost wholly because of the miraculous career ascribed to Christ. They have a great craving for the supernatural, and the doings of Christ took great hold on their imaginations. But the native priests, taking advantage of the lesson, have largely turned their people from even a semblance of adhesion to Christianity by feeding their craving for the miraculous, and in the lines of the old beliefs, or rather by formulating a new creed called Hauhauism, which has spread greatly.

"The feelings and motives that influence the Maori's inner and more private life today," says Chief Apirana, "are the same that influenced him ages ago, though tamed and refined by conformity to European customs, by contact with European civilization and by the farreaching influence of Christianity. Your Maori of today is but the savage of yesterday, polished and draped in English finery. Within him there are raging the fierce passions that but awhile ago made him revel in slaughter and cannibalism. His hands are bound with the manacles of civilization and humanity, but they are restless to grasp once more the spear, the taiaha and mere. Outwardly he accepts the truth of Christian teaching and worships the Pakeha's god most reverently, but his mind is governed by superstition, and his secret longings and natural tendencies are toward the tohungas, the only visible monuments of his old priestly regime."

The Maori, says the chief, hates the Pakeha, the white man, and yet is irresistibly drawn to his settlements and compelled to a degrading imitation of the worst of his ways of life, which eventually kill off the pure race and leave only the degenerate, half caste people, against whom Chief Apirana is specially bitter. "Illicit intercourse, vice and immorality have already destroyed the purity of the race," he says, "have stunted a race once famous for its physique, have rooted out whatever industrial tendencies survived other pernicious influences and degraded the characteristics it once possessed of hospitality, liberality, bravery and manliness." The only hope of improvement he sees is in the deportation of all the lower whites, and this he himself declares to be impossible. Education only renders the Maori unfit to take part in the struggle for life in which his race is engaged. Taking away the outer show of their savagery, it takes away at the same time their stamina. Notable Maori men and women there have been, educated and enlightened to a high degree, but in the majority of cases there has eventually been a total relapse of the ostensibly educated Maoris into the ways of their forefathers. And now this once powerful people is on the verge of extinction.

Explanations to account for the fading out of existence of the Maoris are not hard to find, and one seems to be near the truth—that is, that the race is perishing of melancholy and heartbreak. There is in all the Polynesian and Melanesian races a strange and strong liability to despair. Entire independence and unhampered imagination seem essential to their vitality, and when these attributes are subdued and cowed by the obvious superiority of an intruding race, as by the white man, they seem to give up the wish to live, to lose even the capacity for living. This hopelessness has been clearly traced in all the Australian tribes and is akin to that felt by conscript soldiers engaged in expeditions for which they have had no heart. It seems to have been especially strong in the Maoris, who in their prime were a proud, imaginative people, full of the love of poetry and story and of pride in the achievements of their tribes. Hopelessness and heartbreak, one must conclude from the remarkable essays by Chief Apirana Turupu Ngata, are the melancholy explanation of the fading out of existence of the once powerful and numerous Maori race.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Measuring Brain Work.

An apparatus for measuring brain effort has been made by J. L. Balbi, who suggests that the arrangement might be made to point out the proper studies for children, or those which can be pursued with the least work and most profit, says an English paper. In the center of some heat conducting material he places a thermo-electric pile, which is connected by flexible wire to a sensitive galvanometer. The slightest rise in temperature, due to rush of blood in the head, is indicated by the galvanometer, the effect, of course, increasing with the intensity of the mental work.

WORK OF A DEVOTED WOMAN.

How Miss Mance Founded the Famous Hotel Dieu in 1641.

The following romantic story was told by Dr. W. H. Kingston, of Montreal, in addressing the international medical congress:

When Jacques Cartier returned to France after his discovery of Canada the news of his exploit traveled over France as quickly as was then possible.

A French girl, young and beautiful, became impressed with the thought that the newly found country should be the scene of her labors. She succeeded after a time in fitting out a small bark with money furnished by a Mme. Bullion, and with twelve sailors crossed the Atlantic in the spring of 1641.

The sea voyage to Quebec occupied three months. It can now be accomplished in one-fifteenth of that time. The journey from Quebec to Montreal by the St. Lawrence, which can now be performed in a night, then occupied eight days. Miss Mance's bark came to an anchor at a projecting point off the Island of Montreal, then called Hochelaga.

Hochelaga was at that time the chefdieu of the warlike Hurons. They looked with amazement at the advent of palefaced men and one palefaced woman—for she was alone of her sex. They soon recovered from their surprise, however, and it was necessary for the colonists to throw up for their protection, as quickly as possible, wooden palisades on the land or rear approach; the big canoe, as the bark was styled, was a sufficiently imposing defense in front. If a colonist ventured beyond the palisades to gather fruit or berries, or to cut wood, he ran the risk of being pierced with arrows.

Half of the first colonists perished in this manner, and Miss Mance was obliged to return to France in 1649, bringing back with her other recruits, and again in 1658, leaving France with twenty male and female recruits, half of whom died on the voyage of a form of plague. In their attacks on this small force some of the red men were wounded in return, and when deserted by their comrades they were brought within the palisades to what they and their tribe considered certain death—according to their own custom in warfare.

They soon found the hospital to be a place of woman's tenderest solicitude. When the red man's wounds were healed a repast of dog's meat was prepared for him, and he was permitted to rejoin his tribe to tell what the pale faced maiden had done for him. It need not surprise us to be told that, in the presence of such devotion, the warlike Huron soon forgot his ferocity.

A few years later it was necessary for the small colony to move a few hundred yards inland. Word went throughout the Huron camp, and before the hour of departure the aborigines had strewn the ground with leaves and the branches of trees and with wild flowers, saying the earth was not fit to receive the tread of these women.

In this way our first hospital was established, and in this way the light of Christianity was brought to the Island of Montreal. Here is how the hospital has been sustained. Miss Mance had obtained from the French king a deed of gift in perpetuity of the small piece of land where she landed, which at that time was valueless. It became, however, in the course of years the center of the village of Montreal, and eventually the commercial city clustered around it.

A century and a third ago, when Canada passed from the rule of France to that of Great Britain, respect was paid by the conqueror to the rights originally conferred by the French king, and the hospital, which at first had but the aborigines for inmates, continued to receive within its walls, as colonization went on, persons of every succeeding nationality. For upward of 150 years after its foundation it alone afforded asylum to the sick and wounded of Montreal and westward.

How many from these shores when sick and disabled have there received maternal care! How many of your children, in that then faroff land, had the pillow of death smoothed for them there, and without fee or pecuniary reward! And the same continues to this day, for the property preserved to those religious ladies by a wise conqueror has, without municipal aid or government patronage, but with economy, sufficed for the wants of the institution.—British Medical Journal.

Queen Victoria's Cows.

Not a gentleman farmer in England is fonder of taking prizes at county fairs than is Queen Victoria. Of late years this has been her majesty's chief source of pleasure, and she treasures the medals won by her butter and cheese and the premiums carried off by her cattle above the gorgeous tributes of her eastern subjects or her German royal relations. When she is at Balmoral not a day passes that she does not personally inspect the home farm, as it is called, and now and then advise as to the butter and cheese making, in which she is especially interested. Her dairies are almost Dutch in their exquisite cleanliness, the box stalls being tiled in blue and white china, and the milking done by maids.

It is said that the produce of these model farms is sold in London, and that her thrifty majesty turns many an honest penny in this way. Well, if she does, what matter? It adds to the interest of farming no doubt to make it profitable, and she is to be congratulated upon her success. At Windsor a herd of American buffaloes is kept, and recently an attempt was made to cross them with some Scotch cattle.—Jenness Miller Monthly.

Feminine Bishops.

Feminine bishops are a possibility which Sir Wilfred Lawson, of conservative England, suggests—for why not, since there is no fighting to be done? "It is an intellectual, spiritual and theological affair, and surely women are as good in these things as men," he adds, and hopes to live to see the woman bishop consecrated, as she may do more good than t[illegible]

A BRAVE SOLDIER.

Lord Wolseley is the Kind of a Man That a Soldier Should be.

HE HAS A LARGE RECORD OF WOUNDS

Englands Great General Must Have Had Remarkable Vitality to Live Through so Many Encounters.

"I am worth a good many dead men yet," was the characteristic remark of the man when regarded as a "dead un" by the army doctor in the Crimea. Lord Wolseley's remarkable vitality helped him to pass with success through many such experiences, and to impress his mark on the modern military history of Great Britain in a way unequaled by any other soldier since the great Wellington died.

The career of the commander in chief of her majesty's forces in Ireland began in 1852, when, as a young enthusiastic Irish lad, he joined the army as ensign. He at once tasted blood. He passed through the Burmese war, and then returned to England. Few have had Lord Wolseley's luck, and few his ill luck. While he has won more victories than his fellows, so has he been wounded oftener than most soldiers in his position. His life has been one full of narrow escapes from death.

His first experience was ugly enough in all conscience. Burmah was the scene; and here, while heading an attacking party, young Wolseley saved himself from destruction by falling into a pit. Then, in the second attempt, he and his fellow officer were each struck in the left thigh by large iron jingal balls. His friend lived but a few minutes, while Wolseley himself needed all his strength in the fight between life and death. He recovered only to meet experiences as hard in the Crimea.

His biographer, Mr. Lowe, tells that during the progress of the Crimean war "Captain Wolseley was wounded severely on Aug. 30, and slightly on April 10 and June 7. On Feb. 15 his coat was pierced by a ball; on April 10 a round shot struck the embrasure at which he was working, and his trousers were cut, and on June 7 a ball passed through his forage cap from the peak to the back, knocking it off his head.

"It may be said without exaggeration that he bore a charmed life, for at the termination of the siege, of three messes of four members each, he was the only remaining officer in the Crimea, all the others having been killed or forced to leave through wounds."

It was not without truth that his fellow officers regarded him as possessing more lives than even the proverbial cat.

But these hairbreadth escapes from death were trivial compared to some of Lord Wolseley's other experiences. Outside Sebastopol he was giving orders to two sappers in the trenches, when "suddenly a round shot took off one man's head and drove his jawbone into the other man's face, to which it adhered, bespattering the party with blood." Aug. 30 was a bloody day in the trenches.

A sortie by the Russians, successful for the moment, made it important that the gap opened by the attack should be repaired. Wolseley and two sappers began the work of repair, but their labor was stopped by the appearance of a round shot, which struck the gabion, "which was full of stones, and striking its contents with terrific force, instantly killed the poor fellows by his side, the head of one being taken off, while the other was disemboweled." Wolseley did not escape. Thrown senseless to the ground, he lay for a time as one dead. At length he came to himself, staggered to the doctor's hut, and again fell unconscious. It was then that the doctor said, "He's a dead un." This roused Wolseley, who, turning in his blood, said, "I am worth a good many men yet."

The young captain's wounds on this occasion presented a shocking appearance. The doctor fancied, after probing the wound, that his jawbone was shattered, but Wolsely made him pull out the substance in his mouth, when a large stone came away. The surgeon then lifted up and stitched the cheek.

Both his eyes were completely closed, and the injury done to one of them was so serious that the sight has been permanently lost. Not a square inch of his face but was battered and cut about, while his body was wounded all over, just as if he had been peppered with small shot. He had received also a severe wound on his right leg, so both his limbs had now been injured. The wound in the left thigh received in Burmah rendered him slightly lame.

Many opportunities have since been given him of fulfilling the instructions often delivered by Sir Hope Grant in China, "Take Wolseley; he will do the work for you." It is certain, too, that he has thoroughly acted throughout life up to his own dictum—that the only way for a young man to get on in the army is to try and get killed in every way he possibly can.

Three years after the close of the Crimean war Wolseley was ordered to China. Wrecked on the way, he made for India, and greatly distinguished himself in the suppression of the Indian mutiny. For one of his deeds he deserved an honor which every soldier most cherishes—the Victoria Cross. Lord Wolseley has himself told the story. He was leading the storming party against the Metee Mohul in November, 1857, which opened up the way into the Lucknow residency, when Private Andrews, of his own company, "one of the very bravest private soldiers" he knew, fell wounded.

Wolseley at once took the stricken man in his arms and made a rush for shelter. Before reaching a friendly house, however, poor Andrews was again shot by a bullet intended by a rebel Sepoy for his rescuer. The end of the mutiny saw Wolseley, at the age of twenty-six, a lieutenant colonel. An experience in China came after, to be followed by his appointment in 1861 as quartermaster general in Canada. Years of quiet elapsed until the Red River expedition and the Ashantee war, when Wolseley became known among the natives against whom he fought as "the general who never stops."

He came out of the Ashantee campaign a major general. A rest of five years brought him to the wars in Zululand, the Egyptian campaign, Tel el Kebir and a peerage, and, in 1884, the war in the Soudan, when he was only forty-eight hours too late to save General Gordon.—Million.

In Greenland.

Happy Greenland! There are no lawyers in that region of ice and snow. If one man injures another, he is summoned to a drum dance, and there the accuser strives to make him ludicrous by singing songs in his dispraise. Should the accuser prove a better poet or vocalist and gain the applause of the audience the matter is then decided, and the litigants shake hands and swear eternal friendship.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, AUG. 3.....1894

The stockmen of the San Juaquin valley have this year presented strong appeals to the officials at Washington for permission to graze their cattle and sheep in the National parks that have been reserved in in the Sierra Nevada mountains. Their petitions have been endorsed by the business men of the State and have received careful and patient attention but no relief has been granted and feed is now going to waste on these government lands, under the protection of United States troops, that would fatten thousands of sheep and save many men from threatened bankruptcy. There is shown a disposition in some quarters to hold the present administration responsible for the condition of things, just as many hold it responsible for all other annoyances of business as well as for dry seasons, wet seasons and hot weather. But reasonable and intelligent men do not do this. They hold the officials of the government responsible for the uniform enforcement of the laws that the people have enacted through their representatives. The people themselves are responsible for the laws. Now the laws under which the stockmen are shut out of the National parks in the Sierras were passed in 1890, when the Republicans were in power in both houses of Congress and when Benjamin Harrison was President of the United States. These laws prescribed regulations for the government and management of these National parks, and the men who are in charge of them have nothing to do but to see that the laws, which they have sworn to execute, are faithfully executed. Those men have no choice or discretion in the matter. The officials of the Interior Department at Washington also have their action in the matter clearly defined, and there is no help in the circumstances. But the stockmen of California, whose flocks are suffering for the feed that is going to waste, should reflect that the same Congress which enacted the McKinley law enacted these laws. They are Republican measures, and the only mitigation of their severity which the present officials can lawfully grant is to permit men who have patented lands within these reservations to drive their stock over the government lands to reach their own lands, on which they may graze their stock, having first defined the metes and bounds of their possessions, and confining their stock to their own lands. The stockmen of California must hold the Republican party responsible for being shut out of the government reservation in the Sierras, not the Democratic, and they should give the Democratic Administration the credit of mitigating, as much as can lawfully be done, the severity of the laws that they feel are so unjust and so unnecessary.

Four years ago in the battle which ended in the election of Colonel Markham to the governorship of this state, the two B's—Buckley and Burns—were the leaders of the opposing forces. Now they are both fighting shoulder to shoulder under the Republican banner, which presages all the worse for San Francisco, as well as for the state should they succeed in achieving a victory. San Francisco, always plundered by her officials and groaning for forty-five years under a burden of taxation that was never carried by any other city of her size, will be stripped to a skeleton before the Buckley—Burns regency can satiate its appetite.

Populism, which received its first wholesome check in the way that the people of Oregon sat down on Pennoyer in June, will continue to grow weaker as election day approaches. Kansas, which is nothing if not emotional, being peopled with a race of fanatics in the very first place, will probably re-elect Llewelling, but beyond that there is not a state they can claim with any degree of certainty.

Los Angeles county threatens to quarantine against Tulare and Kern county horses in consequence of the prevalence of glanders among them. The authorities in the counties mentioned should take steps to stamp out the disease.

THE WIND OF THE DEAD MEN'S FEET.

Oh, "wind of the dead men's feet," blow softly.
Disturb not thou their rest.
Why should ye waken them from quiet slumber
Within earth's toil worn breast?

The day will come when, like a mighty ocean
Which rolls from pole to pole,
Resistless thou wilt sweep the nations over,
And then must every soul

Prepare to meet the One, who, following after,
Appeareth in the east,
And wakeneth all men from death's dreamless slumber,
The greatest and the least.

So, "wind of the dead men's feet," blow softly,
Until shall dawn that day
When, strong and terrible, thou wilt give warning
That all things pass away.
—Florence Peacock in London Academy.

Napoleon's Hats.

Careful inquiry has led to the discovery that there are no fewer than nine of Napoleon I's hats still in existence. A writer in The Vie Contemporaine gives a list of them. One is in the possession of Mme. Claitte, whose grandfather, General Giraud, picked it up at Marengo. At a critical moment Bonaparte started off at a gallop, and the wind blowing off his hat he did not stop to pick it up.

Another of the hats is in a little crypt beside Napoleon's tomb at the Invalides. This was worn on the 7th, 8th and 9th of February, 1807, at Eilau, and it is the identical one represented in the colossal picture of the battle by Gros, to be seen in the Louvre. During the peace which succeeded the battle Gros was commissioned to paint the picture, and in order that the figure of the emperor might be faithfully depicted the hat was given to the painter.

At the death of Gros in 1835 it was found under a glass case upon a wooden stand, and it was sold by auction among the painter's effects for 2,047 francs 50 centimes to Dr. Delacroix, who presented it to Louis Philippe. The later, after the famous second funeral of Napoleon, ordered it to be placed beside the remains with the emperor's crosses and the sword he wore at Austerlitz. Of the remaining hats one belongs to Prince Victor Napoleon and another to the museum at Gotha.—London News.

Atomic Principles.

A side light is being thrown on the nature of the elements by the chemico-physical discussion between Armstrong and Hartly as to the connection existing in the constitution of certain organic compounds and the colors they exhibit. We may take it as an established fact that a relation exists. And if so, then why may not elements of distinct and characteristic color be considered as complexes analogous to definitely decomposable substances? The two elements, nickel and cobalt, of decided color in their salts and in their metallic plates, add strength to this idea in that they may be considered as exhibiting a sort of isomerism. Their atomic weights are the same within limits of experimental error, and by analogy with compounds identity of atomic weight implies dissimilarity in constitution and therefore definite structure.—Science.

The Ocean Telephone Possible.

Professor Silvanus P. Thompson is one of those who believe that ocean telephony is not only possible, but that the means of attaining it are within our grasp. Telephone cables for the deep sea will, however, require to be made on a different plan from the existing telegraph cables—that is to say, a single conductor of stranded copper insulated and surrounded by an iron sheathing that comes between the outgoing wire and the water which serves as the return part of the circuit. The going and return wires will have to lie side by side within the sheathing. Moreover, the whole circuit will probably have to be broken up into sections which are capa- of acting upon each other by mutual induction.—London Globe.

Cause and Effect.

May—Don't you think that Miss Golightly is perfectly charming?

Mamma—It struck me that she was a little bit giddy.

May—Why, mamma, she moves in the best circles.

Mamma—That accounts for it. Moving in circles will make any one giddy. —New York Herald.

A Novel Revenge.

Cook—Yes, my mistress is a prima donna and a horrible creature. She treats me like the dirt beneath her feet, but I revenge myself by opening the drawing room window when she is not at home and by howling with all my might, so that the neighbors may think her voice is cracked.—Fliegende Blatter.

Bound to Be Ladylike.

Ethel—What did you do when Gus proposed to you?

Mabel—I was so surprised I puckered up my mouth to whistle, but then I remembered that would be unladylike, so I hurried and pressed my lips against his to keep myself from whistling.—Good News.

Which is the better, something or nothing? This depends. When it stimulates, it is of use; when it enervates, it is mischievous. The young man who prefers idleness above an unpleasant job, seeing that he has a dollar or two in his pocket, is in danger.

War chariots appeared for the last time during the Persian invasion of Greece. They were abandoned then because the horses got frightened, and running away often threw large bodies of troops into confusion.

It appears from a treasury statement that there are 36,880 $10,000 bills, 14,805 $5,000 bills and 47,324 $1,000 bills in circulation in this country.

The mace used by the speaker of the house of representatives is made of 13 ebony rods twined together and held in place by silver bands.

There are over 6,000 persons fed three times a day at Dolma-Bagtch palace while the sultan of Turkey is there.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of Caliiornia.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1894. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Apr. 1, 1894, Cash on hand	$15 847 82	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector fees	19 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	51 75	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	73 55	
Andrew Dell, Int State land	22 40	
P H Mack, Appr. Fair eturned	300 00	
Joseph Silva, Int. State Land	11 20	
E H Edwards, " " " "	32 00	
Thos W Perry, " " " "	12 14	
Walter J Harris " " " "	10 36	
Sarah O F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	59 90	
Sarah C F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	23 50	
Walter A Lamar, Int St Ld	22 40	
Walter A Lamar " " " "	22 40	
A W de La Cour Carroll Int S L	15 05	
George H Baily, Int St Ld	53 00	
James R Moffett Int St Ld	15 10	
San Francisco Col. L. Bnk, I S L	22 40	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	105 37	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	519 43	
	17,238 77	
May Frank J. Cooper, Int St Land	44 80	
J H Dehy, Int St Ld	11 20	
J W McMurry, Big Pine Schl	16 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector fees	44 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector fees	10 00	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	11 20	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	71 75	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	43 50	
Mrs C Delaney, Int on State ld	8 00	
Solomon Ducas, Int on St Land	11 63	
E P Colgan, C & C Ry Tax	971 14	
Elizabeth Hastings on State Ld	103 10	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	341 09	
J. S. Gorman, Sheep License	775 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	6365 21	
	26,064 39	
June J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	56 40	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collectr fees	29 00	
J S Gorman, Sheep License	42 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	38 25	
D. J Hession, Recorder fees	125 75	
Paulin & Chambers Int on St ld	44 80	
Trustees Bishop Sch	21 65	
Trustees Fish Spring Sch	11 55	
State for Commissions	15 26	
State for State School Funds	1255 54	
Nathan Gilbert on St Lands	50 76	
Annie L Blanks on State lands	22 40	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	661 37	
J S Gorman, Tax collector	575 56	
J S Gorman, Sheep License Col.	3475 00	
	32,489 62	

DISBURSEMENTS—

Apr. Salary Fund	1,520 88
Bridge Fund	240 94
General Expense	900 35
Hospital Fund	491 95
Sundry Road Districts	1257 95
Independence Bond	7 00
Unapportioned prop. tax	16 13
Round Valley School	80 00
Irving School	140 00
Lone Pine School	65 05
Bishop School	250 00
Warm Spring School	107 50
Station School	160 00
Independence School Dist	36 12
Big Pine School	119 00
Milton School	131 35
Union School	90 00
Fish Spring School	27 75
Irving School Library	9 99
Big Pine Library	61 51
Independence Special Teacher's	44 33
	5,767 55
May Bishop Schl Dist Bond	1,036 00
Big Pine " " " "	675 00
Union " " " "	372 50
Salary	1,099 98
Unapportioned Prop Tax	1 74
General Expense	10 00
Hospital Fund	35 60
Round Valley School	3 65
Bishop School	298 25
Big Pine School	110 00
Lone Pine School	403 00
Warm Spring School	123 00
Independence School	34 89
Irving School	90 00
Lone Pine School Building	17 95
	10,079 11
June State General	2,915 97
Salary	1,099 98
Unapportioned	3 77
Hospital	52 00
Irving School	45 00
Bishop School	75 50
Big Pine School	53 00
Round Valley School	7 65
Warm Springs School	17 25
Station School	85 00
Milton School	54 50
Union School	10 00
Lone Pine School	4 00
Lone Pine Library	60 88
Independence Library	60 78
Bishop Organ	12 00
Bishop Bond	3 43
	14,609 82
July 1, 1894, Cash on hand	17,808 80
	32,489 62

Treasurer's Trial Balance, July 1, 1894

To the Salary Fund	$4,202 78	
General Expense "	1,726 53	
State General "	476 36	
Hospital "	74 72	
Bond "	2,500 30	
Bishop schl organ fund	9 65	
General road fund	222 33	
To the various Road District Funds:		
No 1	400 99	
No 2	165 73	
No 3	117 31	
No 4	197 53	
No 5	132 02	
Unapportioned County	25 55	
Road Poll Tax	240 40	
Bridge Fund	552 94	
Swamp and overflowed Land	1,555 15	
Institute	71 00	
Big Pine Special School	16 00	
Teachers Library Fund	40 00	
Coroner's	88 25	
Unapportioned Property Tax	319 72	
To the various School Dist. Funds:		
Round Valley	$ 50 26	
Irving	200 39	
Bishop	90 87	
Station	20 91	
Warm Springs	100 49	
Big Pine	488 06	
Independence	252 87	
Fish spring	108 16	
Union	172 33	
Lone Pine	226 93	
To the various School Dist. Library Funds:		
Milton	$ 46 20	
Round Valley	8 44	
Irving	45 98	
Bishop	81 50	
Station	150 84	
Warm Springs	12 09	
Big Pine	36 72	
Independence	21 87	
Union	43 02	
Lone Pine	41 26	
Fish Springs	83 96	
Independence Bldg Fund	3 00	
Fish Springs " "	36 40	
Lone Pine " "	17 12	
Fish Springs schl dist organ	11 55	
Independence Bond Fund	48 18	
Bishop (old) " "	71 02	
Bishop (new) " "	197 15	
Union " "	111 88	
Big Pine " "	78 98	
Fish Springs " "	51 42	
Lone Pine " "	1,730 38	
Cash Balance		$17 808 80
	$17,808 80	$17 808 80

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 10th day of July, 1894.

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1894.

June 30. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Mar. 31, 1894, date of last report. Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn		$ 9 716 21
General Exp. Fund	919 35	
Salary Fund	3,726 84	
School Fund	2,903 23	
Hospital Fund	579 55	
Unapportioned Fund	21 64	
Lone Pine Building	17 95	
Bridge Fund	240 94	
Indpnd Teacher Fund	44 33	
Independence Bond Fund	7 00	
Bishop Bond Fund	3 43	
Road Dist. No. 1 Fund	250 86	
" " " 2 "	137 32	
" " " 3 "	413 25	
" " " 4 "	378 42	
" " " 5 "	78 10	
		$ 9,716 21 $ 9 716 21
June 30. Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds. Inyo County	$64,990 55	
Inyo Co. Bonds 1890		64,000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	$64,990 55	64,990 55
June 30. Exhibit showing present financial condition Inyo county (total indebtedness)	$64,990 55	
Less cash, in County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness		$17,808 80
Rem'ng indebtedness		47,181 75
	$64,990 55	$64,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved the 10th day of July, 1894, by the Board of Supervisors.

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and amine my stock and pric before purchas g elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9 1894.
j16dfo

Inyo
Stage
Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beauti

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands o pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Preprietor.
feb12tf

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New Yo

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

VIRGINIA CON. MIN. COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works Kearsarge District, Inyo Co., Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. 11 levied on the 14th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name:	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
A F Benard	84	500	1 25
	86	50	12½
	90	100	25
	91	100	25
	92	50	12½
	182	50	12½
	183	50	12½
A F Benard, Trustee	19	114	28½
	22	227	56¾
	96	100	25
	97	100	25
	188	100	25
Jno Cuttigan	244	1000	2 50
Jno Denny	112	340	85
Catherine Fitzpatrick	65	227	56¾
Michael Kilday	101	150	37½
	191	68	17
M A Howe	224	100	25
P Mallon	115	1602	4 00½
	242	1000	2 50
Mark Knights	262	1300	3 25
Jos Kely	243	300	75
Michael Sullivan	160	100	25
	161	100	25
	162	50	12½
Dennis Murphy	241	125	31¼
L P Lavallee	264	227	56¾
H H Suhling	113	114	28½
	147	100	25
Tomlinson, Jos	7	100	25
J K Warren	187	454	1 13½
Jno Wagner	1	114	28½
	236	100	25
S Hoffman	269	1644	4 13½
Jno J Mountain	126	100	25
Jos Rotis	232	350	87½
B Conway	62	104	26

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 14th day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, San Francisco, California, on Monday, the 16th day of July, 1894, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessments thereon, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

A. F. BENARD, Secretary.
Office—26 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, California.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place o business, Independence, California. Location of Canal near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account o assessment No. 6, levied on the 26th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
E. Robinson	1	500	125 00
	2	200	50 00
T. C. Boland	3	500	125 00
	4	200	50 00
	18	500	125 00
	19	200	50 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	175 00
J. J. Gunn	12	200	50 00
Jas. Holland	20	20	5 00
P. H. Mack	22	270	67 50
D. Holland	16	30	7 50
	21	30	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 26th day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Independence Inyo County, California, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

POSTPONEMEN.

The above sale postponed till Aug. 4, 1894.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.
Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Victor Trepier Plaintiff, vs Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

The people of the State of California send greeting to Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain the judgment of this Hon. Court dissolving the partnership heretofore and now existing between yourselves and the Plaintiff, under and by virtue of an agreement made and entered into by you on the 30th day of October, 1893, and that the title to the mines or mining claims described in said agreement may be adjudged freed from all the conditions thereof and restored as follows: That the Plaintiff is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "American Flag Mine;" that Defendant Jaques Jalberque is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "French Flag Mine" and that Defendant Manasese Louca is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "Mexican Flag Mine," as said mines are described in said agreement and the complaint of file herein; Together with the costs of suit.

Said plaintiff alleging that you have utterly failed, neglected and refused to in any manner whatsoever comply with the terms and conditions of said partnership agreement, or to perform any of the duties imposed thereby, since on or about the 27th day of January, 1894; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE · CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management the above well known feed and livery stables, patro can be assured of finding there the best of Bugg Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

n general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and
Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

the obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

F. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WODDIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE,
SHAMPOOING
AND BATHS.
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence,

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder o the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven-twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and received at the residence of the at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left place, or at the office of the District Atto at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said ecutor personally, or may be filed in the of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at time after the first publication of this no and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL
TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY-SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfec and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Li a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, leg e manuscripts. Two or ten copies can b made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 20th
" .....February 17th
" .....March 17th
" .....April 14th
" .....May 19th
" .....June 16th
" .....July 14th
" .....August 11th
" .....September 8th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 10th
" .....December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, AUG. 3.....1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Independence, 7:30 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

SATURDAY, July 28, 1894.

Baxter et al. vs. Gilbert et al.—Order extending time for plaintiffs to prepare amendments to statement on motion for new trial.

TUESDAY, July 31, 1894.

People vs. James Hines and William Hines—Filed information charging defendants with crime of murder.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.—Issued and filed letters. Issued inventory and appraisement.

BORN.

[illegible]ER—At Black Rock, Cal., July 29, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Miller, a [illegible]on.

Supervisor Fitzgerald went to Keeler on Monday.

Supervisor Uhlmeyer spent several days in town this week.

Mrs. T. J. Goodale of Fish Springs was in town yesterday.

Vernon Smith of Big Pine was in town on Wednesday.

Jos. Schalten and Jake Shoemaker were down from Big Pine yesterday.

The law firm of Bennett and Forbes has dissolved partnership. See notice.

Louis Munzinger, Jr., and H. P. Kane were down from Bishop on Wednesday.

John Clarke arrived from Bishop early this morning and will return this afternoon.

Mrs. Thomas of Lone Pine is improving rapidly and will soon be entirely recovered.

Relles Carrasco came up from Lone Pine last Monday and went over to Mazourka next day.

Mrs. A. J. Church and children and Miss McBride returned home to Hawthorne on last Saturday's train.

Miss Minnie Miller and her brother, Willie, of Lone Pine, have gone to Winters, Yolo county, to spend the summer.

W. H Russell, formerly of Benton, spent several days in town this week looking after many affairs in which he is interested.

Prof. Logan, of Bishop, will give a lecture at the M. E. Church next Thursday evening, Aug. 9, 1894. Subject, "Higher Education."

Frank Sorba and his father have returned to Lone Pine from a visit to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Both are on the sick list.

The Committee in charge of the Speed Programme for the coming Fair met at Independence last Sunday and arranged a list which will be found in this issue.

"Dutch John" is reported to have made a big strike at Cerro Gordo. He is said to have in sight a large body of ore that goes over one hundred dollars per ton.

J. J. Morton came in from Snow's canyon early in the week. The weather has become too torrid for work and Johnny has taken a vacation for a couple of weeks.

J. C. Roeper has established a branch market in Mazourka Canyon for the benefit of the many miners who are now at work in that section. He takes up a wagon load of supplies every Friday morning.

Miss Stella Meysan is visiting with her parents at Lone Pine. She expects to return to Los Angeles in October, in company with her sister, Mrs. F. Fitzgerald. She visited Independence last Sunday.

It is reported that Hon. P. H. Mack will be a candidate for re-election to the Assembly from this District. Two years ago Mono County Democrats waived the right of selection and in the regular rotation the choice this year falls upon Inyo.

Lowell A. Eugley, of Big Pine, was a visitor in Independence for a day or two during the week. Mr. Eugley is visiting all the towns in the county with a view of feeling the political pulse of the voting population.

Republican Committee.

The Republican Central Committee of Inyo county met at the Court House in Independence on Monday evening, July 30, 1894, pursuant to call, the following proxies and members being present:

Round Valley—J. G. Birchim, Ed. M. Clarke proxy.

Lincoln—N. J. Cooley, E. M. Clarks proxy.

Laws—Geo. W. Huckaby, E. M. Clarks proxy.

Bishop—Geo. F. Willis, E. M. Clarke proxy; B. H. Yaney, E. M. Clarke proxy; B. M. Leete, A. M. Given proxy.

Big Pine—W. H. Uhlmeyer; W. R. Tibbetts, W. H. Uhlmeyer proxy.

Fish Springs—Henry Melone, A. O. Collins proxy.

Independence—J. C. Roeper, H. P. Cartier, F. E. Densmore.

Georges Creek—H. J. Robinson.

Lone Pine—Relles Carrasco, E. H. Edwards, R. S. Carrasco proxy.

Cerro Gordo—N. S. Randall, B. Rhine proxy.

Keeler—N. McLean.

Olancha—W. H. Walker.

Darwin—Charles Anthony, B. Rhine proxy.

Cottonwood—O. R. Berry, A. O. Collins proxy.

Panamint—J. J. Wall, absent.

Modock—W. C Smith, absent.

Poleta—George Collins, A. M. Given proxy.

For delegates to the Joint Senatorial Convention, which will meet in Visalia on Monday, August 6, 1894, B. H. Yaney of Bishop, W. H. Uhlmeyer of Big Pine, B. Rhine of Independence and Relles Carrasco of Lone Pine were placed in nomination and elected without opposition.

The Committee voted unanimously in favor of an Inyo Republican for the Assembly nomination.

On a vote for place of holding County Convention, Big Pine received 11 and Bishop 9 votes, and the Convention will be at Big Pine on Tuesday, September 4, 1894, primaries to be held on Saturday, August 25th. The apportionment was made on a basis of one delegate for every ten Republican votes or a fraction and makes a total of 49 delegates.

J. C. Willett was added to the Central Committee as a representative of the new precinct of Citrus.

The Committee members from Independence were authorized to act as an Executive Committee.

Arraigments

Indian George, charged with burglary, appeared in the Superior Court this morning and plead "not guilty," P. H. Mack, his attorney moved that the time for his trial be fixed to-morrow at 10 o'clock, which was so ordered. James and William Hines were also brought into Court for arraignment, and upon motion of P. H. Mack, attorney for defendants, they were allowed until to-morrow at 10 o'clock to plead to the information.

Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Inyo County Democratic Central Committee is hereby called to meet at Independence, Cal., on Monday, August 13, 1894, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting the time and place for holding the County Convention, and setting a day upon which the primaries are to be held, and attending to any other business that may come before said Committee. It is urgently requested that all Committeemen attend.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Chairman.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec'y.

Inyo County was awarded the first prize for honey at the Mid-winter fair, a gold medal being awarded to B. M. Leete of Bishop. It is all the more creditable to the excellence of the product from the fact that the honey in question was purchased by the committee in the San Francisco market, where it had been shipped for sale. It was not selected especially for exhibition purposes.

Pat. Keyes returned yesterday morning to his mine in the Inyo range. While here he shipped over $500 worth of bullion, the result of a run of six tons of ore in his arrastra. He has more ore ready for reduction and will start the arrastra running at once. There is no doubt but that he has a good mine. He expects to put in a five-stamp mill soon, when the output will be greatly increased.

George Mead and Rudolph Schober went south to-day with their 14-animal team en route for Mojave. They will stop at the borax marsh on their way down and take in a load of borax to Mojave and load there with freight for points in Owens Valley. They will be back in twenty days.

Pete Rasmussen came up from Inyo yesterday. He received a severe burn on the left eye last week and will take a vacation until he recovers. While here he improved the opportunity to become a citizen of the United States.

Judge Davidson desires us to state that in the preliminary examination of Hines and son he did not require the presence of the District Attorney, and that he was within call at the time had his services been required.

J. K. Pendergrass, E. Downey, Frank Kimball and Erle Kimball came down from Onion Valley on Wednesday and went to Lone Pine intending to return home by way of Kern River and Mineral King.

Curtis Fuller and G. B. Commetti came down from Fish Spring Hill on Tuesday. Mr. Commetti brought down fifty-eight ounces of gold bullion which he has taken from his mine in the last few weeks.

County Clerk Hession started for Darwin and the lower end of the county by this afternoon's train. Mr. Hession will interview the voters in that section and see that his fences are in good order.

Carl Walter of Camp Independence left on yesterday's train for Williams, Colusa County, where he will join his brother. Carl is certain to make many friends in his new home.

Miss Ada Lewis and her niece Miss Ada Samuels returned to San Francisco on last Saturday's train after a pleasant visit with relatives at Independence.

Tom Webb came down from Long Valley early in the week. He reports that the stockmen there are having a very successful season.

State Board of Trade.

The State Board of Trade has secured elegant new quarters at 575 Market Street, San Francisco. Many of the counties that maintained exhibits at the Midwinter Fair have contributed liberally from their displays, and the Board is now installing one of the most magnificent collections of home products ever maintained west of the Rocky Mountains. The extent, grandeur and beauty of the exhibit at the Board's new rooms must be seen to be appreciated, and all visitors to the city are cordially invited to call and see it. A resting room for guests is provided, and an apartment is set off for the convenience of interior editors who may be visiting the city.

The present management of the Board is ambitious to extend its usefulness, and will put forth renewed exertions in the direction of promoting the settlement and up-building of California. In this work the co-operation of every live county, every progressive community, and every enterprising man in the State is desired. Supervisors and other county officers, city Mayors and city Trustees from any part of the State, are specially invited to call and see the display, and learn something of the nature and scope of the work which the State Board of Trade is doing. "Upward and onward" is the motto, and in every movement for the upbuilding of California the State Board of Trade will aim to be in the lead.

Among other projects which the Board has devised for the convenience of strangers who desire homes in California, is one which contemplates a listing of all the improved and unimproved places that are for sale in the State. Any person who has a place for sale can send to the State Board of Trade for suitable blanks for a description of the property, price, etc., which blanks, after being filled out, are to be returned to the Board's headquarters, where they will be kept in book form, by counties, for the convenience of the many people who call their daily for just such information as said description will afford. By this means new comers will be facilitated in their search for homes, and those who have land for sale will be assisted in their search for buyers. This work, instead of interfering with the business of real estate men, as some have suggested, will be found in practice to promote interest in their respective localities and increase their business. Address all communications to J. A. Filcher, Secretary.

Speed Programme.

The following is the Speed Programme adopted by the Board of Directors for the coming Fair:

TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1894.

Indian Pony Race—1st $15; 2nd $10.
2 yearr-old trot 1 mile, $75.
⅜-mile dash, $100.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1894.

Trot—Stallion, mile heats, 2 in 3, $125.
Running—½ mile and repeat, $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1894.

Trot—Mile and repeat, 3 minute class, $100.
Running—½ mile, 2-yr-old, $50.

FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1894.

Trot—Free for all, 2 in 3, $200.
Running—Free for all, 1 mile, $125.

Entries close at 8 o'clock p. m., on Monday, Sept. 10, 1894.

Mazourka Mines.

The mines at Mazourka Canyon are already proving an important factor in the sales of local merchants. Last Sunday a six-horse team left Independence loaded with supplies for the miners there. Already several thousand dollars worth of gold has been taken out and the force of men at work is increasing daily. So far most of the work has been done in the small ravines leading into the main canyon where the bed rock is within a foot or two of the surface. But Messrs. Roeper and Robinson are sinking a shaft in the main canyon, and should this prove successful a permanent camp will be the result. The pay ground covers an extensive territory and affords a field for a large number of men.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE

THE copartnership existing between the undersigned under the firm name of BENNETT & FORBES is dissolved by mutual consent.

P. W. BENNETT,
P. W. FORBES.

Independence, Aug. 1st, 1894. 3t

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIF.,
July 28th, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James Lane against Robinson S. Irving for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 775, dated January 18, 1893 upon the N. W. ¼ Section 14, Township 10, South Range 34 E. M. D. M., in Inyo County, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 5th day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.

Dated August 2nd, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. J. MOORE.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER.
Independence, Cal.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

A. L. McGEE.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Inyo county subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

D. J. HESSION.
Big Pine, Cal.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. ZIMMERMAN,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be candidate for the office of Supervisor of the Third District subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

BERTRAND RHINE.
Independence, Cal.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

W. H. WALKER.
Olancha, Cal.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Inyo County subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

P. W. FORBES.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR CORONER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Coroner and Public Administrator of Inyo County subject to the action of the Republican Convention.

I. J. WOODIN.
Independence, Cal

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

J. D. LEWIS,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

LOWELL A. EUGLEY,
Big Pine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives— p m.
Mound House	10:50 a. m.	5 55 p. m.
Dayton	11:30 a. m.	5:20 p. m.
Wabuska	1:35 p m	3:15 a. m.
Hawthorne	4 50 p. m.	12:00 m.
Luning	6:35 p. m.	10:15 a. m
Sodа Springs	7:15 p. m.	9:35 a. m
Belleville	8:25 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9.10 p. m	Lv. 6:45 a. m.
	No. 3.	No.
	Leave—	Arrives— a. m.
Belleville	8 35 a. m	5:35 p. m.
Benton	12:05 p. m.	1 45 p. m.
Bishop Creek	2:15p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Alvord	3.00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Independence	4:35 p. m.	8 40 a. m
Lone Pine	5:25p. m.	7 45 a. m.
Keeler	Ar 6:15 p. m.	Lv. 7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., while connect at Reno with east and west-bound train to Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (38 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

Agricultural District

No. 18, State of California.

—CONSISTING OF—

ALPINE, MONO and INYO COUNTIES.

—WILL BE HELD AT—

INDEPENDENCE

INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1894.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaés to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, RAPIDLY learned PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

BIS HOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons
j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

dependence, Cal A. N. BELL,

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

Beatrix Randolph.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

CHAPTER VI.

SOCIETY ENTERTAINS THE NEW DIVA.

The Cadwalader Dinsmores are people such as can exist (as a social fact) nowhere but in America, and, indeed, in New York. Mr. Dinsmore (called Wallie Dinsmore by every one who knows him) is a man of paramount though unobtrusive usefulness. He is—or for the sake of the unities let us say he was—a gentleman of medium size, plain exterior and remarkable quietness of speech and demeanor. He was like the heart of peace in the midst of the fashionable social whirlwind, the undemonstrative center of all demonstrations, the reposeful culmination of all activities. To say that he knew everybody and everything, not only that everybody else knew, but that everybody else would like to know, but imperfectly expressed his accomplishments. He lived in New York, but he was at home in all countries and in all societies, and occasionally was met with in all.

He was about forty-two years of age, but looked younger, having light hair and a subdued reddish complexion, and he seemed, when you considered his experience and serenity, indefinitely or in fact infinitely older. He had unexceptionable manners, was genial, kindly, gently humorous and insensibly entertaining. He never was detected making an effort, and he never forbore an effort to be obliging. He was as accurate as a pendulum, and as versatile as a continent. He could neither play, sing, act, make a speech, write a book, nor paint a picture; but no one knew better than he how all these things ought to be done, or was more sympathetically appreciative of others' attempts to do them. He smiled easily, but always as if he

Gave her hand first to Mrs. Cadwalader.

could not help it. His laugh was a low, contagious chuckle, and seemed to suggest an unexpected charm and drollery in life. There was a manly, masculine look and quality about his plain face and ordinary figure, and in the tone and utterance of his voice. You felt that there was substance in him when required—that he was by no means a phantom of conventions and escapes—that, when everything else had been eliminated from him, a gentleman would remain.

He was a great favorite with women and with children, and his relations with the former were just as cordial and simple as with the latter. If you dropped in to see him during a morning you were sure to find a number of men whom it was particularly worth while to meet, sitting about in the easy chairs and smoking Wallie's famous cigars and cigarettes. He had a fine old fashioned house down in West Twenty-third street and plenty of money, which he knew how to spend; that is, he was both generous and economical.

But the most remarkable thing about Wallie Dinsmore was that, instead of being in fact the bachelor uncle of society that he was in spirit, he was actually and conspicuously married. Mrs. Cadwalader Dinsmore (they never called her Mrs. Wallie) was a few years older than her husband and weighed about fifty pounds more than he. She was mighty and imposing, convincing and memorable. Upon her massive countenance, which had the texture and hue of the finest pink-and-white enamel, was fixed immutably a gracious smile, which served to condense, as it were, into manageable dimensions the else too ponderous acreage of her cheeks and to refine the contour of her scarlet lips. Her hair, of a dense yellow hue, without a thread of gray, was arranged in an inscrutable manner, upon what might be termed the cylindrical principle; it resembled a carving in varnished maple; it looked brittle.

As for her figure, Mrs. Cadwalader might have stood for the capstan of a three decker, round which the jovial seamen trip as they heave the mighty anchor. Her voice, meanwhile, was small, soft and caressing, and she regarded her interlocutor with a glance of indulgent coquetry, as if to mitigate the terror of her proportions, though it really rendered them only more alarming. Nor was her usual talk, as might have been expected, about devouring quarter beeves, or causing earthquakes, or obliterating populations, but about embroidered handkerchiefs, and summer zephyrs blowing on wild roses and the holiness of infants' slumber. Was she, then, a sardonic humorist, or a fool buried alive in flesh? No; she was a hard hearted, practical, shrewd woman, with sharp eyes, a politic disposition and unrelenting determination.

The fact that she was not of aristocratic or indeed discoverable lineage may have sharpened her claws, so to speak, and steeled her heart; she had had to fight her own way, and was a little too much alive to the value of the worldly objects she had striven for. The most telling success she had ever scored was, of course, her marriage with Wallie Dinsmore. How she contrived it is not known; but it must have been, in every sense, easier to embrace her fifteen years ago than now. Wallie was the most humane of mankind, generously appreciative of everything except his own value. At any rate the thing took place, and Mrs. Cadwalader proved to be an admirable and substantial wife.

She made war upon none of his hobbies; she broke up none of his habits; she sacrificed none of his bachelor friends; she kept out of his way except when she could be of use to him, and then she was always ready. She made him pay, as the vernacular hath it, but she let it cost him nothing. In short, though she and her husband had almost no tastes or traditions in common, they were completely in harmony, had no children, and were a model of New York domestic virtue, happiness and prosperity. It is no small thing for a husband to be able to affirm that his wife has not had his study dusted for a week, nor launched even an oblique criticism at his African lemur.

Such as they were the Cadwalader Dinsmores made up their minds to extend the right hand of hospitality to Mlle. Marana. Mrs. Cadwalader called on her in person, and Wallie, as a matter of course, in the shape of his name written on a piece of pasteboard. The diva's acceptance having been secured the other invitations were issued, and the day arrived.

"You will have to put in an appearance," said Wallie to Geoffrey Bellingham during the previous week. "You built the opera house, and decency demands it."

"The more reason why not," the architect replied. "I should have to be introduced, and I don't care for it."

"You will have to come," the other repeated calmly. "Do you want the woman to be disrespectable?"

"It's none of my business."

"It is. A woman is what her associates are. If respectable people don't receive her they are to blame if she cuts up."

"If she were a novice—but she's notorious!"

"You affect Pharisecism in imitation of your Puritan ancestors. But this poor girl is neither a witch nor a Quaker. Her notoriety comes from her genius; the rest is mere hearsay, which it's none of your business to attend to. I intend that she shall leave New York without a spot on her reputation, and you must bear a hand. Otherwise you're not the fellow I took you for." Wallie knew Bellingham better and had more influence over him than any one else, and the end of it was that Bellingham consented to come.

There were less than twenty persons at the dinner. The dining room walls were of a soft Indian red hue, the wood work being mahogany and maple. The flowers on the table were yellow and blue. The room was lighted by tinted wax candles, each provided with a little colored shade. Everything looked cool, fresh and sweet. The host and hostess received their guests in the adjoining drawing room. By previous arrangement Mlle. Marana and Mrs. Bemax were the first to arrive. The diva was dressed in something white, of a lithe and feathery effect, giving the impression of a beautiful great bird. Her heart was up, for this was her first irrevocable step in her assumed personality. She was a high spirited girl, and having entered upon her course she had laid aside fear and irresolution.

Whatever she did she would do with her might. Such a vision of purity and loveliness as she was did not often enter a New York drawing room. She gave her hand first to Mrs. Cadwalader and then to Wallie. The latter grasped it cordially, and seemed about to say something, but suddenly checked himself, and looked at her with an odd, perplexed expression, like a man who is taken by surprise. Doubtless so much beauty would be a surprise to any one. After a moment's hesitation he said, "I'm glad to welcome you to this country, mademoiselle. I hope you will learn to feel like an American as much as you already look like one."

"Thank you; if it is American to feel happy then I am one," she answered, and it was observable as she spoke that this foreign lady's pronunciation was remarkably accurate. Wallie forbore to make the observation, however; he only took his chin between his thumb and forefinger with a quietly smiling look.

Mrs. Cadwalader said: "What delicious lace, Mademoiselle Marana! It is like frost work on ivory. Will you take a cup of tea?"

Mlle. Marana declined, and presently the other guests began to arrive.

There was Mr. Barcliffe, a wool merchant, but for social purposes an amateur composer. He was a small, slender, lively man, with gray hair and an immense gray mustache, like a great bar across the lower part of his face; he had the air of always standing on tiptoe to peep across this bar with a sportive, twinkling expression. There was Mr. Bidgood, a rosy, roistering, spherical personage, bald headed and short of breath; he smiled at you with a penetrating look, as if there were a private joke between you and himself which it would not do to mention.

There was Mr. Grasmere, tall, courtly and romantic, with a resonant voice and an occasional gleam from beneath his upper eyelids, as if his soul were kindling within him. He had been a lawyer by profession, but had married well, and was now the proprietor of an artistic weekly. There was Mr. Knight, a distinguished politician with fresh complexion, clear cut features, powerful black eyes and snow white hair; his bearing was covertly condescending, as though he were reluctant to have you realize how greatly he was your superior. There was Mr. Damon, also white haired and white bearded, a somewhat unsuccessful publisher, but gifted with a warm heart, a keen wit and a bitter tongue. There was a certain unconventional wrath and heat about him, mixed with laughter and mockery, and nothing seemed to delight him so much as to shock a fastidious person or to bully a humbug.

There was Mr. Plainter, a gentleman all profile and eyeglasses, with a grating voice, a retentive memory and an insatiable earnestness. He was president of the American branch of the Society for the Scientific Investigation of Supernatural Phenomena, and his normal condition was one of high argument and exposition. He spoke of himself as "we," and of the rest of the world as "you"—imparting to that pronoun an intonation significative of bigotry and prejudice. His neck projected forward, and his figure was thin and curved like the new moon. There was Mr. Beaufort, once a clergyman, now an actor, a large headed, small bodied man, with a big nose and deep set eyes, extremely graceful and deliberate in his attitudes and gestures, wearing in repose an expression of thoughtful melancholy, as if reflecting that he had been a clergyman, but brightening, when addressed, with a smile of almost excessive sweetness, as if remembering that he was an actor.

Such of these gentlemen as possessed wives were accompanied by them, but the latter were for the most part like the engravings of ladies in fashion papers—though their faces might be pretty, it was the dresses you looked at and recollected. When an American lady is distinguished at all she is apt to appear almost too much so. Not to mention the hostess of the evening, there were, for example, Mrs. March, of the Women's Political association, slim, erect, holding her elbows close to her sides, with a tight business mouth and yearning, melancholy eyes; possessing an insufferable command of language, enhanced by a faculty of seeming to repress more than she uttered; Miss Korner, of German extraction, with short, sandy hair, pale, prominent eyes, a snub nose and protruding jaw; her volubility was as great as that of Mrs. March, and her rapidity greater; but whereas the former lady's conversation was mainly explanatory and argumentative, Miss Korner's was interrogatory and anecdotical; Mrs. Bright, a beauty, the wife of a wealthy brewer, holding herself as if she were on horseback, rushing at a topic or an enterprise as if it were a five barred gate, and forgetting it the next moment, headstrong, enthusiastic, blase; she had embraced Herbert Spencer during the last season, and reproduced him in jets and sparkles; Mrs. Musgrave, the dramatic reader. But why continue? The peculiarity of New York society is that no two people are alike; you have to focus yourself anew for every person you meet; whereas abroad the difficulty is to distinguish Mr. Smith from Mr. Brown and Mrs. Jones from Mrs. Robinson. People there seem to be born, bred and molded in platoons; the various social grades each has the same traditions, the same prospects, the same resources, the same topics of conversation, the same tailors, and the same faces.

But in New York we have not settled down yet; our people have what may be called a New York look, but there is no New York type—the former being a trick of facial expression merely; the latter a matter of feature and structure. But we are preparing to people a hemisphere, while the European nations have to pack themselves together like sardines in a box, or pickles in a jar, mathematically, economically and irrevocably, and by natural selection have long since lost their elbows and idiosyncrasies. We are all elbows on this side of the water, especially since we have ceased any longer to be all fists and shoulders.

In addition to the guests above mentioned there were several of our older acquaintances—Gen. Inigo, Hamilton Jocelyn and Bellingham. When dinner was announced Wallie Dinsmore took in Mlle. Marana and seated her at his right hand, and it turned out that Bellingham sat next below her, much to his displeasure. He told himself that he owed Wallie one. On the other side of him sat Mrs. Bright, whom, indeed, he had taken into the table. The other gentlemen thought that Bellingham had nothing to complain of. Mrs. Bright, who could interest herself about almost anything, provided it did not last more than an hour or so, noticed that her companion was good looking, and determined to exploit him on the subject of architecture. She had read Ruskin's "Stones of Venice," and had seen classic and mediæval antiquities abroad.

Accordingly she rode at him with great dash and courage, and at first he answered her graciously enough. Before long, however, he perceived that she did not know the meaning of her own information, and then he became laconic. Young Mrs. Bright, on the other hand, was not accustomed to rebuffs, and Bellingham's reticence only stimulated her enterprise. She sparkled on like cataract in a rainbow, determined that he should fall in love with her at any rate. Meanwhile his other ear was being visited occasionally by the low and varied music of a voice the freshest and most melodious, he thought, he had ever listened to.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Erastus Wiman makes the point that if he is guilty of forgery now he was guilty a year ago, and that those who accuse him, knowing a year ago what they know now, were compounders of a felony for one year.

The South Africa Diamond Trust Company is greatly perturbed over the Senate's proposed increase of the tax on diamonds, and claims that it is done by the advocates of the single gold standard, who control the trust.

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need have Consumption. It is not inherited. The inherited tendencies toward it are overcome by

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Wolfe Tone.

A desultory and enormous reader of plays and novels, with an impish humor and a facility and felicity of quotation which never deserted him under the most terrific circumstances, Tone's style is throughout literary and in that sense artificial, but he had a passion for facts and a healthy determination to see things as they really were. He is perfectly free from every kind of illusion, delusion and humbug.

He is very much alive to the humorous side of all things, including himself. The diaries are full of entries like this:

"I cannot help this morning thinking of Gil Blas when he was secretary to the Duke of Lerma. Yesterday I dined with Carnot. Today I should be puzzled to raise a guinea."

Wolfe Tone at the bottom of his heart was grave enough. His death is warrant for this. But he belonged by the order of his mind to the mockers. Tone's widow, though she had doubtless a good deal to put up with, mourned her husband's loss for 17 years, when she married one who shared her veneration for Tone's memory. His son grew up to be proud of his father's sufferings in what he was taught to believe was a good cause. Ireland has never forgotten Tone and probably never will.

A Substitute for Kissing.

To some members of the community it may be a shock to learn that kissing is doomed. Fashion, in the shape of the New York woman, has decided that it is high time to abolish the custom among women, and it is only a matter of time before the humblest and the most gushing among them must yield. For some time past there has been a lack of the indiscriminate embracing in public for which we were once criticised, but now the fin de siecle woman is carrying the reform into her home. Even in solitude she does not kiss her friend.

There is, however, a very pretty substitute for the tabooed embrace. Mrs. Manhattan now gives Miss Murray Hill a gentle tap on the shoulder and murmurs, "Consider yourself kissed!" and Miss Murray Hill then trips thankfully away with the sentiment in her heart, and, what is much more important to her, with her vest and bangs in good order and in the right place.—New

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	6 Volcanoes,
2 No. 1 Sparkling Bombs	1 pkg Torpedoes,
2 boxes Red Fire,	3 pkgs Crackers,
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CASE NO. 2, $2, CONTAINS

3 3-ball Candles,	3 medium Pinwheels,
3 4-ball Candles,	2 Beehives,
3 8-ball large Candles,	6 large Pinwheels,
1 Surprise Mine (new)	6 4-inch Serpents,
3 Electric Lights, with handles,	2 Catherine Wheels,
	12 Blue Lights (extra)
2 Flower Pots (6-inch),	1 4-inch Triangle Wheel,
3 Sparkling Bombs,	1 Young America Salute,
2 large boxes Red Fire,	3 pkgs Crackers,
2 Yellow Jackets,	10 Redheads,
3 Ruby Lights,	1 pkg Torpedoes,
3 large Volcanoes	12 pieces Punk.

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1 pkg large Pistol Crackers,	2 6-in. Flower Pots with handles,
6 pkgs Crackers,	4 Colored Fountains,
1 large box Torpedoes,	6 extra large Pinwheels,
3 Volcanoes (large),	6 large Pinwheels,
20 Redheads,	1 qr.-lb can Red Fire,
1 Surprise Mine,	3 large Sparkling Bombs,
1 Miniature Battery,	2 Ruby Lights,
2 No. 2 Star Mines	3 Catherine Wheels,
3 6-ball large Candles,	3 Beehives,
3 8-ball large Candles,	1 Triangle,
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3 Ruby Torches,	6 large Pinwheels,
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	3 Catherine Wheels,
3 No. 2 Sparkling Bombs	1 Floral Bouquet,
4 Electric Lights,	1 Fountain Mine,
1 qr.-lb can Red Fire,	12 Blue Lights,
6 6-oz. Rockets,	6 4-inch Serpents,
3 4-oz. Exhibition Rockets,	3 5-inch Serpents,
	2 No. 3 Star Mines,
3 4-inch Bengal Lights,	2 2-oz. Triangular Wheels
3 Beehives,	1 qr.-lb Triangular Wheel
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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1894.

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AN OLD VIOLIN.

Behold this rare Cremona. Master it;
'Twill sing as 'twere an angel, but to hands
Unskilled 'tis but for mantel rubbish fit—
Old, worth so much. One reads and understands
'Twas wont to shake men's hearts, as when the wind
Sets all the leaves a-quiver. Now it lies
With all its sweet soul mute and undivined,
Priced at so much. A soul for sale, who buys?

One says 'tis scratched and ugly, gummed and stained;
He can buy handsomer for less. No doubt!
Another spies a crack or real or feigned;
A third notes fraud, is pleased to point it out.
Endure, endure, thou master's child! Even so
Are noble spirits carped at, all unknown.
While in their hearts divinely swell and flow
The harmonies which genius hears alone.
—James Buckham in Albany Argus.

JOE'S WIFE.

Dr. Ford was driving home in the twilight after working hard all day, tired and anxious as to the result of an important operation performed that morning. The mud spattered up from the streets as he rolled along, and the chilling November drizzle gave to the trees a forlorn, almost ghastly aspect. His heart warmed as he pictured to himself a wife watching for him with a welcome smile from their cozy parlor, dinner ready, and a long, restful evening before them.

But as he drew near home no cheerful light streamed from door or window. All seemed as dark and deserted as the dripping street. He threw the reins to the boy whose duty it was to hold the horse on his professional rounds, and flung open the door with an irritated, injured feeling.

No tender smile; no sympathetic voice; no firelight; no dinner apparently.

"Elinor!" he called.

No answer.

"Elinor!"

This time a voice spoke out of the darkness—a tired voice:

"Do be more quiet, John; the baby is just going to sleep."

"Confound it! Why isn't there a light here? And why isn't the baby asleep before this time of night?"

"He has been fretful all day with his teeth, and I have not had a chance to change my dress."

A wailing cry from the nursery sent the voice hurrying thither, and the doctor, with some inaudible words, proceeded to light the gas and take off his wet overcoat. The house was cold; the parlor had evidently been arranged by Hibernian hands; an odor of something burning stole in from the kitchen. A pleasant reception for a man after a long day's work.

He ran up stairs with no gentle footstep. His wife sat by the nursery fire; her face wore a weary expression, and she had on the same blue gown which she had donned for breakfast. The baby at length slept in her arms. She held up a warning finger as her husband came blundering in, but already baby's light slumber had been disturbed, and the process of soothing and singing had to be repeated for the fifteenth time.

It seemed to the young mother as if her patience could hold out no longer. It was provoking to have the little one startled from his uneasy dreams again. She knew Bridget would spoil the dinner. She had been trying all day to get down stairs to make the house pleasant with a magic touch here and there. She longed to get into a fresh gown and brush her hair, but there had been no time for her to do one of these things. Nurse was away with a sick sister, and babies always demanded more from their mothers than from any one else. They are tyrannical and know and seize every opportunity to prove their power over the anxious, half ignorant young mothers, who are happy after all to be their slaves.

When at last the dinner bell rang Mrs. Ford laid the baby in his crib, sound asleep this time, warm and lovely in his utter repose. She gave a hurried dab at her wavy hair, caught up a fresh handkerchief and ran down to join her husband, who sat at the table with a decidedly cross look on his face. He barely tasted the soup, then pushed it away in disgust.

"Burned?" asked his wife.

"Of course. Can't you smell it all over the house? Why don't you look after Bridget a little?"

"Why, John, I have hardly been down stairs today."

"Where's Hannah?"

"She went to her sister's last night."

"Oh yes; I forgot. What's this? Corned beef. Really, Elinor, have you nothing else to offer?"

"Would you like an omlet?"

"No."

"What then?"

"A beefsteak, if you have one."

Mrs. Ford rose and went to the kitchen. The girl of course had just filled up the range with fresh coal, so there was nothing to be done but make the best of the cold meat, potatoes and macaroni, followed by a desert of apple pudding and cheese.

Dr. Ford found fault with the potatoes and said he was tired of macaroni; the bread was dry and the butter not perfect. As to the pudding:

"My mother always had mince pies at this season," said he.

This was the last straw, and his wife, unusually sensitive to straws tonight, could bear no more.

"It is a pity you ever left your mother."

"I think so, too," he responded, pushing his chair back.

His wife hesitated a moment whether to run around the table and burst into tears upon her husband's shoulder or to rush up stairs and have a good cry by baby's side. She decided upon the latter course, and with quivering lip left the room and shut herself up in the nursery, where the fire was dying on the hearth and the baby breathing softly in strange contrast to her overwrought condition.

"Well it is provoking. Women always must cry and fly into a passion about trifles."

But her husband, even as he thought these words, began to feel repentant. He remembered the teething baby and the long day at home alone. In another moment he would have followed his wife upstairs and apologized for the pain he had given her. But the doorbell rang and a summons to visit a sick man at a distance sent him at once out into the wet night. And all domestic grievances were forgotten before he had driven 200 yards.

The patient lived in a squalid part of the town by the river. The darkness seemed deeper in this poor neighborhood, the rain more soaking and the wind keener. The wind swept sullenly by, a black, swollen tide, reflecting the flaring lights on the bridge. But the doctor minded this discomfort very little. He was in love with his profession, ardent and young. Besides the despised dinner had given him new courage to fight pain and death.

He entered the one room of the low house to which he had been directed with a face quite free of impatience. A woman opened the door for him—a lean, miserable creature, with pale eyes void of expression. Her thin hair hung over her neck, her calico dress fell limply from her sharp shoulders. She stared at the doctor as he entered, and he could see there were tears in her childlike eyes.

"Joe's sick," she said slowly, gazing into his face.

"What's the matter?"

"He—he's goin to die maybe," she faltered piteously.

"No, I hope not.

"Joe's sick," she repeated in a whisper, shaking her head.

"Who's come?" asked a voice from the bed in a corner of the room. "Nellie, girl, who are you talkin with?"

"It is Dr. Ford, whom you sent for," said the physician, approaching the bed.

One candle lighted dimly the untidy, comfortless place, showing a stove and a man with tumbled hair and rough beard lying among the pillows of his bed.

"Oh, the doctor," said he, with feverish eyes staring from under shaggy brows.

"How long have you been ill?" asked Dr. Ford, sitting down on a rickety chair.

"It's a week since I give up, but I've been feeling bad for a long time."

The doctor placed his little thermometer under the patient's tongue and waited silently.

"Joe's sick," moaned the girl, peering out of the shadows.

The sufferer seemed to be irritated by the repetition of these words and made an impatient gesture, but as he did so glanced pitifully at the slouching figure.

"What you need most is good nursing," said the doctor after examining the patient.

The man's face darkened. The woman hovered aimlessly over the stove.

"She's my wife," said the sick man hoarsely. "I know she ain't quite like other folks. But she's peaceable and good; not bold and noisy like other women. I pitied her first off; then I got kind o' fond of her. And she"——

The girl had crept to the bedside and stood there with her vacant, troubled face, fumbling with the pillows.

"Joe," she said, much as a mother might speak her baby's name.

"She can't do nothing more for me nor for herself," whispered the man as he clasped one of the fluttering hands in his.

"Poor thing," murmured the doctor.

"I can earn good wages when I am well," went on the invalid, "and I did the cooking and kept the house tidy then. Now everything's going wrong. She spoils all the victuals, but she don't mean to."

At this moment something on the stove boiled over with a loud hiss and filled the room with the odor of scorching milk. The girl started, then moved toward the ruined mess.

"Oh, dear me!" said the sick man under his breath. "Don't burn yourself, Nellie," he called as if to a child.

"It's scorched, Joe," she said, the tears overflowing at last.

"Never mind, my girl, throw it away. We can get plenty more. You see, doctor," he said in his hoarse voice, "I can't speak rough to her She's my wife."

The doctor sat with bent head, speechless.

"I'll send you a nurse, my man," he said after a pause. "What you need is good care. I will come again tomorrow." And with a low bow to man and wife, now clinging together hand in hand, the doctor said good night and went on his way.

"Thank you, sir," called out the sick man, much moved.

The girl started and wiped the last tear from her lashes.

Two hours later a capable, kind hearted woman was installed as nurse in the little home by the river. She brought with her food in abundance and comforts of all kinds.

Dr. Ford drove slowly homeward. Though it was late a bright light shone from the parlor window as he stopped. The glow of a wood fire illuminated the room as he entered. But no one came to meet him. His wife sat in her rocker fast asleep. The lamp threw a radiance over her bronze brown hair and one delicate cheek as she slept with head against the crimson back of the chair. Her face wore a sweet, childlike expression, with a touch of pathos about the lips, and her hands lay closely clasped in the lap of her gown of soft dove color.

Near the fire stood a white draped table holding a tempting little repast, carefully arranged. From a slender glass in the midst hung one red rose. The doctor knew she had cut it for him from her favorite plant. On a pretty plate reposed the flakiest and most delectable of mince pies.

Dr. Ford stooped and kissed his wife's fair cheek reverently. She stirred, then opened her large eyes slowly.

"Oh, you have come. I am sorry I was not awake to meet you. But here's a mince pie. I sent over to your mother for one."

"Hang the pie!" cried John Ford. "Elinor, I am a brute!"

"Oh, no, dear—only a man instead of an archangel, as I once believed you to be. But never mind. How do you like my dress?"

"It is divine and you are an angel, Elinor. But, dearest, come and sit by me. I have just been to see a gentleman. I want to tell you all about it."—Buffalo News.

The Lightninglike Loon.

The loon is the quickest living creature. A loon that has had experience can dodge the flash of a gun. You see a loon on a lake, but long before you see him he sees you and has taken a mental inventory of you and your belongings. If you have no gun, you may perhaps approach within 100 yards before he laughs at you with that horrid shriek which gives him his name and disappears under the water, but show a gun and he does not stop to laugh—he goes instanter. When in a sportive mood he sometimes waits until he sees you about ready to fire, when, at the flash, he dives, and you see the shot spatter the water where he has just gone down.

Invaluable Relic.

Rankin—I think a great deal of that old violin. It's a genuine Amati. I picked it up in Rome.

Fyle—It seems to be remarkably well preserved.

"Wonderfully. It cost me a pile of money, but it's worth it. The chief merit of a rare old violin—certainly, inspect it as closely as you please What were you about to say?"

"I was wondering how the maker ever came to stencil 'World's Columbian exposition, Chicago,' on the inside of it."—Chicago Tribune.

The Perfect Man.

Maud—No, mamma, Mr. Placid may be all you say, but life with him would be too humdrum, too smooth and uneventful. I cannot marry him.

Mrs. Lively—Why, what could have given you such an idea of him?

Maud—Well, I saw him transact some business over the telephone, with the usual results, and he never even lost his temper. He is too near a saint for me!—Puck.

GENTEEL POOR.

"Oh, the Pity of it!" One Explains When Considering Them.

THE QUEER METHODS OF THIS CLASS

A Peculiar Anecdote About People Who Manage to Get Along and Get Along by Managing Their Dress.

Do you know that there is a class of people who suffer and of whom the world never hears? I mean those whom we are apt to call the genteel poor. They are always with us. In my life I have listened to a great many queer stories about them, and they are really to be pitied. They are, many of them, single women of uncertain age, who are obliged to live on infinitesimal incomes and with an amount of style. They can't bring their ideas down to the level of their fortunes. They have always been used to certain things, and they must have or at least appear to have them. They can live only in a particular part of town, no matter if the rent consumes the biggest part of their funds, and they must do other things in just proportion. How do they do it? Why, with an amount of ingenuity that would be valuable in a better cause.

They "manage." That is the word.

The genteel poor "manage" to get along and get along by "managing."

Take a case that I happen to know about. They were a pair of sisters who rented apartments.

I am not afraid to assert that they lived on samples. They went from one grocer to another and collected, little by little, almost all the things they needed for their meager menage.

Sample cans of soup furnished their table at many a midday meal. Their cracker jar was a wonderful mixture of different brands. They did so like a variety, they said. Their bonbon dish was replenished in a way that seemed little short of stealing. They would make periodical calls at various confectioners and at each take a bit of candy from the piles that were exposed to view. Hidden in a bag, or in a muff if it was winter, the aggregate of this booty when taken home formed quite a dishful and helped out at their afternoon receptions, which, in accordance with their ideas of hospitality and the traditions of their family, they always gave during the season.

I used to wonder how they felt when they knelt on Sundays before that gorgeous shrine which they affected and gave the response to that solemn admonition, "Thou shalt not steal," but I fancy they thought it was perfectly legitimate.

They always dressed in black, and I am sure I don't know how they "managed" their wardrobes. I suppose the bargain counters helped them out, and I fancy their gowns were sometimes made by a very swell dressmaker whom years ago they employed as a seamstress and introduced to their wealthy friends. By this the woman was enabled to get a footing, and no doubt gratitude prompted her to give them some help in the reconstruction of their wardrobes.

But this was long ago. I wonder if the younger sister, who now occupies a position as the wife of a wealthy man, is aware that I know all about the gown she wore when she met the man who emancipated her from the thraldom of petty economy. I doubt it, but I do, and I am going to tell you.

The two women had been invited to a dinner given by a swell friend. The elder could not go on account of ill health, but the younger must. Then came the question of what to wear. Everything had been exhausted, and there was no money for a costume. At last, in despair, the younger woman opened a trunk filled with clothing from the rectory—their childhood's home.

She had it! Within its depths there was the black silk robe that her father had worn. It was heavy and of beautiful texture. Its ample folds would make a short skirt and part of a waist.

While in a quandary as to what would fill out the deficiency she saw beneath the velvet pall that had covered her father's coffin. It had been the last loving tribute of a sick parishioner. Here were the train and another part of the waist.

Did no thought of its association with the dead man or remembrance of the solemn service return to her, you ask? Not a bit of it. Beneath it, crumpled up in many creases, was the crape that had draped the altar. Behold what a costume was evolved! A long train of velvet over a skirt of heavy black silk trimmed with folds of crape, whose somber blackness served to make still whiter the neck displayed beneath the decollete corsage. She was elegant indeed, and at the dinner she played her cards so well that she captured an extremely eligible bachelor, and her struggles were over.

But think of it! I know you'll say, "Oh, the pity of it!"

You have often heard the saying: "God help the rich. The poor can beg."

I say the Lord's poor will be taken care of, but pity, oh, pity, the genteel poor!—Boston Herald.

A Real Swell.

The tramp had called at a house where there had been a party the night before and had been given a very good meal at the kitchen table, with the lady of the house superintending the feast. She was a good hearted woman, and thinking the wanderer might appreciate a dainty she had added a dish of ice cream to the menu. She put a spoon beside it, and in a minute or two he was ready for it and she stood by to note his enjoyment.

"I beg your pardon, mum," he said as he picked up the spoon, "will you be kind enough to give me a fork to eat this cream with?" and the good woman almost collapsed.—Detroit Free Press.

A Tribute to the Horse.

A youthful composer of an essay on the "uses of animals" observed that "the horse is serviceable to man by his swiftness. How many soldiers," he added, "owe their lives solely to the swiftness with which their horses have carried them from the battlefields!"—Pall Mall Gazette.

SUPPLIES FOR TYPEWRITERS.

Mysteries of the Processes for Making Ink Ribbons and Manifolding Papers.

The manufacture of typewriting supplies is a first class mystery. It would seem that the making of such articles as ink ribbons, carbon paper and manifold paper is hedged around with secrets. The proprietary value of the various brands on the market consists in the private knowledge of processes which are explained to nobody.

Typewriter ribbons of the best sort are made out of the finest cotton ribbon, which is bought in large rolls. They vary in width from five-sixteenths of an inch to an inch and a half. Some ribbons are cut out of cotton cloth, but this is an inferior method. The ribbon is soaked in liquid ink, being subsequently rubbed very thoroughly in order to distribute the ink through all the fibres. Finally it is subjected to a process of polishing, which renders it possible to handle the ribbon without much smut.

The most important point is the composition of the ink, the ingredients of which are kept secret. It is mixed with oil and glycerine to keep it from getting dry. Two kinds of inks are used for the ribbons. That employed for ordinary ribbons contains such insoluble pigments as logwood or prussian blue or lampblack. But the ink for copying ribbons must be composed with soluble colors, usually aniline dyes.

After being soaked, rubbed and polished the ribbon is cut into lengths of from five to eighteen yards, according to the machines on which they are intended to be used. Lastly each ribbon is wrapped in silver paper or tin foil and put into a pasteboard box. However, the newest thing is to sell each ribbon wound on a little reel inside of a tin box. Durability is the quality chiefly demanded in typewriter ribbons. The process of applying the ink requires great skill. If there is too much it will smut.

Carbon paper, for manifolding on the typewriter, is so difficult to make that it is exceptional to find any that is first rate. It is manufactured simply by combining lampblack and undrying oils with suitable paper. How to accomplish this successfully is a problem on which a vast amount of labor and money have been expended.

Manifold tissue paper, such as the press associations and syndicate correspondents use for sending out their news and letters, as many as sixteen good copies being struck off at a single touch of the type key, is made from the best cotton and manilla stock. Animal oil is distributed over the paper by machinery specially made for the purpose. But as to what kind of animal the oil is obtained from and how the machine works nobody outside of the business knows.—Washington Star.

Some Good Things About Serving as Juror.

There is hardly a more unwelcome visitor than the man who serves jury notices, and hardly a more disgruntled set of men than talesmen who appear in court at the beginning of each term in which jury cases are tried. Yet the misfortune is not without its compensations. A leading federal official said the other day in regard to this:

My friends often come to me and ask me to have them released from jury duty. I tell them that in the first place I have no such power, and in the second place they are making a mistake in wishing to escape serving. I don't need to say anything about the duty of every citizen in this respect, but tell my friends that the time spent in the courtroom will by no means be wasted. They will gain a knowledge of law, especially if in a criminal court, that will be very helpful to them. They will learn some of the tricks of swindlers and thieves, and will be better prepared to guard against them. Then the service will give them a view of the criminal classes that they would never get otherwise. They would become more charitable at seeing the atmosphere of vice and crime in which so many are reared, and at understanding the temptations which prove too much for men of good reputations.

In the courtroom they can study human nature of a kind with which they never come in contact elsewhere. In short, jury service is instructive, broadening and elevating, and the inconvenience it often causes might well be forgotten in the advantages.—New York Tribune.

Marriage and Good Times.

"I have observed," says an old minister, "that marriage, especially among the working classes, is greatly affected by the state of trade. When trade is good marriages increase, and are less frequent in times of commercial depression. This fact indicates that the romance of life among a class who are generally regarded as reckless in the matter of marriage, is, after all, restrained by the dictates of common prudence. During the Lancashire cotton famine, early in the sixties, I had a church in Dundee. The failure of cotton occasioned an abnormal boom in the jute trade, and Dundee was the principal emporium for the import and manufacture of the flexible fiber. It was then that that town laid the foundation of its wealth and greatness. In those prosperous times marriages were frequent, and in the course of a few years I united in the sacred bonds of matrimony a greater number of young couples than in any similar period during my ministerial career."—Glasgow Herald.

Where Bells Are Cast.

We not only use many chimes in this country, but make them. Troy is the great American center for producing church chimes. The Troy bells are said to equal the most celebrated chimes of Europe in everything but age and historical association. The ten bells of St. Thomas' church were made in Troy and were put up in 1874. There are ten also in Grace church chime, the largest—which is called the rector's bell and is always used for tolling—weighing 2,835 pounds. The Grace church chime cost $8,000.—New York Sun.

Couldn't Be Him.

"That is not papa," said the youngest as the new photograph was being handed round at home.

"Why not?" asked his mother.

"Because that man in the picture had such a nice smile on his face."—Exchange.

No Use Waiting.

First Boy—Come on.

Second Boy—Wait. They are raising that big safe to that upper window.

First Boy—Well, there ain't anybody under it. Come on.—Good News.

The Unusual.

Edith—My dressmaker, Mme. Mantalini, must be losing all her trade.

Helen—Why?

Edith—She sent my new dress home the day it was promised.—Truth.

Time Enough.

Daughter—What! Marry Mr. Monibags! I hate him; I despise him; I abhor him!

Mrs. de Fashion—Hush, child! You needn't tell him so until after you marry him.—New York Weekly.

A PAIR OF PANTS.

A Garment That has Drifted all Around the North Pole.

A STORY TOLD BY PROF. HEILPRIN.

A Lost Pair of Trousers Belonging to a Sailor has Mapped Out a Route Through the Northern Seas.

The history of a pair of trousers that have been around the north pole, according to scientists' theories, enlivened the subject of the arctic problem, as handled by Professor Angelo Heilprin before a large gathering of Geographical club members at the Century club's hall. The garments, it seems, were the property of a sailor who accompanied an expedition to the north by way of Behring sea. How the apparel got into the current presumed to set in some distance above the frigid line did not appear, but Professor Heilprin described the way in which it traveled day after day, as geographers believe, far to the impenetrable north, swept around the pole, crossed it perhaps, until it entered the northern ocean boundary of Greenland and came down its snow lined coast into the comparatively beaten track that made its discovery easy.

The professor illustrated his remarks with a map of Greenland thrown on a canvas from a stereopticon, one of the first correct geographical representations of that icy land perhaps ever made. With a long cane he traced the progress of the sailor's trousers from point to point, triumphantly establishing in the opinion of many learned men the theory of a current sweeping in a circular path through the arctic regions.

Professor Heilprin went on to tell of an expedition that will start from Norway, and followed as far as possible in the wake of the sailor's nether garments, the idea being that the waters will carry the ship almost without guidance clear to and around the north pole. The vessel is to be built with a view to an effectual resistance of the crushing effects of great ice masses. Another expedition will set out with the same objective point in view, but by a different route. The way pointed out by Parry in 1829, by way of the northeastern coast of Spitzbergen, will be traversed, and Professor Heilprin was inclined to think that Parry's views of the proper way to get to the north pole were sound.

The chief result of Peary's work—from a geographical standpoint—the lecturer declared, was the final settlement of Greenland's northern boundary. The territory has at last been proven to be an island. Its most northern expanse, moreover, is not covered with ice and snow. Politically it is a no man's land from a short distance above the seventy-third parallel clear to its topmost line. A race of arctic highlanders inhabits this independent region, and these people are believed to be the most northern tribe in point of location on the earth's surface and also the least numerous—233 souls in all. They are a most honest and attractive people.

Professor Heilprin defended the north pole expeditions from the attack made upon them by those who declare they are of no practical utility. Not only had they the romantic interest attaching to attempts to attain the mysteriously evanescent, but their benefits to science and general knowledge have been considerable. The Peary expedition had not for its object the reaching of the north pole, but the establishment of Greenland's northern boundary. Its results, in the language of an eminent man of science, dwarfed all other expeditions of the kind.

With reference to Greenland's interior the theory has existed, based upon the deductions of a Swedish explorer, that an oasis existed there. This oasis was declared to be entirely free from snow and ice, and to form what might be a habitable spot, with perhaps the characteristics of advanced human life. This theory, however, was but Alexander von Humboldt's theory restated, based upon observations of the altitudes of mountains. This theory, so far as the island of Greenland is concerned, is now found to be fallacious upon demonstration that cannot be questioned.

The experiences of whaling vessels, which during the last century penetrated far to the north beyond the known limits of the Arctic regions and found an open sea with very little trace of ice, were considered by Professor Heilprin. He considered the accounts quite accurate, contrary to the belief of many others, and thought that climate conditions may have changed in the frozen regions during the last 100 years.

The professor was inclined to think the discovery of the north pole but a comparatively few years off.—Philadelphia Press.

When Reptiles Ruled a World.

There was a time "in the wide revolving shades of centuries past" when our globe was wholly in the possession of walking, swimming and flying reptiles. Being the dominant type they divided naturally into three great classes. In the oceans they became gigantic paddling enaliosaurians; on dry land, or rather wet land (for the whole face of the globe was doubtless a quagmire at that time), they became monstrous, erect dinosaurians, some of which had legs fifteen feet or more in length; those which inhabited the regions of the air were the terrible flying pterodactyls.

For a vast but unknown length of time these awful creatures literally ruled the earth. Finally after they had "seen their day," they began to grow less and less. One by one they died out in the face of the younger and more vigorous fauna until at the present time only a few miniature alligators and crocodiles and a few toy snakes remain as reminders of skulking lizards and geckos and of the enormous reptilian types that once crowded land and sea.—St. Louis Republic.

Not What He Meant.

She—Cease your flattery, sir, or I shall put my hands over my ears.

He (wishing to pay her a compliment)—Impossible! Your hands are too small for that.—Petit Meridional.

COURTING BY COMMAND.

An Expedient That Restored to Three Daft Soldiers Their Senses.

In the spring and summer of 1862 the Maryland line was composed of a squadron of cavalry, a light battery and a battalion of infantry. It fought through Jackson's valley campaign and the Seven Days' battle, and was pretty badly frazzled out. So after the Seven Days' battle the colonel in command of the line was ordered to take his command to Charlottesville to recruit.

The command consisted of the elite of the youth of Maryland, nearly all the historic families of that state being represented among the commissioned officers and in the rank and file. It contained as bright and gay a set of young fellows as ever drew sabre or shouldered musket, and as a natural consequence the girls of Charlottesville had as jolly a time as though war had never existed. There were riding parties and dancing parties every day and night of the week. Of course the boys fell in love right and left, and there was no rest for horse or girl. The girls didn't mind it half as much as the horses.

Conspicuous among the beauties of the village was Miss Gay Bolling, a refugee from the Yankee lines, which then extended along the Rappahannock. Pope was at Culpeper, and there was just enough spice of danger and alertness to render romance doubly alluring. Miss Gay was a fearless rider and as bright as she was lovely. She was just eighteen, and her perfect figure and her grace of movement and manner would have made her a belle anywhere, so that with fifty young officers fresh from twenty battles and a hundred brave youths from the ranks, she had a gorgeous time.

Foremost among her admirers were Colonel Ridgely, of the cavalry, and Captain Booth, adjutant of the line, and Captain Williams, junior captain of infantry. They were not in love. They were simply daft. Handsome, brave and accomplished, they were just the lovers to set a girl crazy. Although they were rivals, they were nevertheless all devoted friends and as chivalrous to each other as they were devoted to their inamorata. They thought of nothing but flirting; they did nothing but flirt. Morning, noon and night orderlies (couriers they were called, and they were gentlemen at home, though private soldiers in the line) were kept busy riding their horses to death, bearing offerings of peaches, grapes and flowers to the shrine of Miss Gay from her adorers. Finally the patience of the colonel was exhausted; he could stand it no longer, and one day he summoned the three to his tent and said:

"Gentlemen, this command is going to blazes. All discipline is gone, and none of you are attending to your duty. Calico has set you crazy. Now, this thing has got to stop. Miss Gay can't marry you all. I doubt whether she wants either. So you've got to settle the matter at once. In love rank doesn't count, if it does in war. You are to draw straws and court Miss Gay before dress parade this evening. Get on your horses and proceed to business, and report to me after parade."

The young fellows looked rather scared. They would have charged a battery or rushed on a line of battle. They had often done so at the tap of drum or the sound of the bugle, but the idea of attacking this ravishing, entrancing bit of divinity and calico at a moment's notice under orders was appalling. However, they knew the colonel's word was law, so they drew straws. Captain Booth got the longest, and had first chance according to orders, so off he went. The others followed at a safe distance. After a short time Captain Booth came storming back to camp without saying a word. This encouraged the other two, and Captain Williams spurred ahead very gallantly. But before Colonel Ridgely had ridden a mile, back came the captain. "Go in, colonel," he cried as he rode past; "the ranks are shaking, but the line's firm."

This was discouraging, but the colonel walked bravely up and got his congé like his predecessors.

Three attacks in sixty minutes, and Gay routed the attacking columns, horse, foot and artillery.

She never knew she had been courted by command, and is now a handsome matron with eleven children.

I told her about it the other day. Gallant Ridgely was killed at the South Anna on Grant's advance to the James.

The other two are solid, middle aged gentlemen, with wives and children.—Minneapolis Tribune.

A Disappointed Crowd.

A slip of girl walked along the street pushing a bicycle by her side.

A man with a broad, intellectual head and the stamp of enterprise upon his every feature passed in the opposite direction. He was obviously in a hurry. The perspiration stood in beads upon his brow. The slip of a girl caught his eye.

"Aha!" he exclaimed.

Anxiously he consulted his watch.

"I haven't the time," he muttered, "but I must."

Turning quickly he retraced his steps.

With measured tread a thoughtful party with clerical garments sauntered on the shady side of the thoroughfare. He met the slip of a girl. He paused irresolutely.

"I ought not," he murmured, "but I must."

Presently he might have been observed sauntering in the other direction.

An ordinary individual, who was running for the doctor, forgot his errand of mercy and joined the procession which was following the slip of a girl pushing a bicycle by her side.

A postman with a special delivery letter, three sewer diggers, a dry goods merchant and a street car conductor were among the others who dropped ordinary vocations to join the popular movement.

The slip of a girl proceeded two blocks.

"Curse it."

The man with the broad, intellectual head looked mad; the thoughtful party, hurt; the ordinary individual, disgusted; the postman, the sewer diggers, the merchant and the conductor severally disappointed. They all sighed and went their ways.

The slip of a girl had chained her bicycle to a hitching post and disappeared in the house.

She did not even attempt to mount the machine.—Detroit Tribune.

Boulanger's Page.

Those who came into contact with the late General Boulanger will remember his perky little page Joseph, and his astonishing repartees. He used to order visitors about with an insolence above his tender years, and accepted every form of homage as a matter of course, holding his head erect while prominent visitors stood with their hats off and bowing to the little imp. Visitors knew that to win his favor was almost winning that of his master, and groveled before him. This sort of life incapacitated Joseph for any domestic service after the general's death. He has now given up town life and has returned to live with his mother at Etamps. Joseph, who is now sixteen, remembers his connection with General Boulanger as a vision of glory already fading in the distance.

TRAINED SEALS.

Captain Westton Tells About His Three Trained Performers.

THEY LIVE UPON SALT WATER FISH.

How He and a Famous German Fisherman Captured Bobby, Bibby and Tommy. Some of Their Clever Tricks.

Of all the different animals that go to make up the animal kingdom a fish is perhaps the strangest that should be chosen for training, yet the acts done by the three seals under Captain Weston's guidance show that even a fish can do wonderful things. Those now performing every day are the oldest seals in captivity. Seals are extremely delicate, and they rarely live away from their native sea and rocks for more than a year, and yet these seals, Bobby, Bibby and Tommy, have been performing regularly for six years. Their longevity is undoubtedly due to the fact that they receive great care.

The exact spot of the birthplace of these seals is not known, but when they were youngsters they were found on one of the islands off Coxshaven in Germany. The German government does all it can to protect its fisheries, and as seals are a constant menace to fish the government pays a reward of 5 marks for the capture of each seal. There is a famous seal fisherman in Germany named Worthman, and when Captain Weston, who had been on many sealing and whaling expeditions in the North sea, determined that he would give up the life of a sailor and become a landlubber it occurred to him that the training of seals would be novel and profitable. He went to Worthman, and together they captured the three sleek little fellows. There are many islands outside of Coxshaven, and one of the smallest was chosen. In describing the capture Captain Weston said:

We stretched the net on one side of one of the smaller islands and then went to the others and shot off pistols and made a noise, driving many seals into the water and against the net. We had to work very quickly, because the seals dived down and became entangled in the net, and a seal will drown if kept five minutes under water. When we finally pulled them up, we found that we had about 20 seals, but when they found themselves altogether they became enraged and fought among themselves, biting, scratching and tearing, even killing one another, until there were only three left, and these three are the same three I have today.

One has only a faint idea of the amount of patience which it requires to teach a fish, for such a seal really is. It looks easy to see one of my seals play the banjo or a harp, but it took me three months of hard work every day to teach them to do this even in an imperfect manner, and the only reason that I can give is that they have been at it long enough to learn.

I have never before known a seal to live in captivity over one year, and yet I have had mine many times that. I am often surprised at their intelligence. Especially is this true of Bobby, the clown. I believe that that fish understands humor, because he does things at times which actually make me laugh, to say nothing about the audience. He is the best seal I ever had, the best I ever will have, and I think that he has an affection for me, and that he knows almost everything that I say to him.

Yes, the care of seals is a great one. I keep them in a tank, and above the water is a shelf for them to lie on when they feel so inclined. This water is changed three times a day, and 20 pounds of salt are put into the water at each change, for a seal cannot live in fresh water, you know. They are as plump and fat today as they were lying on their native rocks in the North sea, and they know a great deal more about the world than they otherwise would have known. It may surprise some people, but it is nevertheless a fact, that these three seals eat 500 pounds of fish a week. They will only eat seafish, such as herring or flounder, and I attribute their long life to the fact that I am very careful with their food. The fish are washed and cleaned and the heads cut off just as carefully and just as cleanly as though going on a hotel table. The seal does not chew a fish, but swallows it whole, and it would surprise you to see how a great mass of fish will disappear when three seals get at it. All the accomplishments of these seals are not shown. They have been taught water tricks. I can throw a 10 cent piece into a tank of water, and, small as the piece is and flat as it lies on the bottom, at a word of command any one of my seals will dive for it and get it. This I do not show in public, because the tank is an unwieldy thing to keep about.

Have they ever bitten me? Yes, several times, and the seal's bite is a nasty one. The last time was when I placed the tambourine in front of Bibby. Without warning he grabbed me by the arm, and I certainly thought he would take a big piece out of it before I could make him let go, and I was obliged to strike him very severely before I could get him to let loose. My seals to me are great pets, and I think as much of them as I would of a child, for their great, big, intelligent eyes look up into mine with an expression which tells me if they only knew how they would certainly talk to me.—New York Tribune.

Cruikshank's "Fagin."

There is an interesting story, very little known, of how Cruikshank conceived his picture of Fagin, the Jew. During the time he was illustrating "Oliver Twist" he spent days traversing the east end of London in search of a face that would correspond with his conception of the character. One day while standing before a mirror in his dining room "pulling faces at himself," so to speak, for the want of something better to do, he accidentally made the features for which he was looking. The picture therefore of Fagin is really that of Cruikshank himself.—Yankee Blade.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, AUG. 10 1894

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company never keeps faith with anybody, as everybody knows and its shabby treatment of the engineers who stood by it in the late strike will therefore cause little surprise.

The first thing that Ambassador Breckinridge will have to do when he gets to St Petersburg will be to make his identity perfectly clear to the czar and convince the autocrat of all the Russians that he is not the man against whom a scoolgirl named Pollard received $15,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage.

Michel Gambetta, wha died at Nice the other day, aged ninety years, was the uncle of the great French statesman. It is said that the cruel fate of Carnot, of whom the old man was a great admirer, had a good deal to do with hastening his death. According to the most accurate authorities, the name of Gambetta has become extinct with the death of Michel There will be but one Gambetta in the world's history.

A great many people think that the recent railroad strike was the most momentous demonstration of organized labor in the history of the country, but they have forgotten, or never knew, the magnitude of the great strike of 1877 when ten millions of property were destroyed in Pittsburg alone and the army was called out in greater numbers than during the recent unpleasantness. The trouble was felt in the railroads here to a greater extent this year than then; but taken altogether the matter was not so serious as was the great uprising of seventeen years ago.

There is no question that should the Democratic State Convention nominate Jackson Temple for Governor he would accept the nomination; and there is scarcely a doubt that he would be elected. He is known as a man who is fearless and intelligent in declaring and upholding the law; and in a government of the people; by the people and for the people that is the kind of man that is needed at the head of affairs. Judge Temple would have the laws enforced against corporations with the same vigor and impartiality that he would against natural persons; and there would be no anarchy in this State with him in the executive office.

It was hardly needed that Japan should have formerly declared war against China She had done that already in actions louder and more potent than words. Yet the formality has been observed, and the nations will take note. So far Japan has shown that in naval warfare she is greatly superior to China. When it comes to operations by land she has yet to signalize her superiority over the Chinese. Doubtless the latter can place greater armies in the field; but whether they will prove as efficient soldiers has yet to be determined. The Japanese will perhaps make up for paucity of numbers in the intelligence of discipline and superiority of military conduct and art.

The fact that the house conferees on the tariff bill have begun to show a firmness that gives no sign of yielding to the bulldozing of the senate has had the effect of causing the senate conferees to lower their tone But the whole country is suffering so seriously from the protracted suspense in this matter of tariff legislation that the highest statesmanship now is that which will relieve the situation by the passage of the measure in the best shape possible with the least delay. Let the bill be passed; and then the house can introduce supplementary measures to correct the defects in the tariff and leave the onus with the senate to defeat them. It may be urged that it is to late in the session to raise any new issues on the tariff. The house, however. is largely enough Democratic to make quick work of the passage of a reformatory bill; and then the senate can show its hands even more plainly than it has already exhibited them to the country. But what everybody wants now is to see the deadlock broken and the country given a chance to know "where it is at."

LEVI STRAUSS & Co's
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

FLOWER SUPERSTITIONS.

Maidens' Barometers For Divining the Depths of Their Sweethearts' Love.

It is singular to see how many meaningless ceremonies are now practiced by young women—ceremonies which were formerly used in earnest as love charms or incantations. Most of these have an amatory origin, and in connection with not a few certain flowers are used, presumably as a means of foretelling the future. In several parts of New England when a young lady expects a visit from her lover she will pluck a marigold, take it in her hand when he arrives and carry it until the end of his visit, when from its fresh or faded condition she will judge of the strength of his affection.

A German girl, after having been called on by her lover, will put a star flower or dandelion in water and leave it there until his next visit, drawing an omen from its condition, while a Spanish maiden will take a moss rosebud, wear it on her breast, and if it expands to become a perfect flower the omen is considered exceedingly fortunate. A superstition of the same kind is shown by the East Indian maiden who places a poppy in her hair. In England the primrose is used for the same purpose, and in country districts of New England the spikes of the rib wort plantain are taken, wrapped in dock leaves, placed beneath a stone, and if the next day signs of new buds appear the omen is considered happy.

In France young ladies desirous of ascertaining the extent of a lover's affection take the common daisy and pull off its leaves one by one, with the question. "Does he love me? Does he love me little? Does he love me much? Does he love me with all his soul?" Marguerite in "Faust" uses the common blue bottle with similar questions. In England the ash leaf is sometimes employed to ascertain the faithfulness of an absent lover, and the Irish maiden learns of her future by putting a shamrock in her shoe, after which she walks abroad, and the first man she meets or one of his name will be her husband.—New York Advertiser.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE
INDEPENDENCE, CALIF.,
July 28th, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James Lane against Robinson S. Irving for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 775, dated January 18, 1893 upon the N. W. ¼ Section 14, Township 10, South Range 34 E, M. D. M., in Inyo County, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 5th day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

A. W. EBRESHUTZ, Receiver.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.
Dated August 2nd, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Boggy teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence. - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending June 30 h, 1894. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Apr. 1, 1894, Cash on hand	$15 847 82	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	19 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	51 75	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	73 55	
Andrew Dell, Int State land	22 40	
P H Mack, Appr. Fair returned	3 00 60	
Joseph Silva, Int. State Land	11 20	
E H Edward, " " "	32 00	
Thos W Perry, " " " "	12 14	
Walter J Harris " " " "	10 36	
Sarah O F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	59 90	
Sarah O F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	23 50	
Walter A Lamar, Int St Ld	22 40	
Walter A Lamar " " " "	22 40	
A W de la Cour Carroll Int S L	15 65	
George H Baily, Int St Ld	53 00	
James R Moffett Int St Ld	15 10	
San Francisco Col. I. Bak, I S L	22 40	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	105 37	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	519 43	
	17,238 77	
May Frank J. Cooper, Int St Land	44 80	
J H Dehy, Int St Ld	11 20	
J W McMurry, Big Pine Schl	16 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	44 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	10 00	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	11 20	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	71 75	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	43 50	
Mrs C Delaney, Int on State ld	8 00	
Solomon Ducas, Int on St Land	11 03	
E P Colgan, C & C Ry Tax	971 14	
Elizabeth Hastings on State Ld	103 16	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	341 09	
J. S. Gorman, Sheep License	775 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	6363 21	
	26,064 39	
June J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	56 40	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collectr fees	29 00	
J S Gorman, Sheep License	42 00	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	38 25	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	125 75	
Paulin & Chambers Int on St ld	44 80	
Trustees Bishop Sch	21 65	
Trustees Fish Spring Sch	11 55	
State Fair Commissions	15 26	
State for State School Funds	1255 54	
Nathan Gilbert on St Lands	50 70	
Annie L Blanks on State lands	22 40	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	664 57	
J S Gorman, Tax collector	57 56	
J S Gorman, Sheep License Col.	3175 00	
	32 489 62	

DISBURSEMENTS—

Apr. Salary Fund	1,520 88
Bridge Fund	240 94
General Expense	900 35
Hospital Fund	491 95
Sundry Road Districts	1257 95
Independence Bond	7 00
Unapportioned prop. tax	16 13
Round Valley School	50 00
Irving School	140 00
Lone Pine School	65 00
Bishop School	250 00
Warm Spring School	107 50
Station School	160 00
Independence School Dist	36 32
Big Pine School	119 00
Milton School	131 35
Union School	90 00
Fish Spring School	27 75
Irving School Library	9 99
Big Pine Library	61 51
Independence Special Teacher's	44 33
	5,767 55
May Bishop Schl Dist Bond	1,036 00
Big Pine " " "	675 00
Union " " "	372 50
Salary	1,099 98
Unapportioned Prop Tax	1 74
General Expense	10 00
Hospital Fund	35 60
Round Valley School	3 65
Bishop School	298 25
Big Pine School	110 00
Lone Pine School	403 00
Warm Spring School	123 00
Independence School	34 89
Irving School	90 00
Lone Pine School Building	17 95
	10,079 11
June State General	2,915 97
Salary	1,099 98
Unapportioned	3 77
Hospital	52 00
Irving School	45 00
Bishop School	76 50
Big Pine School	53 00
Round Valley School	7 65
Warm Springs School	17 25
Station School	85 00
Milton School	54 50
Union School	10 00
Lone Pine School	4 00
Lone Pine Library	60 88
Independence Library	60 78
Bishop Organ	12 00
Bishop Bond	3 43
	14,6 0 82
July 1, 1894, Cash on hand	17,808 80
	32 489 62

Treasurer's Total Balance, July 1 1894

To the Salary Fund	$4,202 78	
General Expense "	1,726 53	
State General "	476 36	
Hospital "	74 72	
Bond "	2,580 30	
Bishop schl organ fund	9 65	
General road fund	222 33	
To the various Road District Funds:		
No 1	400 99	
No 2	163 73	
No 3	147 34	
No 4	197 53	
No 5	132 02	
Unapportioned County	25 55	
Road Poll Tax	240 40	
Bridge Fund	552 94	
Swamp and overflowed Land	1,555 15	
Institute	71 00	
Big Pine Special School	16 00	
Teachers Library Fund	40 00	
Coroner's	88 25	
Unapportioned Property Tax	319 72	
To the various School Dist. Funds:		
Round Valley	$ 50 26	
Irving	200 59	
Bishop	90 87	
Station	20 91	
Warm Springs	100 49	
Big Pine	488 06	
Milton	39 20	
Independence	252 87	
Fish Spring	108 16	
Union	172 33	
Lone Pine	226 93	
To the various School Dist. Library Funds:		
Milton	$ 46 20	
Round Valley	8 44	
Irving	45 98	
Bishop	81 50	
Station	100 84	
Warm Springs	12 00	
Big Pine	36 72	
Independence	21 87	
Union	43 02	
Lone Pine	41 36	
Fish Springs	83 96	
Independence Bdg Fund	3 00	
Fish Springs " "	36 40	
Lone Pine " "	17 12	
Fish Springs schl dist organ	11 55	
Independence Bond Fund	48 18	
Bishop (old) " "	71 02	
Bishop (new) " "	197 15	
Union " "	111 88	
Big Pine " "	78 98	
Fish Springs " "	51 42	
Lone Pine " "	1,730 38	
Cash Balance	$17 808 80	
	$17,808 80	$17 808 80

W. T BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 10th day of July, 1894

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1894

June 30 Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Mar. 31, 1894, date of last report. Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn		$ 9 716 21
General Exp. Fund	919 35	
Salary Fund	3,720 84	
School Fund	2,903 24	
Hospital Fund	579 55	
Una portioned Fund	21 64	
Lone Pine Building	17 95	
Bridge Fund	240 94	
Inyo pol Teacher Fund	44 33	
Independence Bond Fund	7 00	
Bishop Bond Fund	3 43	
Ri. Dist. No. 1 Fund	250 86	
" " " 2 "	131 52	
" " " 3 "	413 25	
" " " 4 "	378 42	
" " " 5 "	78 10	
		$ 9,716 21 $ 9 716 21
June 30 Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.		
Inyo County	$64,990 55	
Inyo Co. Bonds 1890		64 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	$64,990 55	$64,990 55
June 30 Exhibit showing present financial condition Inyo county (total indebtedness)	$64,990 55	
Less cash, in County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness	$17 808 80	
Rem'n'g Indebtedness	47 181 75	
	$64 990 55	$64 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved the 10th day of July, 1894, by the Board of Supervisors.

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9 1894.
11'94n

Inyo
Stage
Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beauti

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12'

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street New Yo

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

VIRGINIA CON. MIN. COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works Kearsarge District, Inyo Co., Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. 11 levied on the 14th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
A F Benard	81	500	1 25
	85	50	12½
	90	100	25
	91	100	25
	92	50	12½
	182	50	12½
	183	50	12½
A F Benard, Trustee	19	114	28½
	22	227	56¾
	96	100	25
	97	100	25
	188	100	25
Jno Cuttigan	244	1000	2 50
Jno Denny	112	340	85
Catherine Fitzpatrick	65	227	56¾
Michael Kilday	101	150	37½
	191	68	17
M A Howe	224	100	25
P Mallon	115	1602	4 00½
	242	1000	2 50
Mark Knights	262	1300	3 25
Jos Kelly	243	300	75
Michael Sullivan	160	100	25
	161	100	25
	162	50	12½
Dennis Murphy	241	125	31¼
L P Lavallee	254	227	56¾
H H Suhling	113	114	28½
	147	100	25
Tomlinson, Jos	7	100	25
J K Warren	187	454	1 13½
Jno Wagner	1	114	28½
	236	100	25
S Hoffman	260	1654	4 13½
Jno J Mountain	126	100	25
Jos Rota	232	350	87½
B Conway	62	104	26

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 14th day of May, 1894, so many of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, San Francisco, California, on Monday, the 16th day of July, 1894, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessments thereon, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

A. F. BENARD, Secretary.
Office—26 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, California.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 26th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
E. Robinson	1	500	125 00
	2	200	50 00
T. C. Boland	3	500	125 00
	4	200	50 00
	18	500	125 00
	19	200	50 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	175 00
J. J. Gunn	12	200	50 00
Jas. Holland	20	20	5 00
P. H. Mack	22	270	67 50
D. Holland	16	30	7 50
	21	30	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 26th day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Independence Inyo County, California, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale postponed till Aug. 4, 1894.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named company, held the 4th day of August, 1894, the sale of delinquent stock, under assessment No. 6, was postponed until Saturday, August 18, 1894, at the same hour and place.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Victor Trepier Plaintiff, vs Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

The people of the State of California send greeting to Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain the judgment of this Hon. Court dissolving the partnership heretofore and now existing between yourselves and the Plaintiff, under and by virtue of an agreement made and entered into by you on the 30th day of October, 1893, and that the title to the mines or mining claims described in said agreement may be adjudged freed from all the conditions thereof and restored as follows: That the Plaintiff is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "American Flag Mine;" that Defendant Jaques Jalberque is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "French Flag Mine" and that Defendant Manasese Louca is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "Mexican Flag Mine," as said mines are described in said agreement and the complaint of file herein; Together with the costs of suit.

Said plaintiff alleging that you have utterly failed, neglected and refused to in any manner whatsoever comply with the terms and conditions of said partnership agreement, or to perform any of the duties imposed thereby, since on or about the 27th day of January, 1894; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and
Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO, CALIFORNIA.

F. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
AND BATHS.
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence,

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South east corner of the south east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and alls bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Gash, lawfn money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL
TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, AUG. 10.....1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman	A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman	P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge	GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff	JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney	P. W. FORBES.
Assessor	P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer	W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner	H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed)	JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools	J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist	ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist	A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist	W. H. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist	JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist	FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Independence, 7:30 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

FRIDAY, Aug. 3, 1894.

People vs. Indian George—Defendant plead not guilty. Bail fixed at $500.

People vs. James and Wm. Hines—Defendants arraigned and allowed 24 hours in which to plead.

SATURDAY, Aug. 4, 1894.

People vs. Indian George—Time for fixing trial continued till Aug. 10.

People vs. James and Wm. Hines—Defendants move to set aside information. Denied and exception taken. Defendants demur to information. Overruled and exception taken. Defendants plead not guilty. Time for fixing trial continued till Aug. 10.

Board of Education meets at Independence on the 20th.

There are now four stages running daily to Independence station.

Miss Lizzie Thompson of Independence is visiting friends at Bishop.

J. R. Moffatt arrived home last evening from a visit to Bridgeport.

See notice of postponement of delinquent sale of the Lone Pine Canal Co

The Democratic County Central Committee meets Monday evening.

Regular stated meeting Inyo Lodge No. 221 F. & A. M. to-morrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Free of Bishop spent several days in town this week.

Mrs. W. A. Chalfant of Bishop spent last week visiting at Camp Independence.

P. H. Mack Esq., went to Hawthorne on Tuesday's train. He is expected home to day.

Charley Collins has been at work during the week putting the race-track in suitable condition for the fall races.

Miss Emma Bennett went north on Tuesday's train on her way to San Francisco, where she expects to remain for some time.

Hugh White has become a disciple of his Satanic Majestey and is acquiring a knowledge of the "art preservative" in the INDEPENDENT office.

The early potato crop in this vicinity has proved a total failure; that indispensable tuber is retailing in the local market at three cents per pound.

Lost—A pair of spectacles between the residences of C. W. Craig and A. V. Davidson. Any person finding the same will confer a favor by returning to A. V. Davidson.

In this issue will be found the announcement of Andy Dell of Bishop as a candidate for the office of Assessor. The gentleman is an old resident of Inyo County, well and favorably known. He is familiar with property values and if elected will perform the duties of that most important office without fear or favor.

John Keegan and Arthur Robinson arrived home on Wednesday from Mammoth where they have been rusticating for the past month. Arthur has been in very poor health for a long time past and went to Mammoth with the hope of being benefited by the mineral springs there, and we regret to say that he was not helped thereby.

J. A. Shelhamer and M. C. Parmley of Pasadena were at Independence early in the week on business in the local Land Office. Mr. Shelhamer informed us that his artesian well-boring plant has arrived at Keeler and he will soon have it in running order. With sufficient water a very large area of excellent land can be made productive near Olancha.

Committee Meeting

A meeting of the Inyo County Democratic Central Committee is hereby called to meet at Independence, Cal., on Monday, August 13, 1894, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting the time and place for holding the County Convention, and setting a day upon which the primaries are to be held, and attending to any other business that may come before said Committee. It is urgently requested that all Committeemen attend. A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Chairman. Sec'y.

INYO COUNTY

The exposition series of the *Illustrated Pacific States* contains the following:

"The display of Inyo County at the Midwinter Fair, although not extensive or pretentious, was decidedly interesting. It was composed entirely of mineral specimens, prominent among which were the exhibits of the Inyo Marble Company. The display was located in the northeastern part of the Mechanic Arts Building, and attracted the attention of all who passed along the northern aisle of that building. The Executive Committee having in charge the interests of the county at the Fair, was composed as follows: P. H. Mack, Chairman; Bertrand Rhine, Secretary; A. W. Eibeshutz, Treasurer; G. P. Rixford, Manager.

The Committee circulated at the Fair a neat little folder, from which we glean some facts relative to the county that may be interesting to our readers;

The county is third in area in the State, being exceeded only by San Diego and San Bernardino. As to topography it consists of a succession of lofty mountain ranges, with valleys between, of which Owens Valley is the most extensive and most improved. The Sierra Nevada, as seen from Owens Valley, is the grandest mountain range on the continent, the lofty peaks rearing their snowy heads to altitudes of 10,000 to 14,500 feet. Mount Whitney, the highest mountain in the United States, 14,552 feet above the sea, and Death Valley, at one point the lowest depression in North America, 480 below the sea, are both in Inyo County.

The climate is mild in winter, with snow at rare intervals, except on the lofty mountains, and warm and dry in summer, free from malaria, and as healthy as any climate in the world. The summer heat is never oppressive, owing to the altitude, and the nights are always cool.

Owens Valley contains about 500,000 acres of tillable land, all within five or six miles of the railroad, much of it still open to entry under the desert land and other land laws, at the Government price of $1.25 per acre. Patented land under ditches already completed or in course of construction correspondingly cheap, say $10 to $50 per acre, the latter with improvements.

All the grains, vegetables and forage plants grown anywhere in the State are raised successfully, and all the nuts and fruits, except the citrus varieties, grow to perfection. No finer apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, prunes and grapes are grown in the State. Hops, tobacco, cotton and peanuts are successfully grown. Inyo honey was awarded a gold medal at the Midwinter Fair.

The county is pre-eminently adapted to stock raising. Alfalfa produces three crops per year, aggregating 8 to 10 tons per acre, while the unimproved and government land, including the natural meadows and other grazing in the mountains, affords an almost limitless summer range.

Inyo has always been prominent as a mining county. Its mountains have produced millions in gold, silver and lead, and are rich in iron, copper, antimony, zinc, tin and bismuth, while the saline marshes produce borax and salt, and Owens Lake carbonate of soda in enormous quantities. The marble deposits are inexhaustible, and are now producing some of the most beautiful white, black and colored marble in the world.

The principal towns of the county are: Bishop, population 1,000; Independence, 650, county seat and location of U. S. Land office; Lone Pine, 300; Big Pine, 300; Keeler, 250.

The county is reached by rail from San Francisco, via the Central Pacific to Reno, Nevada; thence south via the Virginia & Truckee and Carson & Colorado, the latter traversing the whole length of Owens Valley. Or the traveler may go into the county by stage from Mojave, on the southern Pacific."

Darwin Road.

At a meeting of the citizens of the 5th Road District, held at Darwin, Inyo Co., Cal., August 3d, 1894, at which meeting Capt. E. A. Reddy was chosen as Chairman and R. Decker, Secretary, it was

1. RESOLVED, That owing to the condition of the wagon road leading from Keeler to Darwin by the old Toll House it was impassable for present traffic and in the future an impossibility to keep the same in repair without great expense to this road district.

2. That it was the sense of the meeting that a new road should be constructed, commencing at a point in Toll House canyon, about five hundred (500) feet, more or less, northwesterly of the old Toll House; thence, running northwesterly to a point about one half (½) mile north of Jenkin's corral, connecting with the Darwin and Keeler wagon road.

3. It was resolved that our Supervisor, Frank Fitzgerald, Esq., be and is hereby requested to obtain the necessary funds from the General Road Fund of this county to aid in the construction of said road at next regular meeting of said Board of County Supervisors.

4. Resolved, That Chas. Anthony, Esq., be and is hereby requested to receive all contributions and take charge of all funds in aid of repair and construction of said road.

5. And it was further resolved to publish minutes of meeting in the INYO INDEPENDENT.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned subject to call of the Chairman.

R. DECKER, Secretary. E. A. REDDY, Chairman.

Likes the Country.

G. W. Lacey of Texas arrived at Independence on Thursday's train, having come up from Los Angeles via the Keeler and Mojave stage. Mr. Lacey owns considerable property in Texas but is desirous of making a new home in a more pleasant climate. Having become interested in Owens Valley through reading a pampelet published by Hon. C. Mulholland he determined to come up here and investigate. In a conversation this morning he expressed himself as being highly pleased with the country and that he would in all probability return here for the winter. He went up the Valley this morning in company with John Collins for the purpose of examining the extensive and valuable property owned by the Collins' at Warm Spring. Mr. Lacey states that a number of his Texas neighbors will also come here for the purpose of making homes.

Speed Programme.

The following is the Speed Programme adopted by the Board of Directors for the coming Fair:

TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1894.

Indian Pony Race—1st $15; 2nd $10.

2 yearr-old trot 1 mile, $75.

⅜-mile dash, $100.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1894.

Trot—Stallion, mile heats, 2-in-3, $125.

Running—⅞ mile and repeat, $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1894.

Trot—Mile and repeat, 3 minute class, $100.

Running—⅞ mile, 2 yr-old, $50.

FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1894.

Trot—Free for all, 2 in 3, $200.

Running—Free for all, 1 mile, $125.

Entries close at 8 o'clock p. m., on Monday, Sept. 10, 1894.

Free Silver Club.

Writing at Big Pine on August 5th J. R. Eldred sends the following: "We of the Peoples Party at Big Pine organized a Club called the Big Pine Free Silver Club No 1 On Saturday July 30 we re-organized the Club with seventeen members. On Saturday August 4th the Club met and the membership had grown to twenty-eight. Owing to the rapid growth the Club concluded to take steps towards organizing the County and did so by appointing the following named members as an Executive Committee for the Central Committee to be filled out later. J. R. Eldred, Chairman; Thomas Callow, Secretary; P. W. McMurry, E. H. Blake, C. J. Schalten, D. W. Pitman, Eugene Smith The members of the Club are very enthusiastic and intend to get out a straight Peoples Party Ticket,

Supervisor Fitzgerad has been hard at work for two weeks past repairing the road between Keeler and Darwin. As a large quantity of ore will be hauled over this road in the next few months Mr. Fitzgerald is determined to put it in as good condition as possible.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 7, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of the lands situated within the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested, and the public generally. Within the next sixty days, following the date of this notice, protests, or contests against the claim of the railroad company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL CLEAR LIST No. 19.

North of base line and West of San Bernardino Meridian, Cal. Southern Pacific (Main Line) Granted Limits, Independence District:

PARTS OF SECTIONS	Sec.	T.	R.	AREA.
5. Selection October 27, 1891. S & E Mt. Diablo Mer. All	33	27	33	640
SE¼ NW¼ W½ NW¼ NW¼ SE¼ & S½ SE¼	29	28	34	240
6. Selection August 17, 1893. S½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼ SW¼ NE¼ & SE¼ SW¼	21	29	35	200
7. Selection September 28, 1893. All	17	31	33	640
All	19	31	33	649.02
All	21	31	33	640
All	31	31	33	640
All	35	31	33	640
Total for District				4,249.02

NOTICE.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of Milton School District, in the County of Inyo, and State of California, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Section 1880, to and including Section 1884 of said Code, an election will be held on the first day of September, A. D. 1894, at the Public School House in said Milton School District, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said District the question of issuing bonds of the District and selling the same for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in such District, and furnishing the same.

The polls will be opened and the election held at the School House in Milton School District, on the First day of September 1894, and the polls will be open from 9 o'clock a. m. of said day until 5 o'clock p. m. of said day.

L. A. Anger, J. White Smith and George Lewis will act as Judges of said election to conduct the same.

The amount of bonds to be issued is Two Thousand dollars, of the denomination of Two Hundred dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of Seven per cent per annum.

Said bonds are to be numbered consecutively 1 to 10, inclusive, and are to mature as follows, to wit:

1. One year from date.
2. Two years from date.
3. Three years from date.
4. Four years from date.
5. Five years from date.
6. Six years from date.
7. Seven years from date.
8. Eight years from date.
9. Nine years from date.
10. Ten years from date.

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections.

C. A. WALTER,
FRED. SCHABBELL,
H. D. GILL.
Trustees of Milton School District.

Dated August 8, 1894. a10-3i

DESERT LAND. FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 653.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
August 9, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Napoleon P. Edmiston, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 653, for the E½ S W½, W½ SE¼, Sec. 10, N½ N E¼, Sec. 15, Tp. 12 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 15th day of September 1894.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Erwin F. Lark, James W. Smith, Michael Nash and Ambrose W. H. Smith, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

a10-6i IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. J. MOORE.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER.
Independence, Cal.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

A. L. McGEE.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Inyo county subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

D. J. HESSION.
Big Pine, Cal.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. ZIMMERMAN,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be candidate for the office of Supervisor of the Third District subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

BERTRAND RHINE.
Independence, Cal.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

W. H. WALKER.
Olancha, Cal.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Inyo County subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

P. W. FORBES.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR CORONER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Coroner and Public Administrator of Inyo County subject to the action of the Republican Convention.

I. J. WOODIN.
Independence, Cal

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

J. D. LEWIS,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

LOWELL A. EUGLEY,
Big Pine.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

ANDREW DELL,
Bishop, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1		To Mound House No. 2
	Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House	10.50 a. m.		5.55 p. m.
Dayton	11.20 a. m.		5.20 p. m.
Wabuska	1.35 p. m.		3.15 a. m.
Hawthorne	4.50 p. m.		12.00 m.
Luning	6.35 p. m.		10.15 a. m.
Soda Springs	7.15 p. m.		9.35 a. m.
Belleville	8.25 p. m.		8.15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9.10 p. m.		Lv. 6.45 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—		No. 4 Arrives—
Belleville	8.35 a. m.		5.35 p. m.
Benton	12.05 p. m.		1.45 p. m.
Bisnop Creek	2.15 p. m.		11.10 a. m.
Alvord	3.00 p. m.		10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.35 p. m.		8.40 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.25 p. m.		7.45 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 6.15 p. m.		Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (68 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leave Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays), for Downieville Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stag for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (3 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NOTICE

THE copartnership existing between the undersigned under the firm name of BENNETT & FORBES is dissolved by mutual consent.

P. W. BENNETT,
P. W. FORBES.

Independence, Aug. 1st, 1894. 3i

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

Agricultural District

No. 18, State of California.

CONSISTING OF

ALPINE, MONO and INYO COUNTIES.

WILL BE HELD AT

INDEPENDENCE

INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1894.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

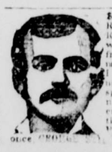
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only first-class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.



$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages, in any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

BIG BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

AND

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing.....$2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every effort made to give satisfaction to patrons

j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

"BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED," "DRESDEN" WARE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines, Liquors, & Cigars.

Be on your Guard.

If some grocers urge another baking powder upon you in place of the "Royal," it is because of the greater profit upon it. This of itself is evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with cheaper and inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the same, give less value to the consumer.

To insure the finest cake, the most wholesome food, be sure that no substitute for Royal Baking Powder is accepted by you.

Nothing can be substituted for the Royal Baking Powder and give as good results.

Beatrix Randolph.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

At times, too, as the dishes were passed, the lovely speaker would lean toward him, so that her soft white plumage brushed his shoulder. The Marana and Wallie were having a most entertaining conversation. It was not about architecture, and yet Bellingham felt attracted by it. Wallie was smiling and chuckling, and ever and anon making some pithy or arch remark. The diva seemed to be attempting to describe the mental visions which certain kinds of music called up for her. At last she said, "The end is like 'the awful rose of dawn,' and it seems to keep unfolding more and more, but the twilight darkens between, and you can only feel that the great flower blooms at last in the morning of the other world."

At the same moment Mrs. Bright was saying to Bellingham: "In that way, don't you see, the second and third boxes would have just as good a view of the stage as the first, and yet the parquet wouldn't lose anything. Now, isn't that a nice plan?"

Either Bellingham had not heard her or else he didn't think it worth while to answer. He turned to the young diva and said, "That must be Beethoven."

Wallie's eyebrows went up. He had been quietly watching Bellingham, and had been much amused by his evident distraction and final surrender. He asked Mr. Knight, in the second seat on his left, whether it were true that Grant intended to found a college of politics in Mexico, and left the young people to arrange themselves as they liked.

Mrs. Bright turned pale, took up a silver pepper box, and overwhelmed her croquette de volaille with red pepper. Blinded by her indignation, she was on the point of putting a piece of the highly condimented viand in her mouth, when Gen. Inigo, who was on her left, and who had been assimilating his nourishment with knife, fork and forefinger, and vast enjoyment of champing and deglutition, hurriedly set down the glass of sherry he was raising to his lips, and with great good nature arrested the young lady's hand by laying his own fat paw upon it. "My dear madam," he exclaimed with his unctuous Hebraic drawl, "would you commit suicide at a able like this?"

"Oh, I'm awfully obliged," returned Mrs. Bright, really feeling so on more accounts than one, though she had never before been able to endure that horrid free and easy impresario. She overcame her repugnance, and recouped herself for Bellingham's scant courtesy by extracting whole hogsheads of it from the ample reservoirs of her other neighbor. After all it amounted to the same thing. So a woman receives attention, it is small odds whence it comes.

Bellingham and the diva meantime had taken a short cut to a mutual understanding, and would have been astonished, had they stopped to think about it, at the vistas of sympathetic feeling that were opening up before them. Sunshine arose on their way, and they rambled onward at their will. To talk with the prima donna on a subject that attracted her was like drawing harmonies from some exquisite instrument. She responded to the lightest touch, and you could see the promise and invitation of music in her face before you spoke. Bellingham forgot that this was the woman whose adventures and audacities everybody had been discussing for weeks past; she was to him a delicious outlet for a part of his nature which he had heretofore repressed even when by himself; so the seed first discovers itself in the earth, and the flower in the sunlight.

When, half an hour ago, he had been presented to Mlle. Marana in the drawing room he had felt that she was beautiful, but remembered that she must be repellent, and had passed on without a second look. She, on the other hand, had been sensitive to his hostility, told herself that he looked cross and frigid, and thought it fortunate that he was an architect instead of a singer, liable to appear with her on the stage. But now, under the mingled persuasion of happy accident and the genial stimulus of lights, company and the table, their averted regards had unawares turned to accord—an accord which might prove temporary, but was certainly delightful. It was strange to both of them, but with the sort of strangeness that seems like a sweet familiarity till now forgotten. Now they would let air and warmth into the secret chambers of their minds; now they could read the answer to their spiritual riddles in each other's face.

At the other end of the table Mrs. Cadwalader was prospering blithesomely with Mr. Grasmere on one hand and Mr. Barclyffe on the other. The conversation was of an æsthetic cast—would the Wagnerian method of musical composition prevail, and if so, would not music ultimately be chargeable with bringing on the preserves of the other arts? Mr. Barclyffe, propping up his mustache occasionally with his napkin, was of opinion that music was the soul and reconciliation of all the arts, and that a knowledge of music would henceforth be indispensable to enable the painter, the sculptor and the poet to do their work intelligently. "As to architecture," added he, "we all know that in its higher manifestations it has been termed frozen music." "Some of Wagner's music that I have heard," retorted Mr. Grasmere, "was dry enough to be called harmonized hay lofts."

This epigram was overheard by Mr. Damon at the center of the table, and he immediately called out, "There's a portrait of Grasmere down at the club that is said to have been painted to the tune the old cow died of." Hereupon Mr. Bidgood burst into a hearty laugh, and observed that the old cow probably died from feeding on the harmonious hay loft. Mr. Grasmere, who was probably of Scotch extraction, drew himself up to his full height and said to Mrs. Cadwalader, with a gleam from beneath his eyelids, that such men as the last two speakers did more than vice or ignorance to delay civilization. Mrs. Cadwalader smiled with scarlet lips, and said in her small, caressing voice, "The proprietor of the 'Professional Amateur' cannot believe that civilization is delayed."

If there was any further danger of a breach of the peace it was averted by the action of Wallie, who now arose in his place and proposed the health of the guest of the evening. "Though our guest to-night," he said, "she is a host in herself; and if she was born in a foreign land, we all know that some of the truest Americans have never set foot in the United States." The toast having been drunk with much cordiality, Wallie added, "I didn't learn that speech by heart, ladies and gentleman, but that is where it came from."

When the applause had subsided there was a pause, and the prima donna perceived with a beating heart that everybody's eyes were fixed upon her, as if expecting a reply. She cast a dismayed look at Bellingham, but his eyes were cast down, and an expression of coldness had suddenly overspread his face. She drew a long breath, and rose, with a soft rustle of her white dress, and glanced down the table. She heard the clapping of hands, and saw Jocelyn smiling and nodding encouragingly, and Inigo hammering the table and beaming unctuously. The thought passed through her mind, "I am not myself; they are applauding some one else." Instead of disconcerting her, this thought gave her self possession.

"Ladies and gentlemen," she began, "I did not learn a speech; where I came from we did not make them. Sometime I shall sing you my thanks. But I feel now how kind you are. A little while ago I knew nothing of you, and now we are friends! Your belief in me will help me to deserve it. All this seems hardly real to me—as if it were not possible. It is not I who speak to you, but the music, that is the reason of my being here. And yet I should like to have you like me for myself—else I should feel very lonely. I have only my music to take the place of my mother and my father. It is a great deal, I know, but not quite everything. And I cannot help feeling almost as if it stood between me and you. It is a disguise that I must wear, and I know that the disguise is better than what is beneath it."

Here her eye happened to encounter Jocelyn's. He was gazing at her apparently in much anxiety, and his lips seemed to be forming some voiceless words. The prima donna did not know what he meant, but she stopped and reflected that she was thinking aloud instead of making a speech, and that what she was thinking had more reference to the blue eyed man with the brown beard who sat on her right than to any one else in the room; whereupon a blush rose to her face, she murmured something hardly articulate, and sat down. Everybody smiled and applauded and seemed to be much pleased.

"My God, what an actress!" muttered Mr. Beaufort to his neighbor, Mrs. March. "The delicious audacity of that last sentence was inimitable!"

"She must be very clever," returned the lady, veiling her business mouth with the bouquet she carried; "but how very noticeable her foreign accent is!"

"Ach! well, my dear, it has been a long time before I could come to dalk so as one would not know I was German," put in Miss Korner charitably. "Mademoiselle shpeak very well for a beginner."

"They say the Russians are a very superstitious people," remarked Mr. Plainter, putting up his eye glasses; "I must remember to ask Miss Marana whether she has ever investigated any of the phenomena. She looks like a medium herself; I should like to investigate, under rigorously scientific tests, the range and quality of her abnormal capacities."

"Since meeting Mlle. Marana," said Mr. Knight, addressing Wallie, but graciously pitching his voice so as to be overheard by the diva, "I no longer marvel at Russian despotism. I should be a slave myself were I her countryman—nay, my slavery has begun even as it is!"

"By George! old fellow," whispered Jocelyn aside to the general, "hanged if I didn't think for a moment the girl was going to give us away!"

"Don't you believe it," the general mumbled in reply. "She ain't going to give us away, nor give herself away, neither—not to you, anyhow, and don't you forget it!"

The dinner came to an end, the ladies withdrew, and the gentlemen presently followed them to the drawing room. People were already arriving for the reception, and the room was getting crowded. A number of immaculate young gentlemen, in tight fitting evening dress, were reaching over their shirt collars to get a glimpse of the notorious Marana. There was an unintermittent buzz of talk that made it difficult to hear anything that was said. The ladies were numerous and brilliantly dressed, but many of them looked a little uneasy, as if they suspected they were assisting at a somewhat hazardous enterprise. The prima donna wore on her breast a locket set with diamonds that had belonged to her mother.

"Say, Witman," said one of the young gentlemen above mentioned to another, "did you notice the locket?"

"Haven't been able to get up to her yet, confound it! Does she speak English?"

"Pretty well, I believe; I spoke French with her. Full of the devil!"

"What about the locket?"

"Given to her by the czar of Russia, before he came into the business."

"By Jove! Say, does a fellow have to be introduced, or can you go right up and talk to her?"

"Oh, sail in! She won't mind. These women always like to be taken by storm!" So Mr. Witman struggled forward to try his luck as a stormer.

Bellingham, after wandering about restlessly in the crowd trying to keep his back turned toward the diva, and finding himself, nevertheless, constantly brought up within a few feet of her, at length made up his mind to go home. But just as he was on the point of bidding adieu to Mrs. Cadwalader some one struck a chord on the piano, a hush fell upon the assembly, and it became evident that the Marana was going to sing. And there she stood at the piano, the pure loveliness of her countenance looking across the crowd, and looking at him. He folded his arms and stood still, and no one but he knew that she sang to him.

When the song was over there was a great stir of admiration and surprise and comment; for though everybody had expected something very good nobody

Took her hand, looked in her eyes and said, "Good night!"

seemed to have anticipated that it would be good precisely in the way it was; and they all tried to express what they thought in suitable language, with indifferent results. It takes the world some time to formulate its opinion accurately about a new thing. As for Bellingham, whatever he may have thought, he expressed nothing. He simply pushed his way through the throng that surrounded the singer, took her hand, looked in her eyes and said, "Good night!" Strange to say this unceremonious behavior seemed to satisfy her; a glow of pleasure mounted to her face, and thereafter she appeared light hearted and content. Bellingham went away immediately afterward, and without saying good night to any one else.

At the end of the evening Jocelyn sauntered up to Wallie, and putting both hands on his host's shoulders said, "Well, old man, what do you think of her?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Luck in Dropping a Collar Button.

A lady who had been staying in Albany was returning to her home in Philadelphia by way of the Hudson river and New York. After spending a night on the boat, her pocketbook, which contained her ticket and all her money, was missing. She was quite sure that it was in her pocket when she went to her stateroom at night, but in the morning the most minute search of the room and of her clothing failed to bring it to light. A fellow passenger lent her sufficient money for her ticket to Philadelphia, and once at home the loss of the pocketbook quickly passed from her memory.

Two years afterward, when again in Albany, she was summoned one day to the drawing room to speak to an unknown gentleman who "had something important to communicate to her." The "something important" proved to be the old lost pocketbook, which the gentleman had just found on a Hudson river boat and which—having in it the lady's name with an Albany address—he had no difficulty in taking directly to her. The account which he gave of the discovery was most amusing. While dressing his collar button had slipped from his hand and, with the total depravity characteristic of collar buttons and other inanimate things, had rolled to the least accessible corner of the stateroom.

In the course of his search for it he had opened wide the half closed door of the stationary washstand and there—in a corner, covered with dust and mold—was the pocketbook, which must have lain in that exact position for two whole years.—Home Journal.

A Comparison.

Mrs. Boardman (smilingly)—How do you like the quality of this coffee, Mr. Haller?

Haller—It reminds me of mercy.

Mrs. Boardman (severely)—What do you mean?

Haller—Why, the quality of mercy is not strained.—Brooklyn Life.

The Same Thing.

Dick Hicks—I overheard Mrs. Dix say that I needed a spanking.

Mrs. Hicks—She said you needed a stern hand.

Dick Hicks—I suppose that was her polite way of putting it.—New York World.

A MIXED ORDER.

The Metaphysical Husband Tries to Carry Out His Practical Wife's Ideas.

"John," said the practical wife to her metaphysical husband, "I wish you would go down street and get me three yards of white lace and two pounds of sirloin steak."

John, who took no earthly interest in anything less abstruse than Kant's philosophy, started off on his errand, repeating his wife's command over and over on the way, lest he should forget it.

"Three yards of white lace and two pounds of sirloin steak. Three yards of white lace and two pounds of sirloin steak," he kept repeating over and over all the way to the store. But before he arrived the steak and the lace were badly mixed in his mind. When he entered the dry goods store, he was repeating rapidly to himself:

"Three pounds of sirloin lace and two yards of white steak. Two yards of white sirloin and three pounds of steak lace."

He was conscious that he was somewhat mixed, but he knew he wanted lace of some kind. So he marched up to the young saleswoman and boldly said:

"I want some lace."

"Yes, sir," she replied. "What kind, please?"

"Sirloin lace, I believe."

"Why, really," replied the saleswoman, "that must be a new variety which we have not yet secured. Are you sure that is the name?"

"No," said John. "I only know I want three pounds of lace of some sort."

"But we do not sell it by the pound," said the saleswoman, repressing the giggle that it racked her immortal soul to hold in.

"Well, then," said John, "I'll take three gallons."

"We do not sell it by the gallon either," she said, holding in the earthquake snicker that was bursting within her. "We sell it by the yard."

"Well, then, give me three yards," said John, "but be sure it is not stale. I always insist upon having fresh food upon my table."

"But lace isn't food," said the saleswoman.

"Isn't it?" asked John innocently. "Well, give me three pounds—er—yards of it, whatever it is, and let me get off."

"But what kind do you want, sir?" asked the saleswoman. "Point lace, applique, beaded, Brussels, Chenille, Cluny, Mechlin, Honiton, Dresden, Valenciennes, Damarascene, antique or Saxony?"

"I don't know," said John. "I guess you better turn them all in the can together, stir 'em round and mix 'em up, and then I shall be sure of getting some of the kind my wife wanted me to get."

The irrepressible giggle here burst forth, and the saleswoman's life was saved.

After she had recovered from her spasm of laughter she said:

"Perhaps you can assist me some in selecting the lace if you will tell me for what purpose your wife wants it."

"Well, she is putting up canned peaches," said John. "Perhaps she wants to put the lace in them."

Here another giggle came to the exploding point, and John turned on his heel and went out in disgust.

Although he went away mad, he resolved to finish his errand as best he could. So he went into the butcher's and said he wanted three yards of steak, but he couldn't remember for the life of him whether it was applique, Damarascene, Valenciennes or antique steak that he was after.

When John arrived home without either his lace or his steak, his wife said, "It is just as I expected."—New York World.

A Possibility.

That there is a mysterious association in some minds between the workings of the different perceptive faculties is not a new observation. In not a few instances the poet's eye has anticipated in its sweep the revelations of the lens of science. The coming man may yet be able to hear a September landscape, with all its changing tints of beauty, as plainly as the rudimentary man now on earth hears the thunder or the rushing of the autumn winds. In that age yet to be evolved the pioneer labors of Gruber will not fail to be treasured up and honored as contributions to the development and well being of humanity.

His Planets.

A young gentleman was passing an examination in physics. He was asked, "What planets were known to the ancients?"

"Well, sir," he responded, "there were Venus and Japiter, and"—after a pause—"I think the earth, but I am not quite certain."—London Punch.

Yet He Ought to Be Proud.

"Probably a man never feels so small," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "as when his wife comes to him and says: 'My dear, Johnny can't wear your castoff clothes any more. They're too little for him.'"—Chicago Tribune.

Where He Crawled.

Mrs. Timid—Did you ever find a man under the bed?

Mrs. Bluff—Yes. The night we thought there were burglars in the house I found my husband there.—Tit-Bits.

A CHAMPION WALKER.

In these days when the severest tests are applied in every department of athletic exercise, walking, running, bicycle riding, tennis, etc., those who share in the contests must provide against emergiences. Harry Brooks, the champion walker, gives the result of twenty years' experience as follows:

"Numerous statements relative to the merits of different plasters having been brought to my attention, I take this opportunity to state that I have used ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for over 20 years and prefer them to any other kind. I would furthermore state that I was very sick with catarrh of the kidneys, and attribute my recovery entirely to ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS."

BRANDRETH'T PILLS the safest purgative known.

Economical wives are getting scarcer ever year. There are some married women who do not save enough in two years to pay their husband's bar bills for a week.

NEARING THE GRAVE.

In old age infirmities and weakness hasten to close the gap between us and the grave. Happily scientific research and pharmacal skill have allied themselves in furnishing us a reliable means of ameliorating the ailments incident to declining years, and of renewing waning physical energy. Its name is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a widely comprehensive remedy in disease, and an inestimable blessing to the elderly, the feeble and the convalescent. Rheumatic ailments, trouble with the kidneys and lumbago are among the more common ailments of the aged. These are effectually counteracted by the Bitters, which is likewise a prevention and curative of malarial complaints, dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness. It is highly promotive of appetite, sleep and the acquisition of vigor.

Apparently no work all day
She did, and she rarely spoke.
But at night a truck couldn't carry away,
The china that she broke.

For Throat Troubles and Coughs, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" They possess real merit.

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Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted..... Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents. San Francisco.

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Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

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Millbrae, San Mateo Co., Cal., is a first-class home school for boys, with beautiful surroundings. The best of care, superior instruction. Prepares boys for any university or for business. Fall term commences Aug. 8th. Catalogue and all particulars can be had by addressing Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., Master (Ex-State Supt. Public Instruction).

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We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

TAKE THE BEST

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is overcome by giving the body proper and sufficient nourishment. When waste is active and you are losing flesh and strength, take

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. It will overcome the waste by giving ample nourishment. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

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Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

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Pardee's Remedy,

THE GREAT CURE

—FOR—

INDIGESTION

and Constipation.

A Regulator of the Liver and Kidneys

A SPECIFIC FOR

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Neuralgia,

And all other Blood and Skin Diseases.

It is a positive cure for all those Painful, Delicate Complaints and complicated troubles and Weaknesses common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

This remedy has been used in the hospitals throughout the old world for the past twenty-five years, as a specific for the above diseases, and it has and will cure when all other so-called remedies fail.

The effect is immediate and lasting. Two or three doses of DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY taken daily keeps the blood cool, the liver and kidneys active, and will entirely eradicate from the system all traces of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or any other form of blood diseases.

Send for pamphlet of testimonials from those who have been cured by its use. Druggists sell it at $1.00 per bottle. Try it and be convinced. For sale by

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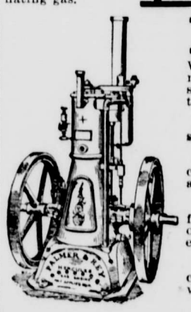

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1894.

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LOVE THAT LOITERS.

They will bring their hoarded kindness
When our ears are deaf to love;
When the grasses wave above
And bewail their present blindness.

When we cannot heed regret
They will waste their shallow tears,
As if such could pay arrears
Or discharge the living debt.

They must know we shall not crave
Sunshine in yon grim retreat;
Gifts of life, however sweet,
Yet they keep them for the grave.

Though the grave has but despair,
And but hollow echoes wait
All who knock at that weird gate,
Still they pour their treasure there.

Let the snowy shaft aspire;
We shall never read the lie;
Grief uprears the marble high,
But remorse can rear it higher.

They will come when we are dead,
When to love our lips are dumb;
Then our laggard friends will come
And strew flowers overhead.
—Mrs. N. B. Morange in New York Advertiser.

AMADO.

I had not seen Sawyer—"Cal," as we called him—since we parted at Harvard upon commencement day, when, full of fervor and the class punch of '81, we swore to keep one another in sight. Cal went home and into leather, and I to a desk in Wall street. Now, five years later, I had almost run over my old college mate in my nightly mad rush for the L. I seized him by the arm and bore him along, postponing apologies until I had him packed into my little up town flat and introduced to my wife, who was the dearest woman on earth to me still, and who I knew could comfort and console the tall Californian as I could not, for I had already discovered that Sawyer had come east in pursuit of the einige Weibliche.

When dinner was over my wife slipped away to see if the baby was really sleeping as only such "bald headed tyrants" can, leaving us unnecessary and irresponsible men smoking and reminiscencing in my den of 5 by 9.

Suddenly a blow on the door startled Sawyer almost out of his chair.

"His majesty wishes to come in," I said, rising and opening the door.

"What a magnificent brute!" exclaimed Sawyer.

"Not 'brute,' if you please, Cal, but my friend. Amado, kindly shake hands with my old friend here and then compose yourself. You know your are rather pervasive in a room of this size."

My mastiff gravely did as he was bid and then settled himself at my side with a thud that made the things shake on the table.

"That's about the only uncivilized thing about him," I said, laughing. "He still remembers that his wild ancestors had to make their bed in the wilderness and crushed the tangle of vine and root under them."

Sawyer, who was quite as much of an animal lover as myself, knelt down beside the dog, fairly running over his points of beauty and of breeding—his coat of delicate fawn, silvery on flank and shoulder; his breadth of chest and strength of loin, the velvet blackness of his muzzle, the whiteness of his teeth, the clear brown of his eyes, the pure, rich scarlet of his tongue, the black markings of the mouth and the sinewy power of his straight, wide paws.

"Where did you find such a magnificent dog, you enviable fellow?" asked Sawyer as he seated himself and relighted his cigar.

"Dear old chum! He is getting passive and rheumatic. I've owned him now three years, and I've never yet regretted the small fortune I had to pay to get him from the former owner—a person wholly unworthy to possess even a pug. But it is for better reasons than points or pedigree that he is beloved next to the boy, and even the boy can't put his nose out of joint. He was the deus ex machina that gave me my wife."

"Ah! That sounds interesting," said Sawyer. "Tell me the whole story. I've confided to you my plight, and you won't find a better listener."

I had never before felt the least inclination to babble of my own affairs, past or present, but if I could soothe and distract the mind of this old classmate that was plainly my duty. "Very well, then, here goes for it. You will find it as mild as a homœopathic pellet, but it was interesting enough to me." I said this with well affected indifference, but was really eager to begin.

"Margaret—my wife—and I had grown up together in a little town in southern Ohio. You know the kind perhaps—everything pastoral and religious, all church and no chaperons—where the boys and girls were allowed the utmost liberty, a liberty, it must be admitted, they did not abuse, but used and enjoyed with a sort of sturdy sanity and self respect impossible in this sophisticated, crowded city of conventionalities. We—she and I—lived side by side and held long and confidential conversations over the stiff, green wire fence that separated our grape arbor from her bed of tea roses. I saved the last sweet, frosty bunch for her, and at the first chill hint of winter helped her cover her roses with straw, making their tall stalks into queer, angular scarecrows for Jack Frost's terrifying.

"My mother was a New Englander, and the thirst for knowledge of books and men that smoldered in her breast flamed into power for her only son, and so I was sent to Harvard. While still a freshman I came to regard my native town as the vanishing point in the perspective of an inglorious past. With what a lofty smile I should have received the hint that the dark eyed little girl whom I had left to tie her roses alone might one day amply avenge all my slights!

"I concealed my boyish delight in life under the most pronounced and classic 'indifferentism,' and I wonder even now how ever my mother could put up with me. My old friends laughed at my airs and my reformed accent, secretly disliking and envying me. I naturally found it much pleasanter to spend my vacations in the soothing atmosphere of beings like myself, after a brief visit to my mother.

"During these occasions I saw Margaret only once or twice, and always carried away the disturbing impression that she was in no way impressed either by my superior manners or talents. This was slightly annoying, as she was far and away prettier than any girl of my acquaintance, east or west. To be sure, I had made her blush—such an exquisite red—but it was with vexation. Upon my first departure we had written one another quite regularly, but about the middle of my first year I received a letter from her, in which she professed humbly to believe that her western ways were but a burden to such an exalted being as I had become—and wrote no more. Her letters were so fresh and individual that I missed them, but I was fatuous enough to accept her silence as a simple hearted tribute to my worth. I say, Sawyer, when a man is a fool how many different ways he finds to show it!"

"Or when he is in love!" added Sawyer ruefully.

"That stage was to come soon enough. Along the last months of the year I had caught 'winged words' here and there regarding some not impossible she, spending a year in Boston, who had become a creator of contention between various givers of college 'spreads.' You were in '80 and of course not interested. Would this she accept one or all of the invitations showered upon her? Would she like Van Rensselaer's rooms best, filled as they were with old colonial furniture and silver, or would she prefer to linger at Tarrey's, in a purely Bohemian atmosphere, with boxing gloves and burrings?

"The affair promised to be interesting, and I was bent upon being a witness possibly myself not wholly unnoticed. It was therefore with a very bad grace that I read in a letter from my mother that Margaret Burton was in Boston and asking me to see that she was suitably initiated into the preciousness of things Harvardian. And yet I was piqued enough when in answer to my formal note—I had dispensed with the needful call—I received a closely worded little note saying that she had already accepted for 'spreads' at Weeds and Halworthy. I had of course supposed that she knew nobody, and had been by no means averse to act the modern mentor to a fair Telemacha. Of course you've guessed the end. Even an expert detective would have a clew by this.

"But I was as unsuspicious as only a foregone conclusion can make one, and when I sauntered into White's rooms at Halworthy and saw Margaret surrounded by 'the superlatives,' as we call them, smiling, gracious, witty and wholly at ease, I was dumfounded, overcome, ecrase. Whether it was that my nativity spoke for me, or as I think now, from pure womanly kindness, Margaret neither scorned me, as I deserved, nor froze me, as she well knew how. She gave me her hand in its long yellow glove, made a place beside her, and then seemed to quite forget me.

"I've made a lengthy preamble, but the denouement is at hand. Suffice it that the next year I was her slavish shadow. I climbed awkwardly down out of the rarefied air of my superiority, content to be in the same world with her. She perhaps suspected the truth of one of my own epigrams—that it is only an unrequited love that makes a man good and keeps him humble. She was sweet and frank and charming, but she had no blushes to hide from me. There were no quarrels to make up, and while I got as many smiles as the rest—and the rest were many and ardent—I was never given a confidence nor made trembling witness of a tear.

"Wherever Margaret went I followed, usually on a later train, as I was always forbidden if I stated my intentions. Now comes the crisis, modestly dramatic! Margaret had gone to Narragansett for a week. After two days I found the town insupportably hot, and getting off late arrived at the hotel about 11 o'clock. There was dancing in the ballroom, and as I registered at the desk through the wide doors I could see the lights and the moving figures. As I hesitated there, making up my mind, as there was no chance of a dance with her, to grumble crossly off to bed and a lover's dreams, a child, almost a baby, dashed suddenly out of the side corridor and ran, screaming shrilly, through the doors and down the aisle made by the dancers, who were beginning the lancers.

"Behind the child came an enormous mastiff, his eyes blazing, a length of red tongue showing between his dripping jaws. I do not know to this day how I got there, but an instant later I stood in the middle of the ballroom holding the child high in the air. Then the child began to pound my head and face, kicking violently. The dog stood by my side wagging his tail. A roar from the men and a heartless giggle from the women began to enlighten me. When the child's mother took him from me and began resentfully to smooth down his tumbled laces I quite understood.

"The dog was the pet and victim of this enfant terrible, and I the hero of a—comedy. Cruelly mortified and deeply disgusted, I turned to go. Somebody stepped out of the group nearest me. It was Margaret. She held out her hand to me, and in her eyes I read something sweeter than pity. I bought the dog, who was of course Amado."

At the sound of his name the mastiff opened one eye sleepily and beat with his great tail on the floor.—Dorothea Lummis in Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Loftiest Hotel.

A new hotel now being erected at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York, will be, when completed, the loftiest hotel in the world. The depth of the excavation for the foundation ranges from twenty-two feet to forty feet. This has been necessary so as to have a rock basis, the rock being blasted so as to render it even. The new hotel will have seventeen stories and will be 225 feet high. The site is 100 feet on Fifth avenue by 155 feet deep on Fifty-ninth street. The building will cost about $1,000,000 and will take two years to construct.—Yankee Blade.

LINCOLN'S HAT.

A Veritable "Joint of Stovepipe" With a Very Romantic Brim.

IT WAS USED FOR MANY PURPOSES.

Its Liveliest Experience was When it Served for a Football for Ladies—It was Fully a Foot High.

There are enough of funny incidents reported of Mr. Lincoln's hat to make it "fabled in song and illumined in story." For example, it served as a football on the night of his election to the presidency, when the ladies at the old homestead testified their glee over his good fortune. The scene would have done credit to the great game between Yale and Princeton on Manhattan field. This is the story as told by an eyewitness:

"A few of us ladies went over and helped Mrs. Lincoln prepare a little supper for the friends of Mr. Lincoln, who had been invited in to hear the returns. Every half hour or so we would pass around coffee and cakes. About 1 o'clock in the morning enough had been learned to warrant the belief that the rail splitter had been elected. I think it was when we heard the news from New York. The men rushed on Mr. Lincoln and shook his hands, while some of the women actually hugged him, and—I might as well admit it—I kissed him.

"Then some one went into the hall and took from the rack the old silk hat that he wore, and which was as long as a joint of stovepipe and about as shapely to my mind, and it was thrown up to the ceiling. As it came down some one gave it a kick, and then the women joined in the fun, and we played football with that hat until it was an indistinguishable mass. We were simply beyond control. What a ridiculous scene it would have been to one looking in without knowing what prompted it!

"It was all the more so, so far as I was concerned, for originally I had been a Seward woman. While the convention was in session in Chicago we were waiting to hear the news. It had been arranged in case Lincoln received the nomination to fire a cannon. My nearest neighbor was a Mrs. Dubois, with whom I had several friendly spats during the campaign preceding the nomination. I heard the cannon shot, and the next moment I saw Mrs. Dubois running across the street. She had been making a shirt for her husband, who was about the size of the late Judge David Davis, so you may have some idea of the size of the garment she was waving. She rushed into the house and flaunted it in my face. It made me mad, and I sat down and began crying. The good woman put her arms around me, begged my pardon and kissed me, and from that time we were Lincoln women. She took part in the football match."

As if not content with his 6 feet 4 or 5 inches of gaunt stature, Lincoln had his now historic hat made fully a foot high, with a brim almost as big as a southern sombrero. It seemed to have been a combination of all styles then in existence, and in this respect it reflected his own early experience in having been a storekeeper, soldier, surveyor and finally a solicitor. It was a veritable "joint of stovepipe," and its remarkable and romantic brim made it alike serviceable in rain or shine. It might have been called with propriety a "plug ugly," after the name of the mob in Baltimore that threatened him in his journey to the capital.

During Lincoln's great debate with Douglas the hat fairly loomed into space. The smallness of the latter's stature caused him to be nicknamed "The Little Giant," and when Lincoln stood beside him with his hat on the difference between the two seemed all but immeasurable. Curiously enough, when Mr. Lincoln came to be inaugurated at Washington and took off his hat on the stand preparatory to making his inaugural address Douglas held the high hat so that no careless person might put his foot in it.

Representative Springer, who hails from Lincoln's old home, knew the hat well, and in speaking of it recently said: "Mr. Lincoln's high hat was the most indispensable thing of his whole outfit. In it he carried all his valuable papers, in fact, it was a sort of file rack. Here were all the briefs of his various law cases. Curiously enough, he carried the accounts in his head, and that is why he lost so much money. Had he reversed the process and kept his accounts in his hat and the cases in his head, he would have been better off. His hat served for his satchel on a journey, and all that was needed besides this were his saddlebags and his horse. It was large and capacious, and a great many documents and data could be crowded into it without seriously discommoding the wearer."

But Mr. Lincoln had still a better use for his valuable tile, which seems to have had more virtues than those rehearsed in the nursery tale of "Jack and the Beanstalk." When he was postmaster at New Salem, his hat became a most important part of his office equipment. As soon as the mail was received each day the young postmaster would put the letters in his hat and take a stroll through the village. The villagers knew that he was a peripatetic postoffice, and of course everybody was anxious to know the contents of the hat, which seemed to promise as much to them as a hat in the hands of a sleight of hand performer.—Washington Cor. St. Louis Republic.

Forced to Confess.

A curious point in Swedish criminal law is that confession is necessary before a capital sentence can be carried out. If, however, the culprit persists in protesting his innocence in the face of overpowering evidence, the prison discipline is made extremely strict and severe until the desired confession is obtained.—Popular Magazine.

COURAGE AND COWARDICE.

The Man of Abject Fear May Be a Nervous Invalid.

There is an old and often told story of the officer who claimed more credit for his own conduct under fire than for that of his men. "They were not afraid, and so they stood steady," he argued, "but I didn't run away, although I was most damnably afraid." The reason of that contention is one that is generally admitted, and the world is not slow to acknowledge the virtue of the constitutional coward whose courage lies in his force of will, for there is such a thing as constitutional cowardice, and it can be conquered if a man's spirit is greater than the tremor of his nerves.

When the natural tremor is the stronger and overcomes his will, then we write him down a coward. But what can be said of the man who makes no effort at all and cares not in the least whether he be called a coward or not? As yet one cannot believe that there are many such men, but at the same time it is impossible to ignore the fact that instances of this weak surrender are growing more plentiful, and that there is the same tendency to palliate cowardice that now seeks to palliate drunkenness and crime. In the old days the drunkard and the thief were not overtenderly handled. It was held that they sinned through what the American calls "cussedness," and it was judged that cussedness could best be cured by being whipped or put in the pillory or otherwise strongly repressed.

Now it has been discovered that the poor sinners are afflicted with mental disease, and serious doubts are cast on the humanity of forcible restraint, even though that restraint takes the mild form of short terms of imprisonment. With much more truth might it be represented that the coward cannot command his nerves, and that as a nervous invalid he rather merits pity than contempt. Such a view may be more humane and charitable, but it is far from being expedient. By all means let us hold it, if we will, with regard to a particular coward here and there, but heaven forbid that we should ever hold it with regard to cowardice in general! It is not in the least likely that we ever shall do so, for the results would be so immediate and so deplorable that a healthy reaction would very soon set in.—London Spectator.

Hadn't Missed His Car.

The wind was blowing a gale, and the rain was pattering against the window panes at the home of a prominent Camden physician. The clock had just tolled the hour past midnight, when the physician was aroused by the ringing of his door bell. He jumped out of bed, put on his dressing gown, went to the window, raised the sash and saw a man, muffled to the ears, standing on his front step. He asked:

"What do you want at this late hour?"

"I'm Mr. Carr," was the answer.

"Well, go home. I am not responsible if you did miss a car. Why did you stay out so late?"

The window went down with a bang, and the doctor went back to bed.

The bell rang again, the doctor put his head out of the window and saw the same man on the step.

"Doctor, doctor! I'm Mr. Carr."

"Well, if you did miss your car, what have I to do with it?"

"Carr, doctor, Carr. Don't you understand?"

"What do you take me for, a conductor?"

"No, no, doctor. Mrs. Carr, my wife, your patient, is very ill and requires your services."

"Oh, that's you, Carr, is it? Wait a minute and I'll be with you."—Philadelphia Press.

Effect of Salt Water Upon Bricks.

Bricks made upon seacoasts must be carefully guarded from salt air or water during the manufacturing process. They are by far more durable if made some distance inland. The brackish water of the coast induces speedy disintegration, unless the bricks are completely covered by a coating of practically impervious cement to keep air and moisture from them. When thoroughly vitrified, bricks made with fresh water will endure sea air for a long time, but even then protection and occasional patching up pay well for the trouble.—New York Ledger.

Growing Heads.

"Head's grown, sir," observed my hatter one day to me, manipulating the interior of my topper with a foot rule, and when I indignantly disclaimed the soft impeachment he added, "All my customers' heads grow, sir, up to 65, excepting the ecclesiastical gents', and theirs don't grow after 25." Herein doubtless lies the reason why clerical headgear is so characteristic of the man beneath, for never was a greater fallacy than the adage that "it is not the cowl that makes the monk."—London Globe.

Chance.

A wagon loaded with black powder, moving on a perfectly level road near Wenatchee, Wash., exploded last week, while on Wednesday a wagon loaded with dynamite, drawn by a four horse team, went over the grade not far from the same spot and rolled 100 feet, no damage resulting. Fate performs some peculiar freaks with which to mystify the inhabitants of this terrestrial sphere.

SOME LARGE VANS

How They are Used for Long and Short Distance Moving.

TRAVEL BY TRAIN AND STEAMBOAT.

The Business of Moving Day Reduced to Science.—Time and Trouble Saved by These Large Vehicles.

The estimator for a storage and van company will walk into a house or a flat and estimate within a cubic foot of how much space the contents will take up packed, and he doesn't make any elaborate computations either. He just walks in a leisurely way through a house from roof to cellar or through a flat from end to end, and when he is through he knows. Houses vary greatly. One three story house might have in it three van loads. The house just like it next door might have six, but the estimator rarely makes a mistake. He might get half a van load out of the way in estimating a six load house, but this would be quite unusual. He would be much more likely to hit the mark.

The contract price for moving means for moving from any floor to any floor. If it is desired, the company will send barrels, boxes and packing materials and men to pack crockery, bronzes, books, bric-a-brac, and so on, at 75 cents a barrel or its equivalent in space. The time for loading and for starting the vans would depend somewhat on where the goods were going. If they were going 40 miles into the country, the vans would be loaded the afternoon before and would start at 2 o'clock in the morning. They would arrive at their destination at about 10 o'clock the same morning, the horses would be put up and the vans unloaded, the start on the return would be made at about 2 o'clock the next morning, and the arrival in the city would be at about 10.

Vans are specially constructed with large bodies and low wheels for transportation by steamboat or railroad. Whether horses are taken on such trips depends altogether on the distance the vans are going. If to a nearby point, the horses go along; if to a distant point, it is cheaper to hire horses there. If vans were going to Newport, for instance, they would be shipped on a freight propeller, whose derrick would pick them up like great boxes of goods and land them on deck. On such a trip horses would not be taken, but hired in Newport for the hauling there. Horses would meet the vans at the dock upon their return here. Vans go west at least as far as Louisville, south to Baltimore and Washington. In transfers, say to Long Branch and other nearby points, the horses go with the vans.

Fifty miles would ordinarily be about the limit of the distance that vans cover on their own wheels, but they sometimes go greater distances. Forty miles would be not at all unusual, and trips of 30 miles and less are common. The drivers know the roads within 50 miles around New York well. They know where the paved roads are and those that are most nearly level, and where the poorer or more difficult roads are, too, and so they know what sort of an outfit to take. Where the roads are good to destination the vans would be drawn by four horses. On bad or hilly roads they would take six horses. It is interesting to note, as the result of the drivers' observations, that the roads around New York are better than they used to be, and that they are steadily improving. Not infrequently the van companies move people from one point to another outside of the city. For example, a gentleman who lived in a town near Bridgeport, Conn., who was about to move to a place near Tarrytown, in this state, contracted with a van company of this city to move him. Three vans went up from the city on this expedition. The work took about two weeks. Here the distance to be covered was so great that it was impossible to make it in a single day, and the vans halted at night and went on in the morning. They went to and fro in this way until the work was completed. The bill for this job came to nearly $1,300.

The van companies move goods between points in the city as well as to and from it, and besides moving household goods they will estimate on and contract to remove the contents of a store or a building to another store or building. A recent moving job in this city came to about $1,200. Goods moving in vans on their own wheels are not insured. In transit by rail or boat they are insured at the request of the owner. The cost of moving by vans depends, of course, largely on distance, and it varies somewhat according to season and circumstances. It is cheaper between seasons, and the nature of the roads to be covered might have something to do with it. To Morristown, N. J., distance about 30 miles, the price in the busy season would be $35 a van and expenses, the expenses being ferriage and tolls. To a point, say, 12 miles from the city, in the busy season, the rate would be $20 a van and expenses.

The storage and van business has increased greatly in New York in recent years. The population of the city and its suburbs has increased rapidly, and there are now more moving days than formerly. Many leases now run from April or October, besides those that run from May, so that the business is more distributed through the year. The number of those who go out of town for the summer has increased greatly. Many persons regularly every year move household goods enough to furnish or partly furnish a house at the seashore or in the country. There are many persons who give up their rents in spring and store their effects and go away until fall.—New York Sun.

A Lawrence (Kan.) man recently received a letter which was mailed in Chicago about twelve years ago. It was "accidentally discovered" in a ventilator shaft with a package of other mail.

Women with No Children.

The fact that the total population of the United States has fallen below the popular estimate of 64,000,000 is likely to call attention to the fecundity of American women. Not long ago a newspaper took a census of the children in certain fashionable quarters in New York city and brought to light the fact that comparatively few children gladden the spacious homes of Murray hill, and that the birth rate there was alarmingly low. The last state census of Massachusetts brings out some interesting facts in relation to the percentage of married women having no children. Here is a table compiled from the Massachusetts census showing the percentage of native and of foreign born women having no children:

	Native born.	Foreign born.
The state	20.18	13.27
Barnstable	16.95	14.77
Berkshire	17.93	9.94
Bristol	19.61	18.08
Dukes	20.00	14.89
Essex	19.43	13.78
Franklin	19.33	11.20
Hampden	20.80	11.98
Hampshire	20.23	12.61
Middlesex	19.92	13.52
Nantucket	17.26	27.03
Norfolk	17.63	11.67
Plymouth	18.58	13.23
Suffolk	23.89	14.04
Worcester	20.03	10.99

Here we find that one-fifth of the married women of Massachusetts are childless. It is said that in no country save France can a similar condition of affairs be found. On the other hand, instead of over 20 per cent., only 13.27 per cent. of the foreign born women of Massachusetts are childless. What is true of this state is undoubtedly in a greater or less degree true throughout the country. The time has come when we must face the fact that the increase of population by birth is decreasing—that the tendency of the times among well to do Americans is to small families, and that one-fifth of our native married women are childless.—Chicago Tribune.

Bicycle Mail Delivery.

In an interview Postmaster General Wanamaker, in the Indianapolis Journal, says:

Free postal delivery in the rural districts is coming some time. The government does not give the farmer his share of the benefits of the mails. In another year, I think, the postoffice department will be self sustaining, and I think the time will then be ripe for the inauguration of the free delivery of mails in the rural districts. The plan, however, is feasible only where there are good roads, because it involves the use of bicycles. I am glad to know your state is beginning to show an interest in good roads.

It is quite possible, with roads passable at all seasons of the year, to operate the rural delivery system, and also collect the mails from the boxes placed along the road. There are some parts of rural districts near Philadelphia which might have the delivery now if there were money to equip such service. We are using bicycles in Washington with good success in deliveries as well as collections. It is entirely feasible and also proper to extend every advantage of our mail service to the farmers.

Breaking Up a Square.

A discussion seems to be going on as to whether an infantry square can be broken by a charge of men on foot or on horseback. To the nonmilitary mind this would seem impossible, provided that the square is properly formed. But I read the other day that the French in Dahomey cast melinite bombs into an intrenchment of the enemy, with the result that the assailants themselves had to fall back in order not to be destroyed by the suffocating fumes.

Is this a fact or an effort of the journalistic imagination? If the former, what is to prevent melinite being fired into any dense mass of men on a battlefield, whether in square or in any other formation, and emitting such fumes that the square would cease to exist? Admitting the truth of the statement, it seems to me likely to render war so exceedingly dangerous a pastime that few sane human beings will be willing to engage in it.—London Truth.

Royalty's Reception Room.

The grand reception room at Windsor castle is at present in the hands of the workmen, who are executing a process of redecorating and regilding. This magnificent chamber is one of the state apartments, but last year it was used as a greenroom for both opera comique and grand opera, when various companies by royal command gave entertainments in the Waterloo chamber.

There are six superb pieces of old Gobelin tapestry on the walls, illustrating the story of Jason and the golden fleece, and in the fine gothic window which overlooks the home park and Eton college stands a huge vase made entirely of Russian malachite, which was presented to the queen by the Czar Nicholas of Russia. The ceiling and the cornices are richly carved and gilded, and the room is lighted by four enormous candelabra of ormolu and cut glass.—Paris American Register.

Two Hundred Years Ago.

There was celebrated recently in the the town of Danvers, Mass., the 200th anniversary of the death of Rebecca Nurse, who was hanged in Salem in 1692 on account of her religious convictions and because she would not confess to being a witch. Her body was stolen from the gallows by her sons and hidden in an unmarked grave. It is only recently that some of her descendants have unveiled a memorial tablet in honor of the forty persons who maintained her innocence before the New England court that tried her.—Harper's Bazar.

The commissioners of the District of Columbia have issued an order to the effect that all the theaters in Washington must be fitted throughout with electric lights.

Mr. Clarkson, of the national Republican committee, is not a general and does not like to be called by that title.

A COLONEL'S SCAR

A Souvenir of a Chance Meeting in the Yellowstone.

LIVELY ROW WITH LOTS OF BULLETS

Horse Thief Methods Which Didn't Work Successfully.—An Important Part Taken by Roaring Harry.

Colonel Jim Struthers, alias Montana Jim, yawned a few times, and in the process of pulling himself together, combed his hair with his fingers, thus lifting it from his brow and exposing a long and lurid scar which started on the right temple and traveled backward till it got lost in hair.

"Hello, colonel! Come out of this, and tell me how you got this scar," said the prospector for facts.

"This scar? Oh, yes, I recollect. Well, I got that mark from being too game. I was living on a ranch near Pease Bottom, Mon., and after the regular fall windup three of the boys, Catfish Johnnie, Roaring Harry and Yellowstone Joe, proposed that we take a trip through the Yellowstone park.

"After a long and delightful trip we came within the shadow of the Yellowstone mountains and camped. It was a delightful spot. On one side ran the tracks of the Northern Pacific, and every few hours trains rushed by. On the other side a little stream babbled and sparkled. It was about noon when we halted.

"After dinner we sat near the railroad waiting to see the overland express dash by, when from the brush down the track three men came out. They strolled along in the direction of our camp. We were a good many miles from a station, and it was an unusually suspicious circumstance to see these fellows tramping along the ties. They were bad visaged, and their general appearance did not impress us very favorably. As they got within about 100 yards of us they hallooed in familiar wild west style and approached us civilly enough. The spokesman said that one of their horses had either strayed or had been stolen, and he wanted to know if we had seen any horse answering the description which he gave. Of course we had not and invited the strangers to eat dinner with us.

"They told us that their camp was down the track in a ravine about a mile distant and said that they would be glad to have us take dinner with them on the morrow. We promised to do so. However, there was some sneaking suspicion down in the subcellar of our minds that something was crooked about the whole business. This suspicion was not calmed in any way by the calculating glances which the party bestowed on our armament and stock. That afternoon it was decided that we should picket our horses and stand watch by turns throughout the night. It is a very common practice with expert horse thieves to simply swoop down and stampede the stock of an outfit in true Indian fashion, but this programme will never work where the stock is picketed. In a case of this kind the depredators simply sneak around the camp like coyotes and cut the ropes.

"In our outfit we had one very wild horse. He was as wild as a mountain goat. He would run if you'd point your finger at him. The only restraining influence which he acknowledged was that exercised by another horse. The wild horse was so absolutely stuck on his four footed friend that he would eat and drink with him and never seem satisfied without being in his company. True, he would fly off at a tangent, but he would come to his mate, wagging his tail behind him. We picketed all the horses excepting this one. It was between 12 and 2 o'clock when Roaring Harry, whose turn it was to stand guard, entered the prairie schooner and turned us all out quietly with the remark that something was up. The wild horse had run up alongside his gentle friend and was puffing and snorting in a perfect fever of fright.

"We reasoned that the thieves had approached the camp and run on the untamed animal. They would conclude from this that the stock was at large and would most likely attempt to stampede it. With this theory in mind, we took positions along the trail which the thieves would follow should they swoop down. My perch was under an overhanging bowlder, where I could not be seen for the gloom, and from where by the faint light of the stars I could see pretty clearly all that went on on one side of the wagon. It was snowing and blowing and otherwise unpleasant. We had been on guard this way for perhaps an hour. Everything was dead still but for the howl or cry of some wild beast in the timber. We thought that we heard something which sounded like hoofs away up the trail. Nearer they came, and more distinctly they sounded as they struck the frozen ground, from which the snow had been blown away. Then the sound ceased. The party of horsemen had halted. We knew what was about to come, and every man took a firmer hold on his winchester and took good care that the hammer was up. Then there was a sharp clatter and a rush. Down the trail the thieves were dashing full tilt.

"As the squadron emerged from the shadow of the pines their outlines could be seen. Bang, bang! Whizz! Click, click! Bang, bang! Two horses dropped and one rider bit the dust, as they say in the novel, and his steed pressed by. Others of the party rode by in a hurry. One of the horses dropped directly opposite my station. Evidently his rider was full of life and hope, for he arose on his knees, and I knew instinctively that his gun was going to his shoulder, when my trusty rifle flashed out. The blaze of my gun was the signal which located me to him. He replied as quick as thought. There was a blinding flash in my face; I felt a whiff of cold wind; something warm streamed over me; I knew that I was falling, and then all was blank.

"The next day I opened my eyes and saw strange people about me. I tried to think, but couldn't. Things gradually grew less strange. As soon as I had thoroughly regained consciousness the boys explained what was wrong and told me that I had had a close call. Then they pointed to three grewsome objects ranged side by side on the edge of the trail, with their ghastly features concealed by blankets. This scar is where that horse thief's bullet ripped open my scalp and plowed a long furrow down my skull."—Washington Star.

There's not much fuss when Warren Antill of Henry county, Ky., wants to move. His house is on wheels, and he has a traction engine to pull it.

The amount of silk produced by each spider is so small that Reaumur computes that 663,522 would be required to produce a pound of thread.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, AUG 17.....1894

President Reinhart of the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe railway company has resigned on account of the recently developed scandal, in which he is charged with overstating the earnings of the company $7,200,000 in the last four years. The resignation will take effect on September 1st.

The great aerolite of July 27th will go down to history as the corkscrew meteor, everybody having testified that its trail was like a spiral bla'e as it passed through the skies. This is an age of crockedness and it would seem as if the heavenly bodies themselves are not wholly exempt from it.

There is no parallel in California's history to Governor Markham's letter as to how he suppressed the railroad strike, except John Poenix's account of the celebrated rough and tumble fight in the San Diego Herald office between himself and Judson J. Amos. "I held the judge down" said Phoenix, "by means of my nose, which I inserted between his teeth for that purpose."

The engineers and conductors who did not go out on a strike recently because General Superintendent Fillmore said to them, "If you stay by us we will stay by you," now threaten to strike because, though they stayed by the Southern Pacific Company, that company did not stay by them, and has refused to pay them their wages for the time of their enforced idleness during the July tie-up.

The fact that the people are rather familiar with the history of the Sutro tunnel is probably the reason why so few are subscribing for the stock of the 5-cent railway. Mr. Sutro said he would build that road for the people; he now asks the people to build it for him. If he thought it would be a paying investment it is not likely that he would "let others in" on it. Mr. Sutro is a philanthropist, of course, but not where business is concerned.

There is quite a difference between the Japanese and the late, but not lamented, Dennis Kearney. That gentleman said "the Chinese must go," and if Japan is to be believed she thinks they won't come. All the exclusion bills in the country are just so much waste paper, if Japan can keep up her lick and maintain the speed she struck about ten days ago. If she can do that for a year longer, there will be no more Chinese to come over to America; and washing and ironing will go up to $1 a dozen.

Some comment is being excited by the fact that the captains of the Britannia and Satanita tried to "jolly" the Vigilant in the last yatch race over the English course. There is nothing extraordinary in this. English sportsmen are very fond of claiming that they are devoted to fair play but, as a matter of fact, John Bull very rarely indulges in that article, and this is true from a prize fight to a yatch race. Away back in 1860, when Heenan went over to England to fight Sayers, the English bullies broke into the ring cutting the ropes and stopping the fight. Yachting men ought to be a huckleberry above that kind of a persimmon, but it seems that they were not, at least in this instance.

The United States could if it would, profit by the example set by France in the trial of the wretched assassin of President Carnot. It has been but about six weeks since his deed of crime, and already he has been tried, convicted, sentenced, and gillotined. In this case, the trial was shortened somewhat by his refusal to appeal to a higher court, but the promptitude with which France tries her red handed murderers is to be commended. How different in this country, where an assassin is allowed to seize every opportunity of the technicalities of law and every loophole to avoid the punishment of his crime. In France the "insanity" plea is rarely considered, and they sentence a murdering criminal in short order, not dragging the legal net for "extenuating" circumstances, but promptly try, convict and execute.

LEVI STRAUSS & Co's
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

—AND—

PRIMARIES.

A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC Central Committee of Inyo County was held at Independence on August 13 and arranged for the holding of a County Nominating Convention to assemble at Bishop on

TUESDAY, Sept. 11, 1894,

At the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such convention. Primaries for the selection of delegates to said convention were ordered to be held in the several precincts of the county on

SATURDAY, Sept. 1, 1894,

In accordance with the following apportionment, based on the votes cast for Presidential Electors in 1892, a delegate for each precinct voting at said election, one delegate for each ten votes cast and one for each fraction of five or more, as follows:

Round Valley	2	Georges Creek	2
Lincoln	3	Lone Pine	4
Bishop	6	Owenyo	1
Laws	3	Darwin	3
Cottonwood	1	Modoc	2
Poleta	1	Panamint	1
Big Pine	4	Citrus	1
Fish Spring	2	Keeler	2
Independence	6	Cerro Gordo	1

Polls are to be open from 1 o'clock until 6 o'clock p. m., at the following places and under charge of the following officers:

Round Valley—Inspector, W. H Wells; Judges, D. Ods, J. S. McGee. School House.

Lincoln—Inspector, Tom Carroll; Judges, W. H. Berger, Geo. Clarke. School House.

Bishop—Inspector, W. O. Meroney; Judges, W. G. McCrosky, Ed. J. Schober. School House.

Laws—Inspector, Jas. McNally; Judges, A. R. Schively, Ludwig H. J. Eulen. School House.

Poleta—Inspector, Geo. Story; Judges, M Whooley, ———. Boarding House.

Cottonwood—Inspector, L. M. Payson. Judges, N. Gilbert, S. P. Roberts. Gilbert's.

Big Pine—Inspector, S. J. McMurry; Judges R. P. Hessian, F. W. Thomas. School House.

Fish Springs—Inspector, Jas. Jones, Judges, J. S. Froder, James Conners.

Independence—Inspector, G. W. Brady; Judges, A. V. Davidson, Geo. H. Lewis. School House.

Citrus—Inspector, J. A. Pfohl; Judges, E. J. Dunn, J. W. Wright. Pfohl's residence.

Georges Creek—Inspector, J. E. Shepherd; Judges, J. W. Lacey, T. S. Hamilton. School House.

Lone Pine—Inspector, Felix Meysan; Judges Manuel Diaz, J. G. Dodge. School House.

Keeler—Inspector, John Barnes; Judges, John Fichman, H. Hamilton. Barnes' Hotel.

Cerro Gordo—Inspector, Pat. Clinton; Judges, O. Dunphy, P. Margras. Company store.

Darwin—Inspector, Paul Pfleferle; Judges, H. Metler, E. A. Reddy. Waterman's store.

Lookout—Inspector, Ben. T. Williams; Judges F. Fitzgerald, J. J. Guan. Fitzgerald's store.

Panamint—Inspector, H. G. Chickering; Judges, J. Curran, P. Gallagher. Company store.

Owenyo—Inspector, El. Walker; Judges, W. T. Grant, H. Dyke. Walker's.

Voting Test:—Will you support the State ticket nominated by the Democratic State Convention.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,
Inv. H. MULHOLLAND Chairman.
Secretary.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIF.,
July 28th, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James Lane against Robinson S. Irving for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 775 dated January 18, 1893 upon the N. W. ¼ Section 14, Township 10, South Range 34 E, M. D. M., in Inyo County, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 5th day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.
Dated August 2nd, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3-5t

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

NOTICE

THE copartnership existing between the undersigned under the firm name of BENNETT & FORBES is dissolved by mutual consent.

P. W. BENNETT,
P. W. FORBES.

Independence, Aug. 1st, 1894. 3t

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1894. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Apr. 1, 1894, Cash on hand	$15 817 82	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	19 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	51 75	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	73 55	
Andrew Dell, Int State land	22 40	
P H Mack, Appr. Fair returned	3 00 00	
Joseph Silva, Int. State Land	11 20	
E H Edward, " " " "	32 00	
Thos W Perry, " " " "	12 14	
Walter J Harris " " " "	10 36	
Sarah O F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	59 90	
Sarah O F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	23 50	
Walter A Lamar, Int St Ld	22 40	
Walter A Lamar " " "	22 40	
A W de La Cour Carroll Int S L	15 05	
George H Baily, Int St Ld	53 00	
James P Moffett Int St Ld	15 10	
San Francisco Col. L. Bak, I S L	22 40	
P A Chaffant, Assessor	165 37	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	519 43	
	17,238 77	
May Frank J. Cooper, Int St Land	44 80	
J H Dehy, Int St Ld	11 20	
J W McMurry, Big Pine Schl	16 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	41 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	10 00	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	11 20	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	71 75	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	43 50	
Mrs C Delaney, Int on State ld	8 00	
Solomon Ducas, Int on St Land	11 63	
E P Colgan, C & C Ry Tax	971 14	
Elizabeth Hastings on State Ld	103 10	
P A Chaffant, Assessor	341 09	
J. S. Gorman, Sheep License	775 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	6563 21	
	26,064 59	
June J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	56 40	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collectr fees	20 00	
J S Gorman, Sheep License	42 00	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	38 25	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	125 75	
Paulin & Chambers Int on St ld	44 80	
Trustees Bishop Sch	21 65	
Trustees Fish Spring Sch	11 55	
State Lr Commissions	15 26	
State for State School Funds	1255 54	
Nat ana Gilbert on St Lands	50 71	
Annie L Banks on State lands	22 40	
P A Chaffant, Assessor	661 37	
J S Gorman, Tax collector	575 56	
J S Gorman, Sheep License Col.	3475 00	
	32,489 62	

DISBURSEMENTS—

Apr. Salary Fund	1,520 88
Bridge Fund	240 94
General Expense	909 35
Hospital Fund	491 95
Sundry Road Districts	1237 95
Independence Bond	7 00
Unapportioned prop. tax	16 13
Round Valley School	80 00
Irving School	140 00
Lone Pine School	65 00
Bishop School	259 00
Warm Spring School	107 50
Station School	160 00
Independence School Dist	36 32
Big Pine School	119 00
Milton School	131 35
Union School	90 00
Fish Spring School	27 75
Irving School Library	9 90
Big Pine Library	61 51
Independence Special Teacher's	44 33
	5,767 57
May Bishop Schl Dist Bond	1,036 00
Big Pine " " "	675 00
Union " " "	372 50
Salary	1,099 98
Unapportioned Prop Tax	1 74
General Expense	10 00
Hospital Fund	31 60
Round Valley School	3 60
Bishop School	208 25
Big Pine School	110 00
Lone Pine School	403 00
Warm Spring School	123 00
Independence School	34 89
Irving School	90 00
Lone Pine School Building	17 95
	10,079 11
June State General	2,905 97
Salary	1,099 98
Unapportioned	3 77
Hospital	52 00
Irving School	45 00
Bishop School	75 50
Big Pine School	51 00
Round Valley School	7 65
Warm Springs School	17 75
Station School	85 00
Milton School	54 50
Union School	10 00
Lone Pine School	4 00
Lone Pine Library	60 88
Independence Library	60 78
Bishop Organ	12 00
Bishop Bond	3 43
	11,6 0 82
July 1, 1894, Cash on hand	17,8 8 80
	32 489 62

Treasurer's Trial Balance, July 1 1894

To the Salary Fund	$4 202 78
General Expense "	1,726 53
State General "	476 36
Hospital "	74 72
Bond "	2,500 30
Bishop school orean fund	9 65
General road Fund	222 35
To the various Road District Funds:	
No 1	400 99
No 2	168 73
No 3	117 51
No 4	197 53
No 5	132 02
Unapportioned county	53 55
Road Poll Tax	240 40
Bridge Fund	502 94
Swamp and overflowed Land	1,555 15
Institute	71 00
Big Pine special School	16 00
Teachers Library Fund	40 00
Coroner's	88 25
Unapportioned Property Tax	319 72
To the various School Dist. Funds:	
Round Valley	$ 50 26
Irving	200 29
Bishop	90 87
Station	20 91
Warm Springs	100 49
Big Pine	488 06
Milton	39 20
Independence	262 87
Fish Spring	101 16
Union	172 33
Lone Pine	226 91
To the various School Dist. Library Funds:	
Milton	$ 46 20
Round Valley	8 44
Irving	45 98
Bishop	81 50
Station	130 84
Warm Springs	12 00
Big Pine	30 72
Independence	21 87
Union	43 02
Lone Pine	41 56
Fish Springs	83 96
Independence Bdg Fund	3 00
Fish Springs " "	26 40
Lone Pine " "	17 12
Fish Springs schl dist organ	11 55
Independence Bond Fund	48 18
Bishop (old) " "	71 02
Bishop (new) " "	197 15
Union " "	111 88
Big Pine " "	78 98
Fish Springs " "	51 42
Lone Pine " "	1,730 38
Cash Balance	$17 808 80
	$17,8 8 80 $17 808 80

W. T BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 10th day of July, 1894

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1894

June 30 Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Mar. 31, 1894, date of last report. Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn		$ 9 716 21
General Exp. Fund	919 39	
Salary Fund	3 720 84	
School Fund	2,903 24	
Hospital Fund	579 57	
Unapportioned Fund	21 64	
Lone Pine Building	17 90	
Bridge Fund	240 94	
Helped teacher Fund	44 33	
Independence Bond Fund	7 00	
Bishop Bond Fund	3 43	
Rd. Dist. No. 1 Fund	250 86	
" " " 2 "	137 52	
" " " 3 "	413 25	
" " " 4 "	378 42	
" " " 5 "	78 10	
		$ 9,716 21 $ 9 716 21
June 30 Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.		
Inyo County	$64,990 55	
Inyo Co. Bonds 1899		64,000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	$64,990 55	64,990 55
June 30 Exhibit showing present financial condition Inyo county (total indebtedness)	$64,990 55	
Less cash, in County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness		$17 808 80
Remaining Indebtedness		47 181 75
	$64 990 55	$64 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved the 10th day of July, 1894, by the Board of Supervisors.

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9 1894.
jy14m

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beauti

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrives— p. m.
Mound House		10.30 a. m		5.55 p. m.
Dayton		11.30 a. m.		6.26 p. m.
Wabuska		1.35 p. m.		3.15 a. m.
Hawthorne		4.05 p. m.		12.00 m.
Luning		6.35 p. m.		10.15 a. m
Sodа Springs		7.15 p. m.		9.35 a. m.
Belleville		8.25 p. m.		8.15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	9.10 p. m	Lv.	6.45 a. m
		No. 3.		No.
		Leave—		Arrives— a. m.
Belleville		8.35 a. m		5.35 p. m.
Benton		12.05 p. m		1.45 p. m.
Bishop Creek		2.15p. m.		11.10 a. m.
Alvord		3.00 p. m.		10.10 a. m.
Independence		4.35 p. m.		8.40 a. m
Lone Pine		5.25p. m.		7.45 a. m.
Keeler	Ar	6.15 p. m.	Lv.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (16 miles), Bodie (38 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allta Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 26th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
E. Robinson	1	500	125 00
.....	2	200	50 00
T. C. Boland	3	500	125 00
.....	4	200	50 00
.....	18	500	125 00
.....	19	200	50 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	175 00
J. J. Guan	12	200	50 00
Jas. Holland	20	20	5 00
P. H. Mack	22	270	67 50
D. Holland	16	30	7 50
.....	21	30	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 26th day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Independence Inyo County, California, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale postponed till Aug. 4, 1894.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named company, held the 4th day of August, 1894, the sale of delinquent stock, under assessment No. 6, was postponed until Saturday, August 18, 1894, at the same hour and place.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Victor Trepier Plaintiff, vs Jaques Jalberique and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

The people of the State of California send greeting to Jaques Jalberique and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain the judgment of this Hon. Court dissolving the partnership heretofore and now existing between yourselves and the Plaintiff, under and by virtue of an agreement made and entered into by you on the 30th day of October, 1893, and that the title to the mines or mining claims described in said agreement may be adjudged freed from all the conditions thereof and restored as follows: That the Plaintiff is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "American Flag Mine;" that Defendant Jaques Jalberique is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "French Flag Mine" and that Defendant Manasese Louca is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "Mexican Flag Mine," as said mines are described in said agreement and the complaint of file herein; Together with the costs of suit.

Said plaintiff alleging that you have utterly failed, neglected and refused to in any manner whatsoever comply with the terms and conditions of said partnership agreement, or to perform any of the duties imposed thereby, since on or about the 27th day of January, 1894; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE · CAL.

New House.
New Furniture,
Low Rates

☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and
Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

P. W. FORBES. P. W. BENNETT.
BENNETT & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
☞Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.☜
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO, CALIFORNIA.

F. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
☞Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
☞Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
AND BATHS.
☞Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.☜

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
36-tf Independence,

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court, Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING

—AND—

General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, AUG. 17 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist .. FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Independence, 7:30 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

SATURDAY, Aug. 11, 1894.

Trial of Indian George set for Tuesday, Sept. 25.

Trial of James and William Hines set for Wednesday, Sept. 26.

MONDAY, Aug. 13, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Barna Peeler, deceased—Decree of settlement of account. Final distribution and discharge of Administratrix.

BORN.

SUMMERS—At Bishop, July 27, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Summers, a son.

DUNN—At Bishop, August 4, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dunn, a daughter.

BOURLAND—At Hot Springs, near Bishop, Aug. 8, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Bourland, a son.

Get ready for the Fair.

Fred Holbert spent several days in town this week.

Web. H. Walker came up from Olancha yesterday.

A. E. Janvier will teach the Georges Creek school next term, beginning Sept. 25.

John Fichman, of Keeler, spent a few days in town during the early part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Al. Staulinger were visiting in town during the week, returning home on Wednesday.

Democratic Primaries will be held on Saturday, Sept. 1, and the Convention at Bishop, on Tuesday, Sept. 11.

Frank K. Andrews came down from Bishop on Wednesday's train and is spending several days in this vicinity.

S. W. Austin and Miss Matilda Meysan will teach the Lone Pine school next term beginning the first Monday in September.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Densmore and Misses Rosa Roeper and Cora Craig are on a camping trip in the Onion Valley country.

A. J. Davis is prospecting in the Alabama Hills. The most encouraging reports have been coming in lately from this district.

Special train passed through to Keeler yesterday and returned this morning, having on board Supt, H. M. Yerington and wife and Asst. Supt, R. J. Laws.

The Carson & Colorado Company's assessment this year has been fixed by the State Board of Equalization at $230,000 for that part of their road in California.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz started for San Francisco on Thursday's train, where they will remain about a month Mr. Eibeshutz will attend the Democratic State Convention.

Mrs. W. F. Matlack has been awarded the privilege of giving the Annual Fair Ball of the 18th Dist. Agricultural Association, her bid being $71. We wish the enterprising lady every possible success.

News was received from Lone Pine last evening to the effect that Mrs. Holmes, of Inyo, who is with a camping party in the Kern River country, had been seriously injured and that Dr. I. J. Woodin had gone over the mountains last night to attend her. No particulars have been received.

In this issue will be found the announcement of P. P. Keough of Bishop as a candidate for the office of Assessor. The same good judgment and knowledge of business affairs that have made Mr. Keough successful in private life will enable him to become a good and useful officer. It is the poorest kind of public policy to elect any man to office because he is an utter failure at everything else.

A. E. Janvier, of Independence, is a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Schools and is certainly entitled to the support of the people. In all matters pertaining to schools and education party politics should not enter, and Mr. Janvier's action in announcing himself subject to the will of the people is certainly to be commended. He is a thorough educator and possesses every qualification to thoroughly fit him for the position to which he aspires.

The Assessment Suspension,

"Senator Perkins and Congressman Caminetti send us the official text of the bill suspending mining assessments. It is as follows:

An Act to amend section numbered twenty-three hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to mining claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the provisions of section numbered twenty-three hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which require that on each claim located after the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and until patent has been issued therefor, not less than one hundred dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year, be suspended for the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, so that no mining claim which has been regularly located and recorded as required by the local laws and mining regulations shall be subject to forfeiture for non-performance of the annual assessment for the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four: *Provided*, That the claimant or claimants of any mining location, in order to secure the benefits of this Act, shall cause to be recorded in the office where the location notice or certificate is filed on or before December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, a notice that he or they in good faith intend to hold and work said claim: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to the State of South Dakota.

SEC. 2. That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved July 18, 1894.

It will be observed that the bill is similar to the one passed last November for '93. It originally exempted the second Congressional district of Colorado. It will this year operate more generally in the lines intended, being passed four months earlier than last year."—*Min. & Sci. Press.*

Rather Cool.

The Inyo Republican Central Committee by a unanimous vote resolved that Inyo shall have the nomination of the Assemblyman this year. This is rather cool, very cool, considering that Inyo had the Republican candidate two years ago, and defeated him most shamefully, the Democrats thereby securing the one majority to elect Senator White. Had the Republicans of Inyo lived up to their professions as those of Alpine and Mono did, a Republican U. S. Senator might have been elected. Do they want to nominate a candidate for the purpose of slaughtering him again? Inyo should not put on airs because she is a little ahead of us in votes, as we may have a large one two years hence. There should be no wrangling over the Assembly nomination this year. There should be a joint convention and the merits of the several candidates impartially considered, and the best and strongest man selected whether he be Coleman, Bennett, Keables or any other man, so long as he is a good one for the position; nor does it matter from which county he comes, but it is folly for any county to say he "should," or "shall" come from a particular section. If the several counties will elect delegations of staunch Republicans who will try to find the best man to nominate, this Assembly muddle can be quickly cleared, and a Republican sent to the Legislature, otherwise, otherwise. This alternating ought to be stamped out—it is a dangerous fire-brand. —*Chronicle Union.*

Democratic Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee was held at Independence on Monday evening. The time for holding the Democratic primaries was fixed for Saturday, September 1st, between the hours of 1 and 6 p. m., at the places and under the supervision of officers as described in the advertised call. As the voting test the following was agreed upon: "Will you support the ticket nominated by the State Democratic Convention." It was ordered that the nominating convention be held at Bishop on Tuesday, September 11, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m. The following apportionment of delegates was resolved upon: One for each precinct, one for each ten votes cast for Democratic Presidential Electors at the last general election, and one for each fraction of five or more. On motion it was ordered that Hon. P. Reddy be indorsed for Governor. The resignation of A. W. Eibeshutz as Chairman of the Central Committee was accepted and E. Robinson elected to succeed him. J. A. Lank was selected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Eibeshutz. Whereupon the Committee adjourned subject to call of the chair.

The Senate Bill Passed,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—At the Democratic caucus today Speaker Crisp introduced a resolution to the effect that the House agree to the Senate amendments to the Wilson bill and that the House shall at once proceed to the consideration of seperate bills, placing sugar in all its forms, iron ore, coal and barbed wire on the free list.

This resolution was adopted by an overwhelming vote. After speeches by Crisp and others a vote was taken and the motion wae carried by a vote of 182 to 105. Twelve Democrats voted against the bill.

The separate bills providing for free iron ore, free coal, free sugar and barbed wire were then introduced and passed, after which the House adjourned until Wednesday.

Inyo's Assessment for 1894 shows a decrease of $48,878 from last year. This is not a good boom showing.—*Index.*

Last year the Board of Equalization cited a large number of tax-payers to appear and show cause why their essessment should not be raised, and did make a considerable raise in taxable values. This year the Assessor not profiting by the lesson of last year, dropped back into the old notch, and assessed a few favored individuals at a ridiculously low figure.

W. J. Lake announces himself as a candidate for Supervisor for the Third district. Mr. Lake has been a resident of Inyo County for many years He has been successful as a business man and county affairs would receive careful and equitable administration at his hands. There are "no strings" on Billy Lake and if elected he can be depended upon to do his duty without fear or favor.

J. G. Dodge was up from Lone Pine yesterday.

Speed Programme.

The following is the Speed Programme adopted by the Board of Directors for the coming Fair:

TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1894.

Indian Pony Race—1st $15; 2nd $10.

2 yearr-old trot 1 mile, $75.

⅝-mile dash, $100.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1894.

Trot—Stallion, mile heats, 2-in-3, $125.

Running—⅞ mile and repeat, $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1894.

Trot—Mile and repeat, 3 minute class, $100.

Running—⅞ mile, 2-yr-old, $50.

FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1894,

Trot—Free for all, 2 in 3, $200.

Running—Free for all, 1 mile, $125.

Entries close at 8 o'clock p. m., on Monday, Sept. 10, 1894.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 7, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of the lands situated within the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested, and the public generally. Within the next sixty days, following the date of this notice, protests, or contests against the claim of the railroad company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL CLEAR LIST No. 19.

North of base line and West of San Ber. Meridian, Cal. Southern Pacific (Main Line) Granted Limits, Independence District:

PARTS OF SECTIONS.	Sec	T	R	AREA.
5. Selection October 27, 1891, S & E Mt. Diablo Mer.				
All	33	27	33	640
SE ¼ NW ¼ W ½ NW ¼ NW ¼ SE ¼ & S ½ SE ¼	29	28	34	240
6. Selection August 17, 1893.				
S ½ SE ¼, NW ¼ SE ¼ SW ¼ NE ¼ & SE ¼ S W ¼	21	29	35	200
7. Selection September 28, 1893.				
All	17	31	33	640
All	19	31	33	649 02
All	21	31	33	640
All	33	31	33	640
All	35	31	33	640
Total for District				4 289 02

NOTICE.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of Milton School District, in the County of Inyo, and State of California, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Section 1880, to and including Section 1888 of said Code, an election will be held on the first day of September, A. D 1894, at the Public School House, in said Milton School District, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said District the question of issuing bonds of the District and selling the same, for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in such District, and furnishing the same.

The polls will be opened and the election held at the School House in Milton School District, on the First day of September 1894, and the polls will be open from 9 o'clock a. m. of said day until 5 o'clock p. m. of said day.

L. A. Anger, J. White Smith and George Lewis will act as Judges of said election to conduct the same.

The amount of bonds to be issued is Two Thousand dollars, of the denomination of Two Hundred dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of Seven per cent per annum.

Said bonds are to be numbered consecutively 1 to 10, inclusive, and are to mature as follows, to wit:

1. One year from date.
2. Two years from date.
3. Three years from date.
4. Four years from date.
5. Five years from date.
6. Six years from date.
7. Seven years from date.
8. Eight years from date.
9. Nine years from date.
10. Ten years from date.

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections.

C. A. WALTER,
FRED. SCHABBELL,
H. D. GILL.
Trustees of Milton School District.

Dated August 8, 1894. a10-3t

DESERT LAND. FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 653.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
August 9, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Napoleon F. Edmiston, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 653, for the E ½ S W ¼, W ½ S E ¼, Sec. 10, N ½ N E ¼, Sec. 15, Tp. 12 S, R. 34 E., M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 15th day of September 1894.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edwin F. Lark, James W. Smith, Michael Nash and Ambrose W. H. Smith, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

a10-6t IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. J. MOORE.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER.
Independence, Cal.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

A. L. McGEE.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Inyo county subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

D. J. HESSION.
Big Pine, Cal.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. ZIMMERMAN,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be candidate for the office of Supervisor of the Third District subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

BERTRAND RHINE.
Independence, Cal.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

W. H. WALKER.
Olancha, Cal.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Inyo County subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

P. W. FORBES.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR CORONER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Coroner and Public Administrator of Inyo County subject to the action of the Republican Convention.

I. J. WOODIN.
Independence, Cal

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

J. D. LEWIS,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

LOWELL A. EUGLEY,
Big Pine.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

ANDREW DELL,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of School Superintendent subject to the descision of the voters of Inyo County, at the election on Nov. 6, 1894.

A. E. JANVIER,
Georges Creek, Cal.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

P. P. KEOUGH,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Supervisor of the Taird District subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

WM. J. LAKE,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESERT LAND. FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 711.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
August 13, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Margaret A. Shepherd, of Independence, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 711, for the W ½ N W ¼, Sec. 15, Tp 14 S, R 35 E M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 24th day of September, 1894.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:—James R. Moffett, James E. Shepnerd, Joseph Seely and A. E. Janvier, all of Independence, Cal

a17-6t IRV, H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE semi-annual meeting of the Board of Education of Inyo County will open on

MONDAY, Aug 20th, 1894,

at 10 a. m. in Independence for the transaction of business, Examinations will commence on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 9 a. m. All applications should be sent to the Secretary at least one day before the meeting.

J. H. SHANNON,
t1 Sec'ty Board of Education, Inyo Co.,

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

Agricultural District

No. 18, State of California.

—CONSISTING OF—

ALPINE, MONO and INYO COUNTIES.

—WILL BE HELD AT—

INDEPENDENCE

INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1894.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

$8000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages, in any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, HONESTLY learned. YOU TRULY SEE FREE. Address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, DRESDEN WARE.

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons
j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal A. N. BELL,

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

All other powders are cheaper made and inferior, and leave either acid or alkali in the food

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Beatrix Randolph.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

"I think a great deal," Wallie replied. "You saw her abroad, didn't you?"

"No, the general did. Why?"

"Nothing," said Wallie, quietly fixing his gray eyes upon the other's dismayed visage, "except that I saw Mlle. Marana last year in Vienna, and I think her greatly improved."

CHAPTER VII.

HER FRIENDS, HER ENEMIES, AND HER LOVERS.

"You can have that check," said Inigo.

Within the next few days everybody in New York could quote a more or less authoritative opinion as to the merits of Mlle. Marana; for the guests at the Dinsmores' dinner and reception had been so selected that their various reports could reach all sections of polite society. The verdict on the part of both sexes was almost universally favorable, and every one consequently made preparations to extend further invitations to her. The only noteworthy dissentient voice was that of Mrs. Bright, who affirmed that the great prima donna was underbred and presuming. Even this critic, however, admitted that she had redeeming traits.

"In her proper place she is very well. She is a professional singer; and, though she is very professional, she is really a very good singer, too."

Mr. Barclyffe, the amateur composer, contributed an able article to a leading journal, in which he attempted to assign Mlle. Marana her place among the great singers of the last forty years.

"To the culture, the vivacity, and the subtlety of the present," he wrote, "our Russian guest unites the training, the knowledge, and the solidity of the past. Rooted in the soil of the best traditions of her predecessors, the flower of her genius blossoms in the new sunshine of today. The grandeur and dignity of her method are vivified and sweetened by rare personal charms of manner, and by that seeming artlessness of execution which is the finest triumph of art. Her appearance among us is another proof, not only of the reputation which we of the western world have attained of being the final tribunal in matters of musical tast and judgment, but of the great fact that real genius is always unique.

"Mlle. Marana recalls no other singer; she is herself! and to say this is (as those who have heard her will testify) to pay her the highest compliment. She does not accentuate an epoch—she makes one. Of her dramatic capacities we have yet to judge, but simple and unassuming as is her bearing in private society it is easy for the initiated to discern in the grace, effectiveness and precision of her gestures and carriage the results of that long training upon the stage and command of its resources which alone can make the poetry of movement a second nature. Our only misgiving is," added the writer, "that the ordinary repertoire of operas may fail to afford Mlle. Marana an adequate opportunity for the manifestation of her powers. While yielding to none in our reverence and admiration for the operatic productions of the great composers, from Mozart to Wagner, we may be permitted to wish that some new work might be forthcoming, essentially modern in its scope and quality, and thereby answering more completely to the requirements of modern culture. It would indeed be a matter of congratulation were such a work to claim an American origin!"

Those who knew the authorship of this article made merry over the peroration, and inquired archly whether Barclyffe had at last found somebody capable of appreciating his musical accomplishments. But by the majority it was accepted with becoming docility; and the impresario, it is needless to say, was enchanted with it. The allusions to the Marana's familiarity with the stage were especially grateful to him.

"I'll just tell you how it is," he said to Jocelyn; "you play off a little game on the public, and you feel nervous because there's one or two weak points in it. Well, sir, by Jupiter! those weak points are just the very ones the public swallows the quickest. Now, here's this girl—she can sing; we all know that; but she's a born American, and she's never been on the stage. Well, sir, there was old Lucretia March at the dinner, who said she could hardly understand her on account of her Russian accent; and now Barclyffe comes out and swears she must have been born behind the footlights! The next thing'll be we shall have some woman turning up and vowing the Marana has run off with her husband and a hundred thousand dollars!"

"Are you aware, Moses," inquired his friend, "that Wallie Dinsmore has seen the real woman in Vienna, and knows this one to be a fraud?"

The general set down the cocktail with which he was about to celebrate his good fortune. "Are you lying, or what's the matter?" he demanded brusquely.

"I had it from the man himself, you old blackguard," rejoined the other composedly.

"Does he know who this one is?"

"If he doesn't he probably will before long."

The general reflected. At last he said: "Well, I ain't scared. What should he make a row for? It ain't going to hurt him, and what's more, he's taken up the girl himself. It may tickle him to find out the facts, but he ain't a fellow to talk. If it was you, now, I might want to buy you off; but he's another sort." And Gen. Inigo tossed off his cocktail with renewed serenity.

"I'll bet you you're mistaken," said Jocelyn.

"I don't bet with you, my good friend," replied the impresario, shaking his head and chuckling sardonically. "I'll tell you what I will do, though," he added, after a moment. He took from his pockets a check book and a Mackinnon pen, and wrote a check, which he showed to Jocelyn. It was $10,000, and was drawn to Jocelyn's order.

"You can have that check," said Inigo, "and be fingering the bank notes in half an hour from now, on one condition."

"Go on," said Jocelyn.

"On condition that you take yourself out of the whole business, and leave me to deal with the girl direct. It's a damned shame, by Jupiter, that you should be putting 30 per cent. of her money into your pocket every time she sings, and making her think I pay her that much less than I do. I'll buy you out for $10,000, cash down, today, and take the risk of her bursting up, and everything else. I'm talking money, that's what I'm doing; and there it is! Will you do it?"

"You may go to the devil!" said Jocelyn, pushing back the check book, though not without an effort. "I'll have you to know that money's not the only thing I'm after. I've got my own views about the girl, and I'll manage the business my own way."

The impresario detached the check from the book, and having rolled it into an allumette lit his cigar with it. "That's all right," said he, crushing the burnt remnant under his foot, "only don't you talk to me no more about betting! I know a man when I clap eyes on him, and I know a woman, too, and I guess you'll have time to grow to be a bigger rascal than you are before you rope in my prima donna! She's meet for your betters, my boy, and they're not far to look for!"

Jocelyn contrived to maintain a contemptuously indifferent demeanor, but it is certain that whoever made money out of the impresario was obliged to earn it in one way or another.

Meanwhile Miss Beatrix Randolph, or the Marana, as all the world now called her, was in more cheerful spirits than she had been before her reception at the Dinsmores. She liked the Dinsmores; she was inclined to like almost everybody. She tried to take a charitable view even of the young gentlemen in high shirt collars who complimented her so badly, and said things which she knew were witty only because they laughed at them. She reflected that she knew nothing of the freemasonry of modern society, and that probably the young gentlemen intended only to be polite and entertaining. Mrs. Bemax, when appealed to on the subject, said they—Mr. Witman and the rest of them—were wealthy and well connected, and that it was desirable for a lady connected with the stage to cultivate their acquaintance.

"A little social relaxation is an excellent thing for you, my dear mademoiselle," declared this worthy lady, "and a capital way to get rid of that little frigidity and stiffness you have brought with you from the country. Ladies connected with the stage have to work hard, but, en revanche, they are allowed more freedom in social intercourse than other people. It will be quite proper for you to let Mr. Witman drive you home from rehearsal in his brougham if I am along, or even without me at a pinch. All the others do it. You will not let him take any liberties, of course; but don't betray any timidity: he wouldn't understand it."

"It is one thing for me to do as I like," replied mademoiselle, "and another thing for me to let other people do as they like. I don't mean to be stiff, but there is no reason why I should be bothered either."

"It will be no bother when you are used to it," Mrs. Bemax replied; but at the time she did not advocate her view any farther.

The finishing touches were being put to the theatre, and Geoffrey Bellingham was constantly on hand to oversee the work; consequently he and the prima donna must needs meet occasionally. He said very little to her, and was generally very busy when she might have entered into conversation with him; but she had an impression that he kept his eyes upon her often when she was not looking at him; and his appearance at the theatre was generally coincident with the hour of her rehearsals. One day after she had been singing a grand scene very effectively she happened to catch his eye in the stage box, where he stood leaning against the curtained partition, abstractedly knotting and unknotting a piece of tape. His gaze was so earnest, and at the same time so melancholy, that the prima donna, obeying an impulse that was partly curiosity, but partly something else, went round to the box when the scene was over, and met him as he was coming out.

"How unhappy you looked!" she said. "Was anything wrong?"

He stared at her for a moment, and said ironically, "Oh, you're a great artiste!"

"I mean to be," she answered smiling.

"A great actress, too! I should like to see you when you are yourself."

"I am myself now," replied Mlle. Marana. Then she remembered that she was not telling the whole truth, and blushed and looked down.

"Then you must be a remarkable woman! But you probably don't know that you always appear to me like a fresh and innocent American girl. I can't see anything foreign or—stagey in your talk or manners. Extremes meet, I suppose, and, like Paul, you are all things to all men."

This speech made the young diva feel that the world was very wide and very cruel, and tears came into her eyes. She was alone; there was no one to answer for her or to protect her. She would not have minded so much what most people thought of her, but it would have been a great comfort to her if this man, at any rate, had by some divine faculty of vision been able to see through the disguise that veiled her from the rest of the world. He did see through it; but he did not believe what he saw. He thought that his discovery was her deception, and the more she was frank and simple, the more she was her real self, the less would he believe in her. It was a dilemma between intuition and reason; and, with a man of the world, reason, in such cases, is apt to have the best of it.

It would have been easy for the prima donna to have enlightened him, and under certain circumstances she might have been tempted to do so. But now it was a matter of pride to her, if nothing else, to say no word that could lead him to infer that his sympathy was anything to her one way or the other. But she was at liberty to resent an insult, and she felt that to do so would help her to preserve her composure.

"You probably don't know, sir," she said, imitating his phrase, "that to call even an opera singer the extreme opposite of fresh and innocent is not polite. I am not so contemptible a thing to all men as I seem to be to you!"

"It was a brutal thing to say, and I did not mean it," he replied in a low voice. "But I can't say what I wish to you. There's no middle way." And before she could make up her mind what this meant he passed by her and walked heavily away down the corridor.

The prima donna fell into a deep and not altogether painful revery. She seated herself on a bench behind the scenes and followed out her musings with her chin on her hand. The rehearsal was going forward in front, the duets, the quartets and the choruses, but she was lost in thought. "There's no middle way." What was in his mind—in his heart—when he said that? There had been something very potent in his eyes, that she was sure of. What eyes he had! What a stern, resolute face, with nothing mean or commonplace in it! He was not like the others, either in aspect or in manner. His very carelessness and roughness were more high bred than their best behavior. Though he might go among other men, he would always be apart from them; he was lonely, like herself, but, unlike hers, his was a voluntary and a noble loneliness. And he despised her because—because some other woman was despicable! That was unjust, and yet perhaps there was inadvertent justice in it. Perhaps, if he knew the truth, he would despise her no less on other grounds. But again there was some other feeling beside contempt at work within him. What could that be? The girl raised her head slightly, with a doubtful, musing smile on her lips.

There was a stealthy step behind her which she did not hear until it was close upon her. Then suddenly a pair of hands were pressed over her eyes, and her head was drawn back. For a moment she was too much amazed to resist; besides, she thought it must be—could not but be—some one who had a right to treat her so—her father, or even her brother Ed; no stranger would dare! Any impossibility was more possible than that. The next moment she felt kisses on her cheek and mouth—clumsy, offensive kisses. She was not a screaming woman, but she gave a passionate outcry of disgust, twisted herself free, and sprang to her feet.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Profound Philosophy.

"Wimmin," said Mr. Grogan, "is moighty similar in wan way."

"An fwat's that?" inquired Mr. Hogan.

"No matther how minny av thim you git acquainted wid, they're all alike in bein different from wan another."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Advance of Coeducation.

Dr. Chaney, president of Bates college, illustrates the progress of coeducation by telling the story of how a man in 1865, on being asked how many students were attending the college, answered, "Forty-three students and a nigger and a woman," and adds, "Now there are forty women in the classes."

"FLY BY NIGHT."

Joe Jefferson Gives an Amusing Story of Its Origin.

I presume that most people who visit the theater have heard the term "fly by night" applied to minor and unstable theatrical companies, but I believe there are very few, if any, who understand the meaning of the term, and among even the present generation of actors there is probably none who knows how the term originated.

It was in the days when old Sol Smith, dead and gone these many years, had a strolling company which played in only the smallest and queerest of all the small queer towns in the south and west. Smith and his company were playing a varied repertory, as every company had to do at that time, of which "Macbeth," with all of Locke's original music, was a prominent feature. But the public proved unappreciative, and the times were hard. Soon old Sol and his company were at low water mark, and at length found themselves stranded in a little Kentucky town, from which a flinty hearted landlord refused to permit them to remove their baggage until they had liquidated his claim against them for board.

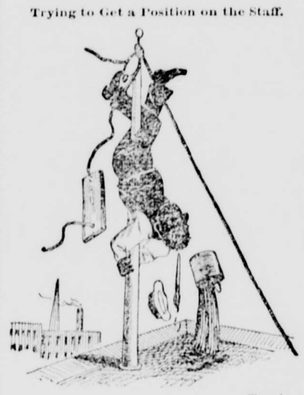
Smith felt that he was equal to the emergency, having "been there" often before, and he cast about in his mind for some means of deliverance. At length he hit upon a plan. He engaged a countryman to bring a strong wagon, drawn by a pair of sturdy horses, under the window of his room at the back of the tavern at a certain hour on the following night. The members of the company were let into the secret, and it was arranged that on the night in question they should throw the landlord off his guard by assembling in the parlor and practicing one of the witches' choruses composed by Locke for "Macbeth" and entitled "We Fly by Night," in which those words are repeated over and over again. Meanwhile old Sol and his most trusty henchman were to lower the trunks from the window to the countryman, who was waiting below to receive them.

This programme was carried out to the letter. The company was singing "We Fly by Night" for dear life in the parlor, while Smith and his man Friday were letting down the trunks with as much celerity and quietness as possible, but, alas! not, as they fondly thought, into the hands of the countryman who was to convey them to a place of safety, but into those of the landlord, who had somehow or other got wind of the scheme.

At length the work was completed. Old Sol and his companion, with a great load lifted from their minds, joined the company in the parlor and united with them in singing "We Fly by Night." But just as they had sung those words for the third time the door opened, and the landlord, entering, said, with a winning smile, "Excuse me, ladies and gentlemen, but you won't fly this night, for I still have possession of your trunks."

From that to the present all queer dramatic and musical companies have been known as "fly by nights."—Joseph Jefferson in New York Herald.

Trying to Get a Position on the Staff.



—Truth.

Make the Surroundings Natural.

Dealer—This is the best parrot we have, but I wouldn't sell him without letting you know his one fault—he'll grumble terribly if his food doesn't suit him.

Miss Fitz—I'll take him. It will seem quite like having a man in the house.

Novel Use for Jails.

Some of Kansas' empty jails are a present being used to store the surplus wheat. This indicates a healthy state of morals and finances.—Kansas City Journal.

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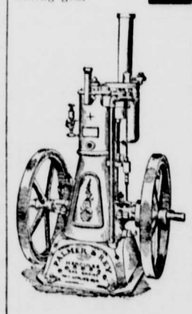

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894.

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THE CATTLE BELLS.

Far down the brown autumnal haze—
High on the peak is snow—
Cattle that smell the winter days
Tinkle their bells as they go.

Out of a thick veil drawn to save
The sky's face from the blast,
Those tiny bells, as fairies wave
Their wand, evoke the past.

That music once before I heard,
But then the notes were glad,
Caroling like a careless bird;
Ah, why now is it sad?

Upon this brow now crowned by care
My love a garland laid;
We heard the bells, now here, now there
Dead are the leaves and maid.

Mayhap for happier maid and man
The tender music swells,
And I will smile while yet I can
List to the cattle bells.

—Willis Steell in Harper's Weekly.

A PEDDLER'S PERIL.

The sun sank behind the western mountain peaks, and the short twilight of southern latitudes came on apace. After a time the man of the house came in. He was tall and thin. Two ferret-like eyes gleamed sharply upon the peddler from amid a shaggy tangle of white hair and beard.

He placed his long rifle in a rack over the door, unslung his shot pouch and then seated himself and gazed gloomily into the fire, without vouchsafing either a greeting to the stranger or a word to his own family. Nan, passing by, whispered to the peddler:

"Don't ye mind uncle; he's got one of his bad spells on now, but if he ain't bothered it'll pass off by and by."

The peddler nodded, and began a tale concerning one of his adventures in Texas. He was soon interrupted by Aunt Viney.

"Sit up, stranger," said she. "We hain't got much to eat, but such as it is you're welcome."

The old man ate his supper in solemn silence, after which he took his hat and abruptly left the cabin. Aunt Viney saw fit to explain.

"Mose, my old man, hain't been exactly like hisself since the revenoo men carried his son John off five year ago last April."

"'Stillin I s'pose?"

"Yes, 'nd top of that he shot one of 'em while they were tryin to take him, 'nd they put him in pen'tensh'ry at Nashville for ten year."

The peddler remained silent for a moment or two. But when the dishes were washed and put away he again entertained the two women by relating sundry reminiscences of his own career, and also describing the wonders of certain great cities he had visited.

After awhile Mose again stalked silently in and took a seat in a far corner. While the peddler talked he continued to eye him closely, as if suspicious that the stranger was not just what he should be.

"Speakin of the telephone," continued the peddler, "some folks in these mountains don't believe that people can talk to each other, 'nd them a hundred or more miles apart, but I tell ye it's a fact. I've seed it done myself."

"I've knowed of men hollerin across from one mountain to another," said Aunt Viney dubiously. "Mebbe they could make themselves heard a matter of two miles. But a hundred"— she shook her head disapprovingly.

"It's so all the same, though. I'v sot 'nd heard 'em talkin jas' as we be now."

"That's as big a lie as ever was told," exclaimed old Mose, rising and making for the door.

He seized his rifle as he passed, threw a menacing glance at the peddler and once more left the cabin.

"Old man's a little touched in the head, ain't he?" asked the peddler, who seemed to take no offense whatever at the old man's rude behavior.

"Ever since John was took off he's had queer spells that come over him every now and then. I must say he's more'n apt to be 'spishus of strangers when they come around. He's always thinkin of revenoo spies. I dessay that's what makes him act so toward you. But you musn't mind him. I never know'd him to succeed in hurtin any one yet."

It was Nan who replied, for Aunt Viney was making preparations to retire for the night. When the girl and the peddler were left alone the latter seemed somewhat curious about this son John, who for so many years had been under the ban of the law.

"John was always good to Uncle Mose and Aunt Viney, 'nd that's one reason Uncle Mose takes it all so hard now."

"I s'pose, bein as you're kin to 'em, you must 'a' felt powerful bad when they took him off?"

He eyed Nan closely as he spoke, and the girl blushed slightly.

"I ain't no real kin to 'em," said she. "My folks is all dead, 'nd they raised me from a little gal, but John 'nd me was always good friends."

"Nothin more?"

The girl looked at him reprovingly.

"It's about bedtime," said she coldly. "Shan't I show you were you're to sleep?"

The peddler rose, took up his pack and followed her into the little shed room. There was an open window by the bed, through which the full moon was shining.

"You won't need no light, I reckon," she remarked. Then, bidding him good night, she returned to the main cabin and went to bed herself.

But for some reason she failed to sleep. The bright moonlight, the rasping cry of katydids from the trees without and the discomforting nature of her thoughts kept her awake. She felt vaguely uneasy about Uncle Mose. Where was he? Very likely at the little moonshine still up Bear hollow, half a mile away. He often spent the night there engaged in his illicit toil. She remembered his unfriendly treatment of the peddler, whose heavy breathing could now be heard through the thin partition wall. He had once laid in wait, rifle in hand, for a passing drover, whom he had set down for a spy. Only Aunt Viney's prompt appearance had prevented a probable murder. Uncle Mose, though a good man enough when in his right mind, was a dangerous, uncertain personage when stirred by the memory of his son into a spirit of half insane hostility against all the world.

So uneasy did Nan become that at last she rose, slipped on her dress and stole out into the moonlight. An impulse she could not control impelled her to peep in at the peddler's open window. She was prompted by an indefinable fear. What she saw there caused her to start back, clasp her hands and gasp for breath. Then, trembling in every limb, she looked again.

"My God!" she faltered. "Am I dreamin? Surely it can't be—'nd yet I must believe my own eyes."

Acting under a new impulse she turned and fled along the trail leading to the mill. Arrived there she found the place silent and deserted. There was no fire in the furnace and nothing to be heard but the cries of the whippoorwills upon the mountain side.

Full of painful forebodings she retraced her steps and once more crouched beneath the peddler's window. There she waited until her limbs became cramped and the night air chilled her to the bone.

"I might as well lie down again," she thought. "I reckon uncle's gone down the valley, for he 'lowed today as he'd have to go after coffee right away. I could wake the man up, but somehow I dassn't. He might think I was forward."

But a second trial of the bed was no better than the first. The peddler's heavy breathing was ever in her ears, and her thoughts reverted constantly to the sense of peril that vaguely, yet persistently kept her upon the tenterhooks of anxiety.

"I wish mornin would come," she said for the hundredth time. "Lord, what a meeting there'll be then!"

The sound of a stealthy footfall upon the gravel without brought her to a sitting position at once. Her heart beat loudly as she listened breathlessly. Yes, it was moving around the house. Now she heard it no more. Could she have imagined it all? No; there it was again—in the back porch.

Then—then—she heard a gentle creaking sound. Ah! The shedroom door! She sprang out of bed, and a hasty bound brought her to the door leading into the back porch. She wrenched it open just in time to catch a glimpse of a tall shadow that disappeared within the shedroom.

"Good Lord, help me!" she faintly ejaculated as she sprang forward, nerved to desperation by this dreadful fulfillment of her fears.

She entered the room. There lay the peddler, slumbering heavily in the white glow of the moonlight. His face was strangely altered, for the heavy beard had fallen off, leaving exposed a clean shaven, youthful face. But the white bearded old man bending over the prostrate form with uplifted knife saw nothing distinctly. To his morbid imaginings only the form of a hated spy lay helpless before him. A spy in the service of the detested "revenoos," who had robbed him of his only and well beloved son.

"Uncle!" screamed Nan, dragging him back. "Uncle! You shall not. Can't you see? It's John—our John—your John!"

The peddler woke and stared upward in a bewildered way. The knife fell to the floor as Mose, his eyes almost starting from his head, stared at his son's white face. Suddenly he comprehended, and the effect descended upon him like a thunderbolt.

Uttering a low, quivering cry he sank to his knees by the bedside, and his head fell forward. Nan's and John's eyes met in a mutually recognizing glance; then they turned their attention to the old man. As they laid him upon the bed Aunt Viney, awakened by the noise, came in. She fell as though confronted by a ghost.

"John!" she exclaimed. "Yet it can't shorely be!"

"Yes, it is, mother. I didn't know how you'd all take my bein so long in the pen, so when the governor pardoned me out I 'lowed I'd come home as a peddler 'nd in disguise till I found out if you all cared for me any more."

While John was speaking Mose opened his eyes, and tears blinded them as he gazed.

"My son, my son!" he murmured brokenly. "And I might have killed him! My mind's made up. There'll be no more 'stillin done in Bear holler after this."

"Do you reckon Nan cares for me any more, father?" asked John, while his eyes sought those of Nan.

"Of course she do. Hasn't she been grievin herself away ever since you was took. She never looked at another man."

Nan's confusion seemed to sanction this.

"There's only one thing to be done," interrupted Aunt Viney decisively. "They've just got to go over to the circuit rider's next Sunday 'nd git married. After that's over 'nd done with, Mose, I do hope you'll behave yourself in futur'."

"Hain't I said I weren't a-goin to 'still whisky any more?" said Mose. "'Stillin's been at the bottom of all our troubles."

While the old folks talked John took Nan's hand in his, and they steathily kissed each other.—William Perry Brown in Philadelphia Times.

Children and Young Animals.

The playfulness that is characteristic of children is no less so of kittens, nor is their imitativeness more typical than that from which the word "to ape" has been derived. Curiosity, inventiveness, dislike of ridicule, love of being fondled, craving for attention, with the resulting jealousy and anger when such attention is refused, are types of more complex emotions common to intelligent animals and children. Indeed the terms of familiarity so often found and so easily established between children and their pets cannot but be based, in part at least, upon a deep sympathy and community of emotional life.—Joseph Jastrow in Popular Science Monthly.

A CLEVER TRICK.

How Linemen String Wires Where People Don't Want Them.

THEY ARE VERY SELDOM DETECTED.

Some of Them are so Skillful That They Can Run a Line Almost Under Your Nose Without Being Seen.

On the roof of a lofty building in the business district two brawny linemen were toiling among the network of wires fastened to a high series of cross arms. One bent his ear close to a tiny telegraph instrument connected with a wire, while the other, under his direction, busily twisted two wires together.

"Hold on," cried the man listening at the instrument. "They want to measure resistance. We'll have to wait awhile."

The two descended, and behind a huge chimney lit their pipes. Asked a young man, who had been watching them with interest:

"Suppose you wanted to string a wire from this to that building opposite, how would you do it?"

"That's against the law, young man," responded the taller of the two linemen. "Telegraph companies never break the law."

"But suppose you wanted to?"

"Young man, if I wanted to carry a wire across the street from here I'd let you go down on the sidewalk and watch, and while you were watching I'd get the wire over and you'd never know it. How? Well, that's a business secret, but I don't mind telling you that I've known men to perform the feat several ways. If I wanted to do it I might take that pilot wire, for instance, that is composed of two or three strands. I might twist a bunch of wires to go across the street till they exactly resembled the pilot wire to an observer on the sidewalk. I might cut the pilot wire, hitching on my bunch, and keeping it taut by main strength my man opposite would slowly haul it over.

"You wouldn't know it was moving. When he had wire enough I'd shake out the wires I wanted from the bunch and leave the rest to make good the gap in the pilot. If I couldn't find a pilot wire on the particular roof I'd take the biggest gauge single wire there and hitch two small wires twisted together to it, make a fine joint, and my assistant would haul them over. One would serve to make up the break in the big wire, the other would be mine. If I were driven to it and had to get a rope across the street I'd work either early in the evening or early in the morning, when I have heard there are only a few policemen around, and those either asleep or champs that wouldn't know what I was doing.

"I knew a man on Dearborn street who had one wire in his office and had to have another. An enemy swore he shouldn't, and hired a man and a policeman to watch the corners of two buildings on opposite sides of the street and the sky to see that no wire was strung. While they were looking the wire went over. It was a little, two strand cable, just the size of the single wire, and after it was fastened to the latter and the joint nicely soldered it took an hour to pull it slowly over."

"If you were to undertake such a job wouldn't you be liable to mistake the wire—get the wrong one? There are a good many on the roof tops."

"Yes, there are thousands of them—telegraph, telephone, electric light, signal, fire alarm, public and private, dead and secret—but there are scores of linemen that know every one. I can put my hands on a dozen men, any one of whom you can take blindfolded on any roof and he'll tell you the name, number, ownership, use, destination, origin and age of every wire in the biggest rack you can find. It's kind of a natural knowledge. You either know it or you don't. I know a man who can't read or write, but he can break open a thirty two strand cable and pick out the wire he wants.

"It is always a fellow who knows the wire geography of the roofs," he continued, "that makes the taps. Are there many taps? You don't hear of a fraction of them. It is natural that sometimes people would try to catch the secrets worth thousands of dollars that go over telegraph wires, ain't it?"

"I was after a tap the other day and found it in our own office tower. It reminded me of another in the days of the hottest war against the bucket shops. A certain shop was getting quotations. We made a dozen tests and tours and found nothing. Finally, by accident, I discovered the operator in a certain hotel had his instrument near a telephone, and shouted quotations out too loudly. I looked at that telephone and found that it was kept in circuit by a little wooden peg under the lever, which was apparently with the earpiece hanging in it. That was a good dodge, but the tappers made it a beautiful one by taking that telephone wire all over town and actually breaking open a telephone cable, running it through that a piece, then into another cable and finally taking it through a central tower, all to disarm suspicion. We located its other end in an office in a high building on Clark street, and there sat a telegraph operator, the phone to his ear, catching the shouted quotations of the other operator and telegraphing them over a secret wire to the bucket shop.

"In another case they left a blind lead for us in the shape of a wire half concealed running into a hole in a brick wall, while they broke open the linen covered line wire, fastened their tiny copper threads to it and ran them down holes bored in the insulator into a chimney. In another case they tapped every wire of a certain company and rigged up a battery of their own, thus making themselves independent, and bade defiance to that company for four weeks, till it dropped on the taps in its own office. In another case they went on a certain roof, the owner of which swore he would shoot any man found there stringing more wires, and kept a guard to do it, and while the guard was on hand they tapped the wire they wanted. Of course we didn't think of looking there, and didn't go up there till we had to, fearing we'd be thrown off. Oh, there are tricks in all trades—but ours."—Chicago Tribune.

Advantages of Education.

Successful Farmer (whose son has been to college)—What was all that howlin you was doin out in th' grove?

Cultured Son—I was merely showing Miss Brighteyes what a college yell is like.

Farmer—Waal, I swan! Colleges is some good after all. I'm goin into town to sell some truck tomorrow. You kin go along an do th' callin.—New York Weekly.

Knew Him Too Well.

The Suitor (bitterly)—You reject me? Why, some months ago I consented to wait until you could learn to know me better!

The Girl—Yes. That's where you made your mistake.—Chicago Record.

THE APPARENT GROWTH OF GOLD.

Instances That Make a Thoughtless Man Believe in the Myth.

Of the many myths prevalent regarding gold the greatest one of all is its growth. Of course there are many interesting instances where ancient worked out galleries in mines are slowly closing up by the incrustation process, so that space long ago excavated is being filled with an accumulation resulting from the percolation of water through the adjacent wall rock. This water has in chemical combination such minerals as iron, copper, sulphur and the precious metals, which are deposited in the open crevice, making for a second time a mineralized body which will show by analysis the above named and many more minerals.

In fact, I have had this actual experience resultant on the examination of an old gold mine in Honduras, Central America, that had been worked some time prior to any history we have of that country. This circumstance gave to the natives the idea that gold grew, and they so express themselves, while it seemed in the case of one individual a transmutation idea had permeated his head, for he explained that the green carbonate of copper was undergoing a change into silver, while the silver in turn would develop into gold.

In India I found a caste of mining people who believed that gold grew in the bottom of the large lakes situated in that country. They expressed no practical reason other than fairy tale superstitions. And even in this country there are converts to the idea. I was much amused and interested some years ago to hear an intelligent acquaintance maintain in strong and not altogether religious terms that "the stuff grew and he knew it." His experience was based on the fact that in a certain pile of tailings, resulting from the milling of heavy sulphureted gold ores, he had treated at one time several tons with no result.

Again, in three years time, he discovered by a pan test that the same pile had gold in it, whereupon he treated several tons with the approximate result of one dollar per ton. After this last treatment he declared the tailings were barren of gold so far as he could detect by the mechanical means at hand. In order to convince him I selected an average sample, which on assay gave two pennyweights, twenty grains gold per 2,000-pound ton. This was considered not worth the working. But my friend maintained that the gold would grow again in two or three years.

True to his word, in two years he was at the pile again, and by his crude but sure method was saving one dollar per ton from the ore that would yield nil by his methods two years before. Again I took samples for assay and was somewhat surprised to find the value had increased just 50 per cent., as the result of my determination was five pennyweights, sixteen grains per ton. On investigation I found the sulphurets to be of a character readily decomposed by the elements; in fact, to such an extent that, as I afterward calculated, over one-half of the pile must have been decomposed or washed away, so that with the decomposition a certain rapid concentration was maintained by the action of heavy rains, and the natural advantage this particular ground offered causing the gold to remain behind while the oxides were carried away in suspension by the water.

My explanation has failed to convince my friend of the pick and shovel. As the gold in the tailings has become about exhausted, his last attempt to make pay was a failure. He remains strong in the conviction that a few years will grow it again.—Richard Eames, Jr., in Science.

Mrs. Carlyle at Home.

Mrs. Carlyle looked like one of the grand ladies our father used sometimes to take us to call upon. She used to be handsomely dressed in velvet and point lace. She sat there at leisure and prepared for conversation. She was not familiar, but cordial, dignified and installed in her corner of the sofa by one of the little tables covered with knickknacks of silver and mother of pearl.

Almost the first time we ever went to see her we had walked to Chelsea through the snow, and across those lanes which have now become South Kensington, and when we arrived, numb and chilled and tired, we found in the dining room below, standing before the fire, two delicious hot cups of chocolate already prepared for us, with saucers placed upon the top. "I thought ye would be frozen," said she, and the hot chocolate became a sort of institution. Again and again she has sat by, benevolent and spirited, superintending our wintry feasts, inviting our confidences, confiding in us to a certain degree.

She used to tell us many of the stories which have since come into print. She was never weary of discoursing of Carlyle, of his genius, his dyspepsia, of quoting his sayings. "If you wish for a quiet life," she used to say, "never you marry a dyspeptic man of genius." I remember she used to tell us, when he first grew a beard, how all the time he had saved by ceasing to shave he spent wandering about the house and bemoaning that which was an ass in the universe. As children we did not have much of Carlyle's company; if he came in and sat down in the armchair which was his on the opposite side of the sofa, we immediately went away, but the sense of his presence overhead in the study distinctly added to our enjoyment while he remained up stairs.—Anne Ritchie in Macmillan's Magazine.

The Greatest Stickler for Etiquette.

Dr. Thompson, master of Trinity college, Cambridge, was an exceedingly cold and austere man, never taking much notice of the undergraduates under his care. On one occasion a Trinity man happened to be out walking and was caught in a storm. He ran across a field and took shelter beneath a large tree. When he arrived there he found, to his horror, that Dr. Thompson was beneath it, seeking protection from the rain. For some time both stood silent, watching the clouds, till at last the undergraduate, growing desperate, ventured to remark that he thought it was clearing up a little.

"Sir," said the doctor haughtily, frowning upon the wretched youth, "all communications to the master of Trinity must be made through the tutors."—Exchange.

The Price of a Painted Ass.

"In an art exhibition of London," wrote the shah of Persia in the journal he kept during his last visit to Europe, "we were looking at a painting representing an ass. I asked, 'What is the price of this painting?' The director of the exhibition, who was a corpulent man with a white beard, looked up the price list and said, 'One hundred English pounds,' which are equal to 250 Persian toman. I answered, 'The price of a live ass is at the most five pounds; why should this be so dear when it is only the picture of an ass?' The director replied, 'Because it causes no expense and eats neither hay nor oats.' I said, 'Although it causes no expense, it can on the other hand neither carry burdens nor give a man a ride.' We both laughed."

EMBLEM EXPERTS

Wise People in the Matter of Fraternity Pins and Badges.

A VERY FASCINATING BUSINESS.

A Bowery Man Who Makes These Things a Feature of His Pawnbrokers Sale Shop—Different Designs.

On the Bowery not far from Broome street is a pawnbroker's sale shop, the proprietor of which makes a specialty of dealing in college fraternity pins and badges. You may examine every other pawnshop and sale store on the Bowery and find not more than five or six such emblems in all of them, but in this shop, occupying a conspicuous position in the show window, there is always a velvet covered tray on which a dozen or more pins of different secret societies are displayed. The place is getting to be known among college men, and people who have lost fraternity badges go there as the first step to finding them.

Every few weeks the proprietor of the place goes on a tour of the pawnshops looking for badges, and in his long experience he has picked up a fund of information about college fraternities that would put the average graduate to the blush. There is not much money in that particular branch, he says, but he has become interested in it and made it a sort of study. Not only does he know the emblems of every fraternity in this part of the country, but he is a perfect encyclopedia of information regarding their relative size, importance and the peculiar characteristics of each society and of the colleges in which each has its chapters. One would be certain that he himself is a college man but for certain peculiarities of speech that proclaim the east sider and his positive assertion that he has never been inside the doors of a college and has never even seen any but the local colleges from the outside.

A reporter in search of a lost badge which he thought might have found its way, as many lost articles do, into a Bowery pawnshop went into this store to look over the stock of fraternity pins. He didn't find his badge, but he found many others. The proprietor had some interesting things to tell about some of his pins.

"There ain't many things in this line that's fun," said he. "A man wouldn't go into it for his health. But this secret society pin business is mighty interestin. Of course you understand it's only a side lay—not my regular trade. How did I get into it? Why, the funny letters on the pins used to catch me when I was on the lookout for stuff in the hockshops, and I began pickin 'em up. Then I got interested more by an old gent from the University club that was up on that line and used to tell me things about the badges and their different organizations. He came into my shop one day to look at a badge. That's how I got to know him. He used to send me books and magazine articles on fraternities till I got to know as much about it as he did, and now I guess they ain't many college societies in this part of the country that I don't know enough about to surprise the members if I wanted to tell it.

"They ain't a college fraternity in the east but what I've handled one or more of its pins. I'm keepin tab on the hockshops all the while, and whenever I find a badge I nail it. Usually I get 'em cheap, for they ain't any demand for 'em to speak of. Occasionally a man brings in a pin to me, or I see one on a bum's coat and buy it, but it's mostly the pawnshops. How do I s'pose they gv' there? Well, most of 'em are lost, I think. I know enough about 'em to know that the last thing a college man'll hock is his society pin. When they do hock 'em, though, it's down here, and not up town, where they think other college fellows may go in and see 'em. They get mighty little on 'em, for the hockshop men are dead leary of things they don't understand. Of course the pin itself has a good deal to do with it. If it's heavily jeweled, a man may get half its value on it. Then pins that are a marked design hock well, because they sell well. The T pin of the Delta Psis, and the star and crescent of the Alpha Delta, and the crosses like the Alpha Tau Omega or Delta Phi will find a market easier than the plain monogram pins or the diamond shaped.

"Now, here's a pin," continued this erudite student of fraternities, taking a small, plain Psi Upsilon pin from the case, "that I've had here for 18 months, and not an offer for it. I got it in a queer way. I was in a hock shop down by Canal street chewin the rag over a couple of badges that the proprietor had, when in came a young woman about 26 or 28 maybe and pretty, too, only she looked kind of half starved. She unpinned the pin from her dress and asked:

"'How much will you loan me on this?'

"Her voice trembled, but she was game and kept a steady face. The man offered her $1, and she turned to go out, when I said I'd give her $3 for it.

"'I don't want to sell it,' she said. 'I want to get it back some time.'

"'Well, I'll keep it six months for you,' I told her and gave her my business card. She took the money, and she kissed the pin before she handed it to me. I never saw her again. There's nothin on the pin but her name."

The speaker handed the pin to the reporter, who looked on the back and saw engraved the one word "Lizzie." He returned the pin to its place, and it is probably there now if any Psi U wants to go Bowery hunting for it.—New York Sun.

Had to Do It.

She—Why, there's Charley Van Beet. Don't you remember his going to California some time ago with his fiancee?

He—I should say I did. He wrote me he didn't have money enough to get back. How do you suppose he managed it?

She—Why, he married her out there.—Life.

Mrs. Logan's Faith in Men.

A woman who is intimately connected with Mrs. John A. Logan in charitable enterprises tells the following story, which is a good illustration of Mrs. Logan's tact and diplomacy:

Mrs. Logan had given the use of her house and grounds for a garden party in aid of the Garfield hospital, with which institution she has been identified since its establishment. The committee of ladies and one or two gentlemen friends were as busy as possible with the thousand and one arrangements which such an entertainment requires, and Mrs. Logan was everywhere. Nothing could be done without appealing to her.

A loan of tents had been obtained from the war department, but the soldiers sent from the barracks with them had not been ordered by their commander to set them up when delivered.

The bulky mass of canvas and the poles were heaped on the grass, while the men lounged under a tree in idle content. It grew late, and the ladies became correspondingly anxious. No one liked to order men who wore the blue of their country's service to go to work, for fear of breaking some iron clad military rule.

Suddenly Mrs. Logan said, "I will set the tents up myself," and off she went across the lawn at a quick pace.

She had a big apron tied over her black dress, and a pretty white sunbonnet on her equally white hair, for the day was very hot.

Her associates looked on in wonder while she surveyed the ground in a businesslike way, marked several places with pegs, and finally took up a spade and began to dig.

The soldiers were at first amazed, then recovering sprang to their feet, and offered to do the work. Mrs. Logan thanked them in the charming way natural to her, relinquished the spade and returned to the ladies. A chorus of voices arose:

"Oh, Mrs. Logan, is there anything you can't do? How did you learn to set tents?"

"Sh! Sh!" was the response. "Not so loud! I don't know anything more about putting up tents than you do, but I felt sure those men wouldn't be willing to see a woman doing it."

Was Man Once a Bear?

Speaking of his theory as opposed to that of the descent from apes, Professor F. G. Gherke says:

An ape has none of the characteristics of a man. An ape imitates; a man reasons. An ape has four hands, all of which are unlike either the hands or feet of man. Apes are idiots, something that cannot be said of the very lowest orders of mankind. I say that man has descended from bears, and I can prove it. In a museum at Paris I saw the skeleton of a cave bear, which I examined very closely. I was convinced at the time that the animal had a partially developed kneepan, and since that time I have given the matter much study. I went over in my mind to a time beyond the history of man. I remembered that skeletons of primeval man had been found in caves with bears. Another thing, nearly all skeletons of primeval man are of gigantic size. The bear is nearer the size of a man than the average ape, and could have gotten rid of his little fragment of a tail much more easily than an ape could of his.

My idea is that the earlier bears came down from the north, probably through Behring straits, and drifted toward the tropic shores of Asia on icebergs. As these melted the bears easily found shelter on islands and along the coast of the mainland. In the course of ages great floods came and the bears sought shelter in caves. In the meantime great changes had been going on; the bear had been gradually shedding his heavy coat as a result of exposure to tropical heat; he had also learned to walk on his hind feet. In the caves, in the dry, warm atmosphere, other changes took place. The connecting link was a kind of hairy, indescribable man, who lived and died in these caves beside his elder brother—the bear.

The Demands of Literature.

Artist, author, actor, singer, inventor, politician—become a remarkable person of any sort, and you will have a remarkable time of it. Even quite third rate people have remarkable times; what sort of times must the truly great ones have? If you desire to win your way in literature you must do something else besides write—a great deal more. Some journals of declared high standing are beginning to make a rule of publishing certain matter not only over the signature of the author, but under his portrait. It is no good sending work to them, however good, unless you are prepared to make your features public property. You will receive applications for a few "biograpical details." The applicant will resent it if you decline, and if you have balked his desire to construct a "par" at your expense, will possibly express his sense of your "discourtesy" in good, clear print. He will be safe to "bag" you either way.

You will receive requests for your autograph from persons whom you do not know, and do not want to know. If you do not send it they will be amazed. They "inclosed" a stamped and addressed envelope and a blank sheet of paper. Do you want a pen and ink as well? Everybody sends his autograph nowadays. The great Blank sends his—always, to every one. The impertinence of such a nobody as you declining! But these are but minor worries of the third or fourth rate map, the actor at £20 a week or the [illegible] of the latest shilling [illegible]. They are nothing to the worries of the truly great.—All the Year Round.

A Journalist on the Rampage.

Rousseau, the originator of the "Comic Tribunals," amused himself of an evening, along with a few friends, in pulling down the signboards and changing their places. Next day he would write in the papers, "When will the prefecture of police rid us of the gang of ruffians that disturb the public peace and annoy our worthy shopkeepers?" The authorities, thus put on their mettle, set a few extra detectives at work, with the result that Rousseau himself was arrested and taken before the commissaire.

"Your name?" inquired that functionary.

"Rousseau."

"Your profession?"

"Actress at the Odeon."

"What did you say?"

"Actress at the Odeon."

"My dear sir, this is not the place to carry on the silly jokes you have been practicing in the streets; you might have to smart for it, you know."

"Monsieur le commissaire," said Rousseau, "the pretty women at the Odeon theater are not to be prevailed upon to take the parts of old ladies, and the manager has decided to engage a few gentlemen for the purpose, and I am among the number. I was therefore quite correct in saying that I am an actress at the Odeon."

And the commissaire gravely wrote down, "M. Rousseau, actress at the Odeon."—Magazin des Familles.

WHALE HUNTING.

The Old Time Spear has Been Succeeded by Surer Weapons.

THE WAY IN WHICH THEY ARE USED

Combination Dart and Bomb That Raises a Commotion in the Interior of the Biggest Whale Encountered.

Not the least interesting of the articles disgorged by the whaler of today are the weapons with which the blubber hunters slay the leviathans of the deep. Whalers who keep pace with the times use neither the old harpoon nor the heavy bomb throwing gun that succeeded it. A combination of both enters into the latter day weapon, and its use requires such muscle, nerve and accurate judgment that something of the glory and emoluments of the ancient harpooner are once more attached to the successful boat header.

Two weapons are employed in killing. Whalers call the first one a "darting gun." It is a queer looking contrivance, mounted on a wooden shaft from eight to ten feet long, and bearing more resemblance to a clumsy three tined fork, with the tines of unequal size and length, than anything else. The central tine is the gun, and the others are respectively the harpoon and the trigger. But the harpoon is not called a harpoon; it is a "toggle iron," a slender iron pike some 2½ feet in length, with a loop near the butt to which the whale line proper is made fast. Half a dozen inches from the point a hinge is set in by a rivet. When closed for penetrating this hinge presents a sharp, cutting edge and a gradual slope that offers no impediment to the iron's movement through the blubber.

The slightest resistance from the rear, such as a pull on the line, opens this hinge or toggle joint to right angles, and the lower end of the hinge presents a broad concave surface that holds the iron from being withdrawn save by tearing a path out through the flesh equal to the length of the hinge—some five inches. This iron penetrates much deeper than any other portion of the "gun," and by it the whale is held in leash and followed in event the bomb fails to do its work.

The central tine of the huge fork is the gun proper, and a queer looking gun it is. A copper cylinder an inch to an inch and a half in diameter firmly fastened to a little square metal box on the end of the shaft is all that is visible of the mechanism, and there is nothing to suggest gun about either cylinder or box. There is a little door set in the box, however, and when that is opened a lock and trigger are disclosed, which connect with the third tine. On the inside of the box the trigger fires an ounce of powder in the butt of the cylinder, and this propels the bomb from the mouth of the cylinder at the same time that it ignites a five second fuse leading to the chamber of the bomb.

The bomb looks more like a brass railroad spike without a head than an implement of destruction. It is slightly larger than a railroad spike, however, and is charged with tonite. It is usually strong enough to create a fatal commotion in the interior of the largest whale afloat.

An understanding of the simple method of the cumbersome affair is not a matter of difficulty. The bow is the location of the whaler who plays the part of the harpooner of old. His object is to bury his ponderous weapon just back of the fin. Twenty-five feet is considered a long cast, but there are a few much sought after giants who can add ten feet to this distance without losing anything of their accuracy of aim. The keen toggle iron, pushed by the weight of the other hamper, penetrates the soft blubber to a depth of four or five feet before it releases itself from the loose rings used to hold it to the head of the wooden shaft.

The "gun's" penetration amounts to just sufficient to steady it before the third tine or trigger performs its part. This trigger is a blunt iron rod of just sufficient length to come in violent contact, end on, with the whale's hide when the copper cylinder serving as a gun barrel is directed fairly against the target. The pressure on the rod touches off the trigger; this explodes the powder charge, and the powder charge speeds the bomb after the toggle iron into the whale's vitals, the five second fuse burning as it is dragged through the outlying blubber.

The damage up to date is trifling, speaking from a whale's standpoint, but when that explosion of tonite occurs in his inner consciousness it is usually sufficient to put any thoughts of future existence out of his head. Not always, though. The bomb may not go near a vital spot or the fuse may not ignite the tonite, and there is an anxious minute or two while the monster goes below, impelled by the shock of his wounds. If he comes up in a "flurry," as whalemen call the death agony, well and good, but if there is an intelligent vigor in his movements, betokening a desire for revenge or escape, there is another bomb waiting for him. This one is from a 24-pound gun, for which the head killer in the bow has exchanged his darting gun. The latter, by the way, is all recovered but the bomb. The powder charge rids it of the bomb and the toggle iron and the gun and the trigger remain fixed to the boat en shaft, which is covered with line.

A whale line is fast to the toggle iron, buried deep in the monster's fat, and it goes whirring out of its tub to such limitless lengths that there is no possibility of the whale's dragging the boat down with him. It is a light line, but tough, and a whale could tow a boat around by it all day without fear of its breaking.

The guns reserved for the finishing bomb are of two patterns. One is an extremely heavy affair, bordering on being a young cannon, and is mounted on a swivel in the bow, while the other is a large edition of the cutoff shotgun, with a cushion of rubber in the stock to save the shoulder of the man who fires it. The bombs are of the same character as those used in the hand propelled darting gun, but are larger and more symmetrical in shape, and are feathered with rubber, arrow fashion, to insure their voyaging end on.

A bomb costs about $1.75 loaded, and the whaleman doesn't care if it takes half a dozen of them to kill if they only get the bowhead. The bowhead's jaw contains 1,250 pounds of bone on the average, so that there is a profit over the cost of an extra bomb or two, especially when bone is in demand at six dollars per pound.—San Francisco Examiner.

Practical.

Romeo Up-to-date—What does it matter whether we are rich or poor, darling, so long as we have

Two souls with but a single thought—
Two hearts that beat as one?

Juliet Fin-de-siecle—Only this—that, for all that, we've always got two mouths that eat as two.—Liverpool Mercury.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, AUG. 24.....1894

For the last forty years China has been drawing from this country from ten to twelve million dollars a year. That is, what she sells us is worth about $17,000,000. what we sell China is worth between four and five million dollars. If the war were only kept up until we could unload about $15,000,000 worth of ships and guns and powder and canned fruit and bacon and flour into China. it will be a welcome change from a rule which has been prevailing for the last forty years.

The arrest of the President and Secretary of the Newark steel Manufactory for attempting to defraud the Government by furnishing castings with plugged blowholes is the right kind of a move. If the Government has been deliberately swindled, the men who swindled it ought to be in jail whether they are millionaires or paupers. If one of the workmen had swindled the Government there would be no hesitation in ordering his arrest and prosecution. The same kind of law ought to be administered to the Carnegies, the Fricks, the Illingworths and other rich offenders who have been caught in the act.

One of the handsomest publications of its kind that has ever come to this office is the souvenir issued by the Sacramento Bee, under the title of "Where California Fruits Grow—Resources of Sacramento County." it is a volume of 200 large-sized pages and is as hansome as letter press and engraving can make it. The illustrations are profuse and the accompanying descriptive matter is interesting to the utmost to all who care to learn of the resources of this matchless State. The people of Sacramento have set a good example in liberally patronizing a home institution and enabling the publication of such a volume, which is certainly an invaluable advertisement for their community. The Bee is to be congratulated upon this latest and best proof of its enterprise.

The nature of the miserable logic which sustains anarchy is shown by the fact that the only country in which the dogma at present thrives is republican France. It may be safely stated that no nation in Europe now affords the people a better government than France. Liberty and equality there blossom and fructify in all their modern splendor. And yet the anarchists have lately murdered its President and are are now plotting against its Prime Minister. It is quite true that the Government has for some time been making it warm for the anarchists, but that was because they began the trouble. The devotees of anarchy are afflicted with a species of mental irresponsibility not difficult to understand. They may fitly be called the mad dogs of society. There is no occasion for their madness, unless the climate or the condition of the planets has brought it about, but they are nevertheless stark insane. Professedly their wrath is directly against the Government, but really it takes the form of individual revenge. The gentle Carnot was murdered because he had officially approved the sentences inflicted upon other anarchists. Presumably the plot recently discovered for taking the life of Premier Dupuy was hatched for the same reason. Even the anarchists must have long since seen that killing the rulers of republics does not overthrow them, and it is quite probable that individual revenge is the leading motive. It would seem to the thoughtful observer that the soil of republics ought not to be fruitful for anarchy, and yet that appears to be the only soil upon which it thrives and reaches maturity. If there are any anarchists in Russia, Germany, Austria, England, Italy, Spain, Turkey, they do not often manifest themselves. It has been a long time since the nihilists of Russia have managed to assassinate a high official. But in the United States and France. where every man may do as he pleases, within a decade these mad dogs have dispatched two Presidents, the Mayor of one large city and any numbers of policemen. The plots that have been broken up are innumerable. So far as anarchy is concerned evidently Republican government is a failure.—S. F. Post.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS
AND
SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION —AND— PRIMARIES.

A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC Central Committee of Inyo County was held at Independence on August 13 and arranged for the holding of a County Nominating Convention to assemble at Bishop on

TUESDAY. Sept. 11, 1894,

At the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such convention. Primaries for the selection of delegates to said convention were ordered to be held in the several precincts of the county on

SATURDAY, Sept. 1, 1894,

In accordance with the following apportionment, based on the votes cast for Presidential Electors in 1892, a delegate for each precinct voting at said election, one delegate for each ten votes so cast and one for each fraction of five or more, as follows:

Round Valley	2	Georges Creek	2
Lincoln	3	Lone Pine	4
Bishop	6	Olancha	1
Laws	3	Darwin	3
Cottonwood	1	Modock	2
Poleta	1	Panamint	2
Big Pine	4	Citrus	1
Fish Spring	2	Keeler	2
Independence	6	Cerro Gordo	1

Polls are to be open from 1 o'clock until 6 o'clock p. m., at the following places and under charge of the following officers:

Round Valley—Inspector, W. H. Wells; Judges, D. Olds, J. S. McGee. School House.

Lincoln—Inspector, Tom Carroll; Judges, W. H. Berger, Geo. Clarke. School House.

Bishop—Inspector, W. O. Meroney; Judges, W. G. McCrosky, Ed. J. Schober. School House.

Laws—Inspector, Jas. McNally; Judges, A. R. Schively, Ludwig H. J. Ehlen. School House.

Poleta—Inspector, Geo. Story; Judges, M Whooley, ———. Boarding House.

Cottonwood—Inspector, L. M. Payson. Judges, N. Gilbert, S. P. Roberts. Gilbert's.

Big Pine—Inspector, S. J. McMurry; Judges R. P. Hessian, R. W. Thomas, School House.

Fish Springs—Inspector, Jas. Jones, Judges, J. S. Broder, James Conners.

Independence—Inspector, G. W. Brady; Judges, A. V. Davidson, Geo. H. Lewis. School House.

Citrus—Inspector, J. A. Pfohl; Judges, E. J. Dunn, J. W. Wright. Pfohl's residence.

Georges Creek—Inspector, J. E. Shepherd; Judges, J. W. Lacey, T. S. Hamilton, School House.

Lone Pine—Inspector, Felix Meysan; Judges Manuel Diaz, J. G. Dodge. School House.

Keeler—Inspector, John Barnes; Judges, John Fiehman, H. Hamilton. Barnes' Hotel.

Cerro Gordo—Inspector, Pat. Clinton; Judges, J. Dunphy, P. Margras. Company store.

Darwin—Inspector. Paul Pfieferle; Judges, H. Metler, E. A. Reddy. Waterman's store.

Lookout—Inspector. Ben. T. Williams; Judges F. Fitzgerald, J. J. Gunn. Fitzgerald's store.

Panamint—Inspector, H. G. Chickering; Judges, J. Curran, P. Gallagher. Company store.

Olancha—Inspector, Ed. Walker; Judges, W. T. Grant, H. Dyke. Walker's.

Voting Vest:—Will you support the State ticket nominated by the Democratic State Convention.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Chairman.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIF.,
July 28th, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James Lane against Robinson S. Irving for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 775, dated January 18, 1893 upon the N. W. ¼, Section 14, Township 10, South Range 34 E, M. D. M., in Inyo County, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 5th day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.
Dated August 2nd, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

NOTICE

THE copartnership existing between the undersigned under the firm name of BENNETT & FORBES is dissolved by mutual consent.

P. W. BENNETT,
P. W. FORBES.
Independence, Aug. 1st, 1894. 3t

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of Caliornia.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1894. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Apr. 1, 1894, Cash on hand	$15 817 82
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	19 00
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	51 75
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	73 55
Andrew Dell, Int State land	22 40
P H Mack, Appr. Fair eturned	300 00
Joseph Silva, Int. State Land	11 20
E H Edwards, " " " "	32 00
Thos W Perry, " " " "	12 14
Walter J Harris " " " "	10 36
Sarah O F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	59 90
Sarah C F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	23 50
Walter A Lamar, Int St Ld	22 40
Walter A Lamar " " " "	22 40
A W de La Cour Carroll Int S L	15 05
George H Baily, Int St Ld	53 09
James R Moffett Int St Ld	15 10
San Francisco Col. L. Bak, I S L	22 40
P A Chalfant, Assessor	105 37
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector	519 43
	17,238 77
May Frank J. Cooper, Int St Land	44 80
J H Dehy, Int St Ld	11 20
J W McMurry, Big Pine Schl	16 00
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	44 09
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	10 01
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	11 20
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	71 75
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	43 50
Mrs C Delaney, Int on State ld	8 00
Solomon Ducas, Int on St Land	11 63
E P Colgan, C & C Ry Tax	971 14
Elizabeth Hastings on State Ld	103 10
P A Chalfant, Assessor	341 09
J. S. Gorman, Sheep License	775 00
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	6363 21
	26,064 39
June J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	56 40
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collectr fees	29 00
J S Gorman, Sheep License	42 00
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	38 25
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	125 75
Paulin & Chambers Int on St ld	44 80
Trustees Bishop Sch	21 65
Trustees Fish Spring Sch	11 55
State for Commissions	15 26
State for State School Funds	1255 54
Nathan Gilbert on St Lands	50 70
Annie L Blanks on State lands	22 40
P A Chalfant, Assessor	661 37
J S Gorman, Tax collector	575 56
J S Gorman, Sheep License Col.	3475 00
	32 489 62

DISBURSEMENTS—

Apr. Salary Fund	1,520 88
Bridge Fund	240 94
General Expense	904 35
Hospital Fund	491 95
Sundry Road Districts	1267 95
Independence Bond	7 00
Unapportioned prop. tax	16 13
Round Valley School	80 00
Irving School	140 00
Lone Pine School	65 00
Bishop School	250 00
Warm Spring School	107 50
Station School	160 00
Independence School Dist	36 92
Big Pine School	119 00
Milton School	131 35
Union School	90 00
Fish Spring School	27 75
Irving School Library	9 99
Big Pine Library	61 51
Independence Special Teacher's	44 33
	5,767 55
May Bishop Schl Dist Bond	1,036 00
Big Pine " " "	675 00
Union " " "	372 50
Salary	1,099 98
Unapportioned Prop Tax	1 74
General Expense	10 00
Hospital Fund	35 60
Round Valley School	3 60
Bishop School	298 25
Big Pine School	110 00
Lone Pine School	403 00
Warm Spring School	123 00
Independence School	34 89
Irving School	90 00
Lone Pine School Building	17 95
	10,079 11
June State General	2 95 97
Salary	1,099 98
Unapportioned	8 77
Hospital	52 00
Irving School	45 00
Bishop School	76 50
Big Pine School	53 00
Round Valley School	7 65
Warm Springs School	17 25
Station School	85 00
Milton School	54 50
Union School	10 00
Lone Pine School	4 00
Lone Pine Library	60 88
Independence Library	60 78
Bishop Organ	12 00
Bishop Bond	3 43
	14,680 82
July 1, 1894, Cash on hand	17,808 80
	32,489 62

Treasurer's Trial Balance, July 1, 1894

To the Salary Fund	$4,202 78	
General Expense "	1,726 53	
State General "	476 36	
Hospital "	74 72	
Bond "	2,500 30	
Bishop schl organ fund	9 65	
General road fund	222 33	
To the various Road District Funds:		
No 1	400 99	
No 2	165 73	
No 3	117 31	
No 4	197 53	
No 5	132 02	
Unapportioned County	25 55	
Road Poll Tax	240 40	
Bridge Fund	552 94	
Swamp and overflowed Land	1,555 15	
Institute	71 00	
Big Pine special School	16 00	
Teachers Library Fund	40 00	
Coroner's	88 25	
Unapportioned Property Tax	319 72	
To the various School Dist. Funds:		
Round Valley	$ 50 26	
Irving	200 59	
Bishop	90 87	
Station	20 91	
Warm Springs	100 49	
Big Pine	488 06	
Milton	39 20	
Independence	252 87	
Fish Spring	108 16	
Union	172 33	
Lone Pine	226 93	
To the various School Dist. Library Funds:		
Milton	$ 46 20	
Round Valley	8 44	
Irving	45 98	
Bishop	81 50	
Station	150 84	
Warm Springs	12 09	
Big Pine	30 72	
Independence	21 87	
Union	43 02	
Lone Pine	41 26	
Fish Springs	83 96	
Independence Bldg Fund	3 00	
Fish Springs " "	36 40	
Lone Pine " "	17 12	
Fish Springs schl dist organ	11 55	
Independence Bond Fund	48 18	
Bishop (old) " "	71 02	
Bishop (new) " "	197 15	
Union " "	111 88	
Big Pine " "	78 98	
Fish Springs " "	51 42	
Lone Pine " "	1,730 38	
Cash Balance		$17 808 80
	$17,808 80	$17 808 80

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 10th day of July, 1894.

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumer should call and amine my stock and pric before purchas g elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.
j164fm

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK.

The route lies through the picturesque and beauti

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESpectfully invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands o pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE AND REPAIRED.

THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK

Repairs done Promptly.

Prices Reasonable.

A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence,

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management the above well known feed and livery stables, patro can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

n general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives— p. m.
Mound House	10:50 a. m.	5.55 p. m.
Dayton	11:30 a. m.	5:20 p. m.
Wabuska	1:35 p. m.	3:15 a m
Hawthorne	4 50 p. m.	12:00 m.
Luning	6:35 p. m.	10:15 a m
Soda Springs	7:15 p. m.	9:35 a. m.
Belleville	8:25 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9:10 p. m.	Lv. 6:45 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. Arrives— a. m.
Belleville	8 35 a. m.	5:35 p. m.
Benton	12:05 p. m.	1:45 p. m
Bisnop Creek	2:15p. m.	11:10 a. m
Alvord	3:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Independence	4:35 p. m.	8 40 a. m
Lone Pine	5:25p. m.	7.45 a. m.
Keeler	Ar 6:15 p. m.	Lv. 7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (78 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal near Independence, Icyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 26th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
E. Robinson	1	500	125 00
.....	2	200	50 00
T. C. Boland	3	500	125 00
.....	4	200	50 00
.....	18	500	125 00
.....	19	200	50 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	175 00
J. J. Gunn	12	200	50 00
Jas. Holland	20	20	5 00
P. H. Mack	22	270	67 50
D. Holland	16	30	7 50
.....	21	30	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 26th day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Independence Inyo County, California, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale postponed till Aug. 4, 1894.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named company, held the 4th day of August, 1894, the sale of delinquent stock, under assessment No. 6, was postponed until Saturday, August 18, 1894, at the same hour and place.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named company, held the 18th day of August, 1894, the sale of delinquent stock under assessment No. 6 was postpoaed until Saturday, September 15th, 1894, at the same hour and place.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Victor Trepier Plaintiff, vs Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

The people of the State of California send greeting to Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain the judgment of this Hon. Court dissolving the partnership heretofore and now existing between yourselves and the Plaintiff, under and by virtue of an agreement made and entered into by you on the 30th day of October, 1893, and that the title to the mines or mining claims described in said agreement may be adjudged freed from all the conditions thereof and restored as follows: That the Plaintiff is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "American Flag Mine;" that Defendant Jaques Jalberque is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "French Flag Mine" and that Defendant Manasese Louca is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "Mexican Flag Mine," as said mines are described in said agreement and the complaint of file herein; Together with the costs of suit.

Said plaintiff alleging that you have utterly failed, neglected and refused to in any manner whatsoever comply with the terms and conditions of said partnership agreement, or to perform any of the duties imposed thereby, since on or about the 27th day of January, 1894; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New Yo

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
☞Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.☜
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

F. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
☞Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
☞Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
☞Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.
☞Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.☜

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the oldstand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and alls bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, AUG. 24 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Independence, 7:30 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

FRIDAY, Aug. 17, 1894.

Fred. Callsen vs. J. W. Claussen et al—Filed complaint.

The Board of Education has been in session all the week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Richards, of Keeler, were in town early in the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. M. Clarke of Bishop syent the week at Independence.

Upton Tracy and L. D. Maupin were dewn from Fish Springs yesterday.

F. E. Densmore has been elected Chairman of the Inyo County Board of Education.

Mrs. P. A. Chalfant and Miss Mabel Chalfant of Bishop were visitors in town this week.

John Clarke came down from Bishop on Tuesday evening, returning early Wednesday morning.

Buck Burnside is a candidate for Sheriff of Mono county. Buck has many friends down this way who wish him success.

J. Tucker has reduced the price of hair cutting to 25 cts. Pompadour, 50 cts. Consultation tickets for shaving now on sale.

The "Independence Glee Club" is the latest institution which promises to enliven matters and entertain visitors during Fair week.

There was a Populist meeting held at Independence on Saturday evening last. Several speeches were made and an organization effected.

A lot of new machinery for roasting and refining soda has been put in at Keeler and the capaciy of the works will be greatly increased.

Mrs. Norah Winslow, daughter of Mrs. J. Vinson, arrived at Independence last Monday and is visiting with her uncle Mr. E. Robinson.

Attention is directed to the change in the cards of Attorneys P. W. Bennett and P. W. Forbes, the firm of Bennett & Forbes being dissolved.

Independence is fast acquiring all the conveniences of a metropolis. The Salvation Army has been holding forth here in full blast this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Reeves and two daughters and Mrs. H. W. Blanks started for Los Angeles on Wednesday, going by way of Keeler and Mojave.

James F. Sanders and Carl Fadder of Bishop were in town yesterday on land business. Several parties are exxpected from Bishop to-morrow for the same purpose.

The Republican primaries will be held in the several precincts in the county to-morrow, to elect delegates to the County Convention which meets Sept. 4th at Big Pine.

There are seven horses in training at Independence for the Fall races here. There are four at Lone Pine, and quite a number at Bishop. There is promise of great sport.

H. P. Nelligan has about finished the painting of the interior of the Court House. He went to Bishop on Wednesday but will return and begin work on the outside next week.

Lowell A. Eugley returned to Big Pine yesterday from a trip through the southern end of the valley. Mr. Eugley will be a strong candidate for County Clerk before the Republican Convention.

The Mono county papers are having a "difference." It will be edifying for the *Chronicle Union* man to dig up that nice little lecture of his in regard to Inyo journals and peruse it carefully.

The Inyo Academy will begin its fall term on September 10th. During the several years the Academy has been in existence it has accomplished a great deal of good. The course of study has been perfected year by year until it now ranks with any similar institution in the State.

Mrs. J. Brown has instituted a sewing class at Independence, at the residence of Mrs. Bunney. All kinds of plain and fancy sewing taught, a specialty made of children. For terms and other information call upon

MRS. J. BROWN,
Independence, Cal.

A Fortune in Silver

The impression which prevails that silver mines do not pay to work at this time is rather disproved by the assertion made by C. W. Maxson, who returned from Keeler a few days ago. From him it is learned that D. C. Lane of Pomona purchased the Sorba mine last August, since which time he has actually put in the bank $35,000 and now has 100 carloads of ore on the dump worth $1000 a car. He has done this while developing the property, with no real intention of working the mine. Mr. Maxson says this is a fact which can be proven. It shows a pretty rich condition of silver ore, certainly. It is in this same district where Bellshaw & Beaudry took out $17,000,000. That was away back 20 odd years ago. Remi Nadeau, for whom the hotel in this city is named, also made money out of the camp by hauling ore and bullion to the nearest shipping point. At present, however, nothing but the richest ore is shipped, as it costs $8 a ton to haul it to San Francisco and another $8 to treat it after it reaches the smelter.—*L. A. Herald.*

Putting Up Fruit, Cold Process,

Get fresh fruit, wash it clean; put it in three or four gallon earthen jars, and press it down as closely as you can without injuring it; then take two ounces of compound extract of salys (you can get this from any druggist); dissolve it in four gallons of boiling water. When cool, pour on enough to cover the fruit. The salys prevents fermentation, and the water keeps the air from the fruit. Twenty gallons of strawberries, 23 gallons of raspberries, 10 gallons of peaches, 17 gallons of grapes, have been put up, and not a single gallon lost. Every jar kept perfectly fresh. The fruit looked and tasted just as it did when picked. It is much finer than canned fruit. It is strange that everyone does not put up fruit in that way, as it is certainly elegant, so cheap and healthy.—*Philadelphia Methodist.*

Notice.

From and after this date I will deliver hay at Independence at seven dollars per ton.

C. A. WALTER.

Aug. 24, 1894. Camp Independence.

Republican Primaries will be held throughout this county next Saturday afternoon for the selection of delegates to the nominating Convention to meet at Big Pine on Tuesday, Sept. 4th. In these days of rings, slates and combinations, it is perhaps too much to expect that unpledged delegates will be selected, or that they will be at liberty to work or vote for others than those in whose interests they are chosen. Politics is queer.—*Index.*

By the above we are reminded of an incident that occurred on one of our leading race-tracks. A certain veteran of the turf, and a jolly good fellow, had been "in" on every "combination" for twenty years. One day the boys concluded to let him "guess" a little and accordingly he dropped a few dollars. And how he *did* kick, and "go for" anybody who would be mean enough to put up a job. Verily, brethren, politics *is* queer—especially when you're "not in it."

CLAY HAMPTON of Bishop announces himself this week as a candidate for superintendent of Schools, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. Mr. Hampton has had sixteen years experience as a school teacher, in Tuolumne, Mono and Inyo Counties. He holds first grade certificates for the Counties named, also a California life diploma. Mr. Hampton has had experience in the duties of the office, having served a term as superintendent of Mono County, and will make an able and concientious officer.

H. H. Howell of Bishop is a candidate for the same position. Mr. Howell has taught school in Inyo County for many years, and has served as a member of the Board of Education. He has made a thorough study of the public school system and is therefore well qualified to fill the position of superintendent

Constable Murphy went to Big Pine Wednesday night and arrested Arthur Mateer on a charge of perjury. Last Monday Mateer had three boys arrested on a charge of highway robbery; they were examined before Justice McDonald at Big Pine and discharged. The parents of the boys are determined to prosecute Mateer and have employed counsel to assist in the prosecution.

E. Robinson of Independence announces himself as a candidate for Supervisor for the Third District. Mr. Robinson's strongest recommendation for the position is his past record. He served the County for years in this capacity and always well and faithfully. He will be a strong candidate and if elected a good officer.

George Watterson came down from Bishop yesterday afternoon, returning to-day. He says the country about Benton is vrey dry and unless we have early fall rains the sheep will suffer.

All parties desiring to vote at the next election and whose names are not on the Great Register should see notice published by County Clerk in this issue.

County Clerk Hession returned last evening from a visit through the northern end of the county.

Notice to Voters.

Section 1083, of the Political Code as amended March 9, 1893, provides as follows:

SECTION 1083. Every male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the right of citizenship under or by virtue of the Treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, and whose name shall be enrolled on the Great Register of such county fifteen days prior to an election, shall be a qualified elector at any and all elections held within the county, city and county, city, town, or district within which said elector resides.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F P Blaisdell.
Laws—A R Shively.
Bishop—W O Meroney.
Big Pine—A K Eugley.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—Wm Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—Ed Walker.

D. J. HESSION,
County Clerk.

Speed Programme.

The following is the Speed Programme adopted by the Board of Directors for the coming Fair:

TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1894.

Indian Pony Race—1st $15; 2nd $10.
2-yearr-old trot 1 mile, $75.
¾-mile dash, $100.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1894.

Trot—Stallion, mile heats, 2-in-3, $125.
Running—¼ mile and repeat, $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1894.

Trot—Mile and repeat, 3 minute class, $100.
Running—¼ mile, 2-yr-old, $50.

FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1894.

Trot—Free for all, 2 in 3, $200.
Running—Free for all, 1 mile, $125.

Entries close at 8 o'clock p. m., on Monday, Sept. 10, 1894.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 7, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of the lands situated within the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested, and the public generally. Within the next sixty days, following the date of this notice, protests, or contests against the claim of the railroad company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL CLEAR LIST No. 19.

North of base line and West of San Ber. Meridian, Cal. Southern Pacific (Main Line) Granted Limits, Independence District:

PARTS OF SECTIONS.	Sec	T	R	ASEA.
5. Selection October 27, 1891. S & E Mt. Diablo Mer. All	33	27	33	640
SE ¼ NW ¼ W ½ NW ¼ NW ¼ SE ¼ & S½ SE ¼	29	28	34	240
6. Selection August 17, 1893. S ½ SE ¼, NW ¼ SE ¼ SW ¼ NE ¼ & SE ¼ S W ¼	21	29	35	200
7. Selection September 28, 1893.				
All	17	31	33	640
All	19	31	33	649 02
All	21	31	33	640
All	33	31	33	640
All	35	31	33	640
Total for District				4 289 02

NOTICE.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of Milton School District, in the County of Inyo, and State of California, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Section 1880, to and including Section 1888 of said Code, an election will be held on the first day of September, A. D. 1894, at the Public School House, in said Milton School District, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said District the question of issuing bonds of the District and selling the same, for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in such District, and furnishing the same.

The polls will be opened and the election held at the School House in Milton School District, on the First day of September 1894, and the polls will be open from 9 o'clock a. m. of said day until 5 o'clock p. m. of said day.

L. A. Anger, J. White Smith and George Lewis will act as Judges of said election to conduct the same.

The amount of bonds to be issued is Two Thousand dollars, of the denomination of Two Hundred dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of Seven per cent per annum.

Said bonds are to be numbered consecutively 1 to 10, inclusive, and are to mature as follows, to wit:

1. One year from date.
2. Two years from date.
3. Three years from date.
4. Four years from date.
5. Five years from date.
6. Six years from date.
7. Seven years from date.
8. Eight years from date.
9. Nine years from date.
10. Ten years from date.

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections.

C. A. WALTER,
FRED. SCHABBELL,
H. D. GILL,
Trustees of Milton School District.

Dated August 8, 1894. a10-3t

DESERT LAND. FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 653.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
August 9, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Napoleon P. Edmiston, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 653, for the E ½ S W ¼, W ½ S E ¼, Sec. 10, N ½ N E ¼, Sec. 15, Tp. 12 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 15th day of September 1894.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edwin F. Lark, James W. Smith, Michael Nash and Ambrose W. H. Smith, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

a10-6t IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present he same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. J. MOORE.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER.
Independence, Cal.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

A. L. McGEE.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Inyo county subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

D. J. HESSION.
Big Pine, Cal.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. ZIMMERMAN,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be candidate for the office of Supervisor of the Third District subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

BERTRAND RHINE.
Independence, Cal.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

W. H. WALKER.
Olancha, Cal.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Inyo County subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

P. W. FORBES.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR CORONER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Coroner and Public Administrator of Inyo County subject to the action of the Republican Convention.

I. J. WOODIN.
Independence, Cal

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

J. D. LEWIS.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

LOWELL A. EUGLEY,
Big Pine.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

ANDREW DELL,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of School Superintendent subject to the descision of the voters of Inyo County, at the election on Nov. 6, 1894.

A. E. JANVIER,
Georges Creek, Cal.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

P. P. KEOUGH,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Supervisor of the Third District subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

WM. J. LAKE,
Independence, Cal.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of School Superintendent of Inyo County, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

CLAY HAMPTON,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of School Superintendent of Inyo County, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

H. H. HOWELL,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Supervisor of the Third District, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

E. ROBINSON,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESERT LAND. FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 711.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
August 13, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Margaret A. Shepherd, of Independence, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 711, for the W ½ N W ¼, Sec. 15, Tp 14 S, R 35 E. M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 24th day of September, 1894.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:—James R. Moffett, James E. Shepherd, Joseph Seely and A. E. Janvier, all of Independence, Cal

a17-6t IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

Agricultural District

No. 18, State of California.

—CONSISTING OF—

ALPINE, MONO and INYO COUNTIES.

—WILL BE HELD AT—

INDEPENDENCE

INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1894.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of **San Francisco**. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. If any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

THE NEWEST STYLE OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines, Liquors, & Cigars.

BIG TOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons

j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

dependence, Cal

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Beatrix Randolph.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

The offender stood before her, evidently not at all convinced of the enormity of his outrage. His visage was wrinkled into a waggish laugh, in which he seemed to expect the prima donna to join. It had already been made apparent to her that the man had been drinking, but the mist of wrath in her eyes kept her for an instant from recognizing in him the newly engaged musical director, Herr Plotowski. She felt that if she had had a weapon in her hand she could have killed him on the spot. And he was laughing!

"Aha! my beautiful ma'm'selle! I catch you fair dat time!" he exclaimed jovially. "Oh! dose beautiful lips! I haf often long to salute dem!"

"If you ever come near me or speak to me again"—began the prima donna; but she checked herself. She would not condescend even to threaten such a wretch. Besides, what power had she to carry a threat into execution? Herr Plotowski had been engaged at great expense; he was considered a valuable acquisition. No one could lead an orchestra more ably than he. If she complained of him her complaint would be put off or disregarded; nor could she bring herself to confide the outrage to a man like Gen. Inigo. He would be sure to laugh, and answer with some coarse, good humored jest. In this new world she had entered into everybody seemed to make a jest of everything. There was no one to defend her; she must submit if she could not defend herself. But, as her glance fell upon Herr Plotowski, she told herself she would rather die than submit to such another insult.

Her passionate indignation must have made itself perceptible through the callous hide of the director, fortified though he was by whisky. The wrinkled laugh gradually faded from his countenance, and gave place to an expression of absurd solemnity and irritation. "You be angry dat I kiss you, eh?" he cried in a harsh voice. "Let me tell you, ma'm'selle, I kiss all ze ladies vot sing by me. Zey dake it as compliment; if not, I make it verse for zem, eh? Plotowski kiss all he please, and dat all right, ain't it? You ask ze general, and you find out! Now den!" And he stalked away haughtily.

This incident would perhaps have affected her somewhat less poignantly if it had not occurred immediately after her interview with Bellingham, and while her thoughts were full of him. The revulsion was almost unendurable, and made her feel as if the pollution could never be removed. Her bosom heaved, and bitter tears ran down her face. A woman is helpless enough at best, but she more than the rest, because she was fighting under a false name and reputation. Nevertheless, she could not retreat now nor give up the battle. She knew that her father had incurred pecuniary obligations to Inigo which could only be repaid through her. Besides, should she let her career be destroyed at the outset because a creature like Plotowski had insulted her? Should she not rather persevere until she had won such position and such power as should enable her to protect herself against all the world? There was a proud, unconquered spirit in her, which asserted itself in her forlornness and distress more than it had ever done in her security and happiness.

And, after all, she was not without friends. At the worst she could apply to her father; and then there was Hamilton Jocelyn, who, although rather worldly and absurd, was really a good man, with her interests at heart, as was proved by his having obtained for her this splendid engagement, and there was Mr. Dinsmore, who seemed kindly and a gentleman; and Mr. Barclyffe, who had written all that praise of her in the newspaper; and there, too, was Geoffrey Bellingham; whatever his opinion of her might be, she did not believe that he would have stood by and allowed Herr Plotowski to insult her. No; things were not so hopeless, after all.

Mme. Bemax had been out to make a few purchases on Broadway. She now returned, carrying her little bundles by loops in the strings that tied them. She hoped mademoiselle had not been delayed or inconvenienced. Mademoiselle replied that she had not been delayed; but something prevented her from telling Mme. Bemax about the adventure with the director. She feared madame would say something about the benefits of a little social relaxation and about getting used to it; and she did not wish to feel an aversion toward the good lady, who was in many respects agreeable to her. So she held her peace and hid her secrets in her heart; but she could not forget them.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE SUCCESS AND GLORY OF HER CAREER.

On the day appointed for the selling of tickets for the first performance the extent of the popular interest that had been aroused was indicated by the length of the "cue" of buyers, who made a line from the box office all the way round the block, and who began their session, or station rather, upward of twenty-four hours before the office opened. Accounts of their nocturnal experiences, their jokes, and their good humor appeared in the morning papers, together with plans of the interior arrangements of the opera house, the precautions against fire and panic, the unequaled splendor and perfection of the scenery, and the cost of the whole enterprise. The usual safeguards against the imposition of speculators were taken, and met with the usual success. By five in the afternoon the house was sold from ceiling to cellar, and the impresario, leaning in an insouciant attitude against the bar of the hotel, with his hat on one side and his face broader than it was long, treated his numerous friends to drinks and received their congratulations.

This was on a Saturday. On Monday the performance took place "before the most fashionable, cultivated and appreciative audience ever assembled on a similar occasion in the city of New York." So recent and eminent a triumph is not likely to have been forgotten by those who witnessed it. The opera selected was "Faust." It is perhaps the most satisfactory one for a first appearance, not only because of its musical merits, but because everybody is familiar with it, and can estimate the comparative success of the newcomer in "creating" afresh the immortal character of Marguerite. There had been a great number of rehearsals, and Mlle. Marana had grown somewhat weary of the repetitions, and latterly had begun to fear that when the great night came she would, if not unnerved by stage fright, at any rate be unable to go through the part otherwise than mechanically. All spontaneity of action and sentiment would be gone from her.

She staid in her apartment all day on Monday, refusing to see any one, and even dispensing the greater part of the time with the presence of Mme. Bemax. She wished to dismiss the whole subject of the opera from her mind, and to aid herself in doing so she fixed her thoughts upon her brother Ed, and recalled all his ways and escapades and the happy times they had spent together. She pictured him and herself running races, and climbing trees, and finding birds' nests, and tending their red and white roses, and going on hunting expeditions after woodchucks and squirrels, and she brought back to her memory the talks they used to have together, when they would lay out before themselves the course of their future lives—what they would do and what they would be. How different from their anticipation it had turned out! But he was her brother just the same, and she loved him none the less than she had ever done; on the contrary she loved him more, for he had given her an opportunity to show her love by repairing an injury which he had done.

It was pleasant to think that, when he

"Thank you," she said, "and thank you for these flowers."

returned home, expecting to meet only distress and reproaches, he would find instead prosperity as great, if not greater than before extravagance began, and all owing to his own sister! If he had done wrong, his sister thought, the discovery that she had worked to repair it would be more certain than anything else to make him henceforward do right. Then she began to speculate as to what sort of wrong he had done—whether it were anything more than thoughtlessness and extravagance. A few weeks ago she would have said that it could be nothing more; but she had been forced to see and hear certain things of late which made her hesitate. She had seen what some young men, possessed of money and freedom, were and did; why might not her brother Ed be like them? She put the thought away from her; she would not believe evil of her own brother. He was a Randolph and a gentleman. He might be selfish and reckless, but he would never do anything wicked or disgraceful. It was more to be feared that he would deem her to have disgraced herself in stealing another woman's name and reputation. It was all very well to plead that she had been persuaded into it half ignorantly, half against her will; the fact that she had done it remained. Well—it was too late to turn back now!

The long hours passed on, and as the evening approached she found herself thinking not of Ed, but of another person, who had come into her mind, not by her own invitation, but involuntarily; or possibly he had been in the background all the while, and advanced as the other receded. She had had no conversation with Bellingham since that day at the theatre, but they had met several times and exchanged a few words, and there had been something in his manner that had strengthened and reassured her, she knew not why—something that seemed to show that intuition was acquiring more weight with him than reason. And yet he had not seemed happy nor at ease; but his uneasiness was of a kind that soothed and inspirited her. It was like the trouble of a cloudy dawn, out of which the sun at last rises clear. He was not treacherous nor intangible, like so many men; his qualities were large and firmly based; he could not play monkey tricks, and talk one thing while he thought another. The process of his feelings was honest and open; he was reserved and reticent precisely because he could not be insincere.

The prima donna longed with all her soul to be as frank and undisguised as he. She felt that could she be so all would be well between them; but that until then all would not be well. And she said to herself, how perverse a mishap it was that this disguise of hers should have become necessary just when they met; had she met him at any other time of her life he would have known her as she really was, and his intuition and his reason would have been at one. But then, again, her pride arose, and she vowed that if he did not care enough about knowing her to discern her real self beneath the false disguise he should never know her at all. But did what she called her real self exist any longer? Had not the disguise destroyed it? And, if so, could she expect him to discover what was no longer there? She pressed her hands over her eyes and breathed heavily.

The time of waiting was now over, however. Mme. Bemax was knocking at the door, and coming in with mademoiselle's cloak and bonnet in her hand, and saying that the carriage was ready and that they must drive to the theatre at once in order that mademoiselle might have time to put on Marguerite's dress before the curtain rose. The prima donna stood up, and the realization of what lay before her came sweeping over her mind like a storm. She was slightly tremulous and felt cold and feeble. Mme. Bemax made her drink a glass of wine, and conducted her down to the carriage. She seemed hardly to know where she was, she could speak only with an effort; a benumbing preoccupation had got possession of her. At the carriage door a gentleman was waiting, clad in evening dress, with a light overcoat. Her heart beat for an instant, then became oppressed and tremulous again; it was only Jocelyn. He helped her into the carriage, and got in after her and Mme. Bemax. He began to say various things in a caressing, encouraging voice; she exclaimed sharply, "Don't speak to me! I must think my thoughts!"

The rattle of the wheels on the pavement agitated her; she could not keep her hands or her lips still. Sometimes she fancied they had been driving for hours; sometimes that they had scarcely started. When at length they arrived at the theatre everything seemed at once familiar and strange; she had seen it all scores of times before, but never with the eyes she saw it with now. Several persons addressed her, but she walked on to her dressing room without appearing conscious of any one. The room was small, but prettily decorated; there were two full length mirrors in it, and it was fragrant with flowers. On the table was lying a bunch of Marguerites, tied about with a narrow blue ribbon.

The knot by which the ribbon was fastened caught the prima donna's eye; she had seen something like it before. It was not an ordinary knot, but one such as sailors make. She took up the little white and golden cluster and looked them over; there was nothing to show whence they came—nothing but the knot. While she was putting on her dress her mind occupied itself with this little mystery, and the oppression of her heart was relieved. She put the Marguerites in her girdle, feeling kindly disposed toward them, for they had done her good. Then a desire suddenly took possession of her to go out and see the audience. The overture was still in progress, and she might cross the stage and look through a peep hole in the curtain.

Mme. Bemax assented, and accompanied her. The stage was dimly lighted, and a number of people were moving hither and thither upon it; the scene shifters were giving the last touches to the arrangements. Mlle. Marana, with a light shawl over her shoulders, glided unobserved up to the great curtain and looked through.

The spectacle was like nothing else she had ever seen or imagined. The house was brilliant with light and alive with movement and murmur. But the thousands of faces, row after row and tier above tier; the glance of innumerable eyes, all turned toward her; all come there to see her!—it was astounding and terrifying! Those innumerable eyes—nothing could escape them, nothing be invisible to them. They were overpowering, hostile, exterminating! All impression of individual human beings was lost, and the audience seemed to be a sort of monster, without sympathies and responsibilities, immense, incontrollable, omniscient—a merciless, multitudinous inquisition! How could a single girl contend against them? By what miracle could her voice and presence reach and subdue them? Rather her spirit would evaporate from her lips before them and leave her inanimate.

As she stood gazing there some one crossing the stage from the wings passed near her. She knew the step, and turned. Yes, it was Bellingham. He recognized her and paused, apparently surprised to see her there, but his expression could not be discovered in the shadow.

"Does the house satisfy you, mademoiselle?" he said, approaching her. As he did so he glanced at the flowers in her girdle. The glance did not escape her, and then she knew where it was she had seen the knot before. It was that day of their interview in the corridor; his fingers had been busy idly tying and untying a bit of string.

"I didn't know you would be here," she said in a whisper. "I am glad."

"They expect a call for the architect," he replied, "and I must make a bow."

"Will you be in the audience while I sing?"

"Yes. Why?"

"Show me which seat is yours."

He stepped to the peep hole.

"You see that chair half way down the center aisle? That is mine."

"Thank you," she said; "and thank you for these flowers. I feel made over anew! Now I can sing."

She put out her hand and Geoffrey took it in his.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The search expedition to Tiburon Island to find the bodies of Robinson and Logan, who it is said were murdered by the Indians, has returned to Yuma without having secured any further information than has been made public. It is thought the bodies of the unfortunate men were burned.

Ogden, Utah, is suffering from incendiary fires. The people are greatly excited and a committee of safety patrols the city at night.

A Kentucky Miracle.

JUDGE JOHN M. RICE TELLS HOW HE WAS CURED OF RHEUMATISM.

Crippled for Six Years With Sciatica in its Worst Form. He Expected to die but was Saved in a Marvelous Manner.

(From the Covington, Ky., Post.)

The Hon. John M. Rice, of Louisa, Lawrence County, Kentucky, has for the past two years retired from active life as Criminal and Circuit Judge of the sixteenth Judicial District of Kentucky.

He has for many years served his native county and state in the legislature at Frankfort and at Washington, and, until his retirement was a noted figure in political and Judicial circles. The Judge is well known throughout the State and possesses the best qualities which go to make a Kentucky gentleman honored wherever he is known.

About six years ago the bodily troubles which finally caused his retirement at a time when his mental faculties were in the zenith of their strength, began their encroachment upon his naturally strong constitution. A few days ago a Kentucky *Post* reporter called upon Judge Rice, who in the following words related the history of the causes that led to his retirement. "It is just about six years since I had an attack of rheumatism, slight at first, but soon developing into Sciatic rheumatism, which began first with acute shooting pains in the hips, gradually extending downward to my feet.

"My condition became so bad that I eventually lost all power of my legs, and then the liver, kidneys and bladder and in fact, my whole system, became deranged. I tried the treatment of many physicians, but receiving no lasting benefit from them, I had recourse to patent remedies, trying one kind after another until I believe there were none I had not sampled.

"In 1888, attended by my son John, I went to Hot Springs, Ark. I was not much benefited by some months stay there when I returned home. My liver was actually dead, and a dull persistent pain in its region kept me on the rack all the time. In 1890 I was reappointed Circuit Judge, but it was impossible for me to give attention to my duties. In 1891, I went to the Silurian Springs, Wakeshaw, Wis. I stayed there some time, but without improvement.

"Again I returned home, this time feeling no hopes of recovery. The muscles of my limbs were now reduced by atrophy to mere strings. Sciatic pains tortured me terribly, but it was the disordered condition of my liver that was I felt gradually wearing my life away. Doctors gave me up, all kinds of remedies had been tried without avail, and there was nothing more for me to do but resign myself to fate.

"I lingered on in this condition sustained almost entirely by stimulants until April, 1893. One day John saw an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the Kentucky *Post*. This was something new, and as one more drug after so many others could not do so much harm, John prevailed upon me to try the Pink Pills. It was, I think, in the first week in May the pills arrived. I remember I was not expected to live for more than three or four days at the time. The effect of the Pills, however, was marvelous and I could soon eat heartily, a thing I had not done for years. The liver began almost instantaneously to perform its functions, and has done so ever since. Without doubt the pills saved my life and while I do not crave notoriety I cannot refuse to testify to their worth.

The reporter called upon Mr. Hughes the Louisa druggist, who informed him that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, have been very popular, since Judge Rice used them with such benefit. He mentioned several who have found relief in their use.

An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paialysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

A Cyclone's Queer Work.

Nothing could withstand in places the terrible force of the wind on that fatal day of the 29th of April, 1892, on Mauritius. It will be for scientific men to explain how trees firmly planted more than a century back, and of eight to twelve feet diameter, were felled to the ground; how the ironlike teakwood branches were snapped and cut and broken as mere brushwood; how girders of iron eighteen inches thick were indented and twisted so as to become useless, as in the case of the great pulley ladders of a sea dredger; how, in fine, a column of stones, each weighing more than a ton and fast riveted with iron girders and with cement, was thrown down like a pack of cards, and it will be for meteorologists to explain how an island thirty-three miles by thirty-one in extent, through which the center of a cyclone is passing, can escape at all from a wind so violent as the above denotes.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Murder Does Not Always Out.

The old adage that "murder will out" is, after all, more or less of a fiction. Scores of murders go unpunished every year throughout the civilized world, largely for lack of proof against the murderers. The resources of civilization are open to criminals as well as to officers. It is possible for a murderer to commit his crime and then be whirled hundreds of miles away before the deed is discovered. He knows just what methods will be used to secure his capture, and he may have planned how to outwit such attempts before they are made.

Murder is often and even usually discovered and punished, but there are many such crimes that have had no explanations, and it is possible that the Fall River tragedy may be one of these.—Boston Advertiser.

The Laureate's Birthhouse.

Lord Tennyson's birthplace, Somersby house, has been sold by auction. It is a beautiful property, with lovely grounds, and then there are its associations, for it was there that as a child the laureate made unconsciously his first line of poetry as he ran down the garden with his long curls flying in the breeze and called out, "I hear a voice that's speaking in the wind."—Ladies' Pictorial.

Thoughtful For Each Other.

Ada—I've been wondering all day why you weren't invited to the Bigelows.

Kitty (sweetly)—And I've been wondering why you were.—Life.

How He Felt About It.

"Yes," said the landlady after a fruitless search for her guest's silk umbrella, "I thought it had been stolen, and now I am satisfied that it was."

"You may be satisfied," replied the guest dryly, "but I'm blest if I am."—Boston Transcript.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

It has been generally remarked that no class of articles at the Midwinter Exposition received more attention than the various indispensible, and to the masculine mind, mysterious adjuncts to the toilettes of our fair ladies. Manufacturers from every part of the globe were represented, and the products of America, France, England and Germany competed for the honor of the first award at the great Exposition. The points of competition were: freedom from all injurious or deleterous substances, efficiency in producing the desired results expected in a preservative of the complexion, chemical skill in preparing and compounding, and finally, elegance of appearance and general style. Upon all these points, "Camelline" was awarded highest position, and received the unusual distinction of a special honorary diploma of merit, a result not only eminently gratifying to the manufacturers, Messrs. Wakelee & Co., the manufacturing chemists of San Francisco, but an endorsement of the good judgment of the ladies of the Pacific Coast, who, long ago, pronounced in favor of the superior excellence of "Camelline," which may be obtained at any drug store upon the Pacific Coast.

The world wags on from day to day,
In wisdom and in wit:
No matter what the cynics say—
Be sure you wag with it.

"JUDGE."

This comic paper has some inimitable cartoons. But no one of them is more forcible than this testimony of its proprietor, W. J. Arkell, to the value of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. He writes:

"JUDGE BUILDING,
Cor. Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth St.,
NEW YORK, January 14, 1891.

"About three weeks since, while suffering from a severe cold which had settled on my chest, I applied an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER, and in a short time obtained relief.

"In my opinion, these plasters should be in every household, for use in case of coughs, colds, sprains, bruises, or pains of any kind. I know that in my case the results have been entirely satisfactory and beneficial." W. J. ARKELL.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS arrest the progress of decay.

Little Orpheus—Say, pa, what is a banquet? Pater—A banquet, my boy, is a place where bodies are stuffed and brains are starved.

THE HERMANN SAFE.—HIGHEST AWARD FOR SAFES.

Mr. John Hermann, inventor and manufacturer of the Hermann Safe, 526-528 Sacramento street, San Francisco, was granted the highest award at the Midwinter Fair for the superiority of his safes over all competitors. He has manufactured safes and vaults for many of the most prominent persons and firms on the coast.

Perkins is a little queer in his upper story, which is possibly why he ordered his feedman to send up two bushels of table d'oats for his horse. He'd heard they "made fine eating."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

"I may not be able to elevate the stage permanently," muttered the highway robber, "but you bet I can hold it up for a few minutes any day."

NEARING THE GRAVE.

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Aug. 31, 1894
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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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BEYOND THE SEA.

Beyond the sea, beyond the sea
My heart is gone far, far from me;
And ever on its track will flee
My thoughts, my dreams, beyond the sea.

Beyond the sea, beyond the sea,
The swallow wanders fast and free.
Oh, happy bird! were I like thee,
I, too, would fly beyond the sea.

Beyond the sea, beyond the sea
Are kindly hearts and social glee;
But here for me they may not be,
My heart is gone beyond the sea.
—Thomas Love Peacock in Novel Review.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

"Come home at once. Urgent business."

So ran the telegram which I received at the Crown hotel, Manchester, from my father, a Liverpool merchant. I had just completed a long day's business, and had intended to proceed to Oldham and several other surrounding towns before returning home. However, I made what haste I could and reached Liverpool about 8 p. m. I drove rapidly home, and found my father in the dining room, pacing from one end to the other, as was his habit when anything troubled or perplexed him.

"I am glad to see you, lad," he exclaimed, greeting me in his hearty, affectionate manner. "Something has happened in the office which has caused me the greatest uneasiness. Soon after you went away I drew from the bank about £700 in notes. I placed this in the safe in my private office, and locking it in came home. The next day—Thursday—I opened the safe and found, to my astonishment, that not a penny of the money remained. I informed the police of the affair, and it has been placed in the hands of a man named Bingley. He seems a shrewd fellow enough, but so far has reported nothing to me. I expect him there this evening. It is not so much the loss of the money that I mind as the fact that I must have about the office an untrustworthy servant. Who it is, I must confess, I have not the remotest idea."

"But surely, father, you took the number of the notes," I queried.

"That I did," he replied; "but here is one of the strangest parts of the whole affair. On referring to my pocketbook the next day I found this slip of blank paper," and he held out to me a thin sheet of such paper as I had observed him using on previous occasions for the entry of the numbers of bank notes.

"And who saw you deposit the money in the safe?"

"There was no one in the room except old Richardson and Tom Hall," he answered, "and to suspect either of them seems impossible."

"Where did you enter the numbers?" was my next question.

"As I sat at my writing table."

"On what did you place the paper?"

"As well as I can remember, on my pocketbook," he answered. "Stay, now I call it to mind, there were several other pieces of paper exactly like it lying on my desk. After entering the numbers I doubled up the paper and put the money into the safe."

"Leaving your pocketbook on the desk, I presume?"

"Yes," he replied.

"Then that is one step gained. The thief took the numbers away and inserted one of the blank sheets of paper."

A sudden pallor came over my father's face. To accept the truth of my inference was to believe in what he had declared impossible of credence.

"Who was nearest the table," was my next query, "while you placed that money in the safe?"

"Tom Hall stood within about three yards of the table, and Richardson was close to me when I locked the safe!" answered my father in a shaky voice. "It looks black for Hall," he went on more slowly. "I almost wish I had not called in the police. I would rather lose the money altogether than break his poor mother's heart."

Just at this moment a stranger to me was announced and entered the room. He was indeed a shrewd looking fellow and well known in his profession as a skillful tracker of criminals.

"Any news?" asked my father when the detective was seated.

"Yes," he answered. "I must confess it was rather a puzzling case, but it is clear enough now. As you placed the matter in our hands with instructions to prosecute I have arrested Tom Hall and he is now in Dale street safe enough."

"You must be mistaken, Bingley," said my father. "Hall cannot have done such a thing. It will kill his mother."

"Unfortunately, sir," the detective replied, "the evidence is only too strong; and as to his mother—well, criminals are not given to thinking of the feelings of their relatives till the crime has been discovered."

I begged my father to be seated, that we might hear fully what the evidence was upon which the detective had arrested Hall.

"It added to the difficulty of my task that the numbers of the notes were missing," the detective went on. "However, I shadowed Hall, and Richardson was watched by another member of the force. On Sunday evening I met Hall with his sweetheart, and noticed that she wore a splendid diamond brooch which had evidently been given her by Hall, as they were talking about it, and walking behind them I overheard every word. She was urging him to be more careful of his money, and he laughingly replied: 'Oh! never mind, there's plenty more where that came from!' Yesterday I obtained a search warrant and found this."

He handed to my father a bankbook, which showed that Hall had deposited nearly £400 in one of the local banks on the Friday preceding.

"But £400 is not the amount taken," ejaculated my father.

"But it is part of it," replied the detective, "and the rest may be elsewhere. When charged with the theft, Hall seemed dumfounded, and on receiving the usual caution, simply replied, 'I am perfectly innocent.' He will be brought up tomorrow and probably committed for trial to the assizes."

The detective then took his leave and my father and I remained silent, thinking for some time. At last I said: "Will you let me have your pocketbook, father, and the key of your private office and safe? I shall probably be there for some time, so do not sit up for me."

My father complied with the request, and in less than half an hour I was in the office. Certainly there did not seem much hope of Hall being innocent, but I was determined to probe the matter to the very bottom. I had known him from a lad, and in fact in our boyhood we had been school fellows in the Liverpool institute. Open as the day, though somewhat reckless, he seemed the last man to turn out a thief. I sat down and carefully examined the pocketbook my father had given me. I thought the matter over on every side, and suddenly an inspiration flashed across me. My father always wrote with a good pencil, and if he placed the thin paper upon his pocketbook I might find traces of the numbers. Hastily taking from my own desk a small microscope I carefully examined the leaves of the book. Here was what I sought. The numbers stood out plainly, and I carefully copied them into my own pocketbook. So much of the difficulty being solved, I next turned my attention to the safe.

The question had still to be answered, "How had the thief opened the safe?" I obtained as good a light as I possibly could and made a minute examination of the safe. There seemed to be no marks of rough usage, and it was evident that it had not been forced open. A duplicate key then must have been used. But as nothing further seemed capable of being found out from the safe itself, I locked it and proceeded to examine the desks of Richardson and Hall, which were in an adjoining room. In the latter I found a few loose slips of paper—"Nightshade, 20 to 1. Everett," "Eagle's Wing, 30 to 1," etc. What did these mean? Evidently it was connected with betting. I folded them up and put them in my pocketbook beside the number of the notes. There seemed to be nothing else which would throw any light on the affair in either my father's room or that of the two chief clerks, so I turned out the lights and went home.

The next day Hall was brought up before the magistrates, and the evidence of the detective having been given, he was committed for trial to the assizes, bail being refused. He reserved his defence and was removed to jail. I asked for and obtained permission to see him. He seemed very much cast down and troubled by the thought of the pain his arrest must have caused to his mother and sweetheart. "But, Mr. Meredith," he said to me, "I am utterly innocent of the theft. I hope you, at any rate, will believe me. The matter of the money standing to my credit in the bank can be easily explained, though I felt that I could not urge it in my defence today. In fact my solicitor advised me not to bring it forward, as at present there is only my own unsupported evidence for it. The assizes come on in a week, and by then I hope further corroboration will be available.

"I received certain information about a fortnight ago that Nightshade, a rank outsider, as he was considered, stood a good chance for the St. Leger. I know that I was foolish for betting on the race, but events proved that I was rightly informed. It was my first bet, and shall be my last. Everett, the great betting man in one of the local clubs, offered to lay 20 to against Nightshade, and I backed the horse for twenty pounds. On Thursday last he paid me £400, the greater part of which I banked on the next day."

I immediately called to mind the slips of paper in my pocket, on one of which was "Nightshade 20 to 1. Everett." It seemed clear to me that Hall was speaking the truth, and I promised to do all I could to obtain the evidence of Everett on the point, and to supply him with a good counsel at the trial.

The next day I was called away to Leeds on business of importance connected with the firm, and on returning in the evening found myself in company with Mr. Nelson, a Manchester merchant, well known to me. We were alone in the compartment and could converse freely. He had seen the report of the robbery in the papers, and opened a conversation on the subject. I spoke freely to him and told him the main facts of the case. When I had finished he said, "Is this Richardson's name Henry?" "It is," I replied.

"Is he a native of Bury, in Lancashire?"

"I believe so, as he has property there."

"What firm did he come to you from?" was his next question.

When I gave him the name of the firm he sat in silence for a second or two and then began: "Well, it is rather a serious thing to say, but Richardson must be the same man who as a boy was dismissed by my father for dishonesty. He had posted numerous business letters and kept the money he received for stamps. At last complaints reached us of letters arriving without stamps and the culprit confessed. This was not the only case of his dishonesty, and he was summarily discharged."

Our conversation then branched off to other topics, but from Manchester to Liverpool I had much food for thought. The fact that Richardson was standing nearest my father when he locked the safe might be merely a blind intended to throw suspicion on Hall. He would have sufficient time to change the papers and go to my father's side before the safe was locked. It evidently needed investigation.

On the following morning I made my way to Bingley's private office, and I asked to see the man who had watched Richardson.

"Why, what do you want with him?" said Bingley. "Do you suppose that it was a put up job between Hall and him?"

"I do not," I replied. "But I am rather inclined to think that Hall may be entirely innocent and Richardson the sole culprit." And then I told him what had come to my knowledge, both with regard to Hall's betting and Richardson's shady past.

He merely raised his eyebrows, and then after pondering over the matter for a few seconds said, "Well, you may be right, and I will do what I can to find out the truth."

By this time Rawlins, Bingley's assistant in the business, had put in his appearance. The only fact of importance we gleaned from him was that Richardson had been to Bury on the Saturday. Discovering that the latter had property in the town he had attached little importance to the visit, especially as both he and Bingley had all along regarded Hall as the probable culprit. I fancied I could detect a shade of annoyance on Bingley's face, perhaps caused by the fact that he had possibly arrested the wrong man, and perhaps a little piqued that he had to thank me for the information, though I had gained most of it accidentally.

Two or or three days passed, when one evening as I sat with my father in the dining room Bingley was ushered in. He had prosecuted his inquiries about Richardson to some purpose. It seems that he had visited Bury to pay off a mortgage on his property which had become pressing, and the mortgagee had retained the numbers of the notes he had received. These exactly corresponded with what I had discovered from my father's pocketbook and clearly indicated the real thief.

Tom Hall was discharged from custody soon after, but I believe he kept the promise he made me about betting, and is still in my father's office in his old post. He was married soon after his release, and has one of the prettiest and happiest homes in Liverpool. Richardson was convicted on overwhelming evidence, and is now being provided for out of the imperial taxation.

The money was recovered, but my father's forgiving nature would not allow him to see the family of even a dishonest servant in want, and he assisted the Richardsons largely as long so they needed it.—Max Meredith in Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE UNDERSTUDY

Sub-actors Who Must be Ready to Take Principals' Places.

A GREAT DEAL OF STUDYING NEEDED

They May Go Through an Entire Season With no Chance to Show Their Powers —Billy Crane's Mishap.

After two years of patient waiting and study a young actress, who was an understudy in one of the principal stock companies in town, gave up her position the other day because during all that time she never got an opportunity to display her talents before the public. She was on the salary list of the company, and as wages are paid 52 weeks in the year by that particular organization it seemed rather like quitting a good thing, but it was not a question of finance with her. She is an actress of recognized ability, and understudying was not particularly suited to her taste. She had part after part in new plays and reproductions, but the principal somehow or other managed to get through without being ill, or never suffered any mishap, so it seemed as if the actress was destined to become a permanent understudy. This instance is only one of numberless similar experiences showing the trials and tribulations of understudies.

All the big stock companies are well supplied in the matter of understudies, and while they are required to keep a certain number of professionals on hand they have innumerable applications from amateur aspirants for histrionic honors, who are only too willing to serve as understudies on the chance that some accident will take them to the front. Most of these come from the different schools for the training of actors. The understudies receive their parts almost at the same time they are delivered to the principals. They are rehearsed regularly with the company and are presumed to be as well prepared for the first night of a play as the principals.

Manager Charles Frohman's company is probably one of the best equipped organizations in the country in the way of understudies. Eight of these are employed as regular members of the company the year round, and while they are probably not seen more than once or twice during a season they are always ready for any emergency that may arise. Augustin Daly's and A. M. Palmer's companies are also well supplied with understudies, and both have long lists of amateurs ready to go on at a moment's notice in case of sickness or other necessity.

Every big traveling organization generally carries two understudies while on the road. Some companies dispense with their services, however, by requiring the members of the company to make themselves proficient in two or more parts. Thus if the first comedian should suddenly be incapacitated the second comedian jumps in, and so on all through the cast. The understudies who travel regularly with the company are usually a man and a woman. The former understudies all the actors, while the latter is perfect in all the feminine roles. Their salaries and expenses are on a par with those of the principals.

Although many of the stars now conspicuous in the theatrical firmament began their dramatic career as understudies, it is not often nowadays that the stars themselves are understudied. It is generally assumed by the managers that the star is the attraction for the public, and to substitute somebody else is to practice a deception which is injurious to the show. In some instances, however, where the star has had to be replaced by an understudy, the latter has made even a better hit than the star.

Billy Crane was an understudy in the beginning, and Manager Joe Brooks tells an amusing anecdote of the actor's first experience as an understudy. He served in that capacity with a company that produced "The Daughter of the Regiment" in this city some years ago. Among the parts which Crane had to commit to memory was that of the notary. It was a particularly hard part because the notary had to begin by declaiming a long legal notice. Crane got the part pat, but in order that there should be no possibility of his making a break he copied the process into a book which the notary was supposed to carry. The notary wore a robe that trailed on the floor. In making his entrance Crane's foot became tangled up in the robe and he pitched headforemost on the stage. The book with the prompt lines flew across the stage. Crane pulled himself together in a moment, and without losing his presence of mind began firing the process off. He went through without a break, and his original entrance made a hit with the audience.

One of the most notable instances of understudying was that furnished while Denman Thompson was in the midst of his long run with "The Old Homestead" at the Academy of Music. Walter Gale, whose characterization of Happy Jack, the tramp, was supposed to be inimitable, was ill, and at the eleventh hour the manager heard of the trouble. The part was a most important one in the cast, and nobody could be found to take it among the members of the company. Finally a young Irishman named James Fitzgerald, who was acting as dresser to Thompson, astonished that actor by declaring that he would take the part. It seems that he was understudying Gale right along unknown to anybody. Fitzgerald went on that night and imitated Gale to a dot in everything except the latter's soul racking cough. Young Fitzgerald made a hit and played Happy Jack many times, but his career was brought to an untimely close by an attack of pneumonia, to which he succumbed.—New York Sun.

Clerk—If this mistake occurs again, you will have the cost charged up to your account.

Bellboy—What's matter?

Clerk—I told you to take a bottle of claret to 41 and a bottle of red ink to 18, and you got the thing mixed.—New York World.

A Wet Performance.

One of Miss Rose Coghlan's most unique experiences occurred at Pittsburg.

There was to be an al fresco performance of "As You Like It" in the grounds of the Kenmawr, a swell east end hotel. Miss Coghlan was to appear as Rosalind, with Joseph Haworth as Orlando and William Muldoon as Charles the Wrestler.

On the evening set for the occasion the rain poured in torrents, so that the play was postponed until the following evening. The next day elusive showers and delusive sunshine pursued each other from hour to hour. At 6 p. m. there was a rattling fall of rain, but the sky promptly cleared and the evening promised well.

A goodly audience of the cream of Pittsburg society filled the uncovered amphitheater which had been erected, but just at 8 o'clock a fine, drizzling rain began to fall. Up went umbrellas, and the gorgeously attired ranks of people good humoredly showed not the least intention of giving up the ship.

For an hour that fine, persistent rain fell upon the grassy stage below the seats, but at last, finding the Pittsburgers could not be drowned out, it ceased. Rugs were spread here and there over the grass, new leaves were scattered around, and, arrayed in "gums" and goloshes, the actors went through the play. A stage stride is a great thing anyway, but the way those unfortunate players covered the ground between the rugs was a marvel.

Miss Coghlan never made such strides in her profession before or since, and she says it is the only time she ever wore "rubbers" on the stage.—New York Recorder.

Entertaining an English Bishop.

It is told of a well known bishop, who is somewhat addicted to the style of dress worn by English bishops, especially the bell crowned silk hat, that he was once the guest of a family of great wealth, in what particular city need not be indicated. His host and hostess were charmingly kind and gracious in their hospitality, and knowing the bishop's liking for things Anglican, were especially anxious to entertain him in accordance with what might be the custom in England. The fair hostess, in her zeal, had even instructed the butler and the footman to address him as "My lord," but the more democratic master of the house happily vetoed that idea before it was carried out.

In many other ways, however, they tried to make the good man forget that he was in the states, though it must be confessed that their zeal in this respect was at times greater than their knowledge. But in the opinion of the bishop the climax of unconscious absurdity was reached when, as he was about to retire, his hostess said to him: "Bishop, I am afraid your miter must have got real mussed up in the sleeper last night; John always says it spoils a plug hat to take it into a train. So I have given orders to John's valet to do it up for you. He has never seen a miter before, but I guess it's all right, as he used to work in a hat store."

And to this day probably the kind woman doesn't know what a miter is. At any rate the bishop was too courteous to set her right.—New York Tribune.

A Dream of Childhood.

In the summer of 1863 we were spending a few months at Dunkerque. The English consul at the time was Sir John, then Major Pringle. We saw a good deal of the family and one day during a walk over the dunes, after we had been talking of those "bodings, unsanctioned by the will, which teach us to beware," Major Pringle related the following curious fulfillment of a dream: When a boy of fifteen he dreamed that he met with a strange accident—that he had fallen, in fact, into the crater of an active volcano and was only rescued from his perilous position by means of ropes with great difficulty after many hours, it seemed, of durance.

The dream was so very vivid and circumstantial that it made a great impression on the boy's mind, and he mentioned it to several people. Years passed away, when Pringle chanced to be in Sicily, and here he joined a party of young Englishmen in making the ascent of Mount Etna. They attempted too close an examination of the crater. Pringle lost his footing and was precipitated into a cuplike depression from which it was impossible for him to extricate himself. In this terrible predicament the recollection of his dream flashed upon him. For years he had never thought of it, but now the horrible nightmare was reproduced in all its fearful realism. After a long and anxious delay he was rescued by means of ropes, precisely as he had been in his dream.—Temple Bar.

A Government Appointment.

At Nijni Novgorod, where the authorities and physicians were making a strenuous attempt to stifle the cholera, a merchant led a violent agitation, which was directed against the doctors. He circulated reports that the physicians were burying patients alive, and endeavored to influence the people against them. The governor general of the province caused the merchant to be arrested, and after an examination was convinced that the charge against him was true. "I am going to give you a government appointment," said the governor, "as a reward for what you regard as your exercise of public spirit." "A government appointment?" said the man delighted. "Yes, I appoint you a nurse on the floating cholera hospital in the river. There you will have an opportunity to see whether there is cholera or not, and also to observe whether any persons are being buried alive." The man was sent, therefore, to take care of cholera patients. It is unnecessary to say that he was not highly pleased with his "appointment."—Manchester Times.

The Bank of St. George, Genoa.

The Bank of St. George, of Genoa, for 700 years held an unrivaled position in the world, and combined the qualifications of the Bank of England with those of the East India company. During all this period it was in direct communication with England, and thousands of unedited documents, tending to throw light on the history of commerce, are there awaiting a successor to Rawdon Brown. Certainly they are as rich as the archives of Venice, if not richer. Within the past ten years an attempt has been made to put them in order, and to index them. Imagine the task. There are now 37,000 packages of papers dating from the Tenth century to the end of the last, each containing several thousand documents.—National Review.

Pope's Nickname.

General John Pope was called "Saddle bag John." When he first took command of the Army of Virginia he found everything in confusion, which he set to work to straighten out. Consequently, when asked where his headquarters were, he replied, "In the saddle." His men said that headquarters were "in the saddle on the move," and their location liable to be in dangerous proximity to the enemy's fire during an engagement.—Washington Star.

ABOUT THE MULE.

An Animal That Always Keeps up With American Progress.

HIS MANY REMARKABLE QUALITIES.

A Dispised and Neglected Creature That's not Appreciated by Even the Men Who Receive his Good Work.

He is not handsome. His ears are too uncompromisingly in evidence. His legs are queer and pinlike. His meager, tufted tail is neither picturesque nor beautiful, and his voice is not melodious; but considering his advantages he is a good deal better in his queer way and humble place than many a nobler animal would be. No horse ever possessed his doggedness of purpose and termination to overcome obstacles. No dog was ever more intelligent, no ox so docile.

In this part of the world the mule is not only despised, but his actual usefulness is greatly overlooked. Even in the southern states, where the animal is more highly esteemed than here, and where beautiful specimens of the kind are raised and used, even for fashionable carriage teams, the horse is more highly honored and considered more desirable.

Our cousins, the English, also make but little use of them, but in oriental lands and some parts of Europe and in South America the mule is appreciated for his full worth. Kings and princes ride upon them. In the days when chariots were used mules were yoked thereto. They are still used, we are told, to draw the carriages of the Italian cardinals and other ecclesiastical dignitaries, and the mules of certain districts of Spain and Italy are as distinctly sought after by admirers of the creatures as are California or Kentucky bred horses by lovers of the noble animal.

There is a good deal of work in rural California to which the mule is far better adapted than is the horse. He is smaller than the horse, lighter, defter and more careful in his movements, besides being stronger than the average horse of his weight. All these points render him peculiarly useful in orchard and vineyard work, while in these hard times, when the farmer counts every dime of outlay, the fact that the mule will do his work on less food, and that of a coarser quality, than the horse can live on, should be a weighty consideration with the thrifty.

"But Jack is stubborn and vicious, bad tempered and intractable," say most people. Stubborn, yes, and it is that very quality that makes him so useful. Nobody ever saw a mule balk. Hitch one of them up to the side of a house and give him the word, and he will pull until something gives way or he drops from exhaustion. Even then, if he can get to his knees, he will continue to pull in that position. Stop him on a steep hill, with a heavy load behind him, and he will not let that load go back one inch. If he is vicious and bad tempered it is because harsh treatment, which is more often than not his only experience, has made him so, and intractable he certainly is not. He has the patience and docility of that most tractable beast of burden, the ass, with the superior intelligence and willing spirit of the horse. If anything, the mule is superior to the horse in intelligence. He is less affectionate, and is less apt to possess that unbounded confidence in his rider or driver that characterizes the well bred horse.

The horse will usually go where his driver commands him, even though it may be into peril, but not so Jack. Experience has not taught him that any one is going to look after his hide and legs if he doesn't take care of them himself, and he is consequently careful where he steps. He will not go down into a wayside ditch to turn out for another team. He will not cross a bridge, as I once had a horse do for me, with nearly every other plank missing, washed away by a freshet, and he is reluctant to ford a stream or travel through deep mud before which a horse would not hesitate, but he will patiently climb mountain sides and crawl along narrow trails and creep around perilous ledges that the horse, less sure footed and keener in nervous organization, would never venture upon.

"He kicks like a mule" is a comparison far less fraught with meaning than those who use it imagine. The mule that is kindly treated and given no occasion to kick will never do it. If he learns the trick when young, it is because he has resorted to it in self defense or revenge, and even then he learns it less readily than a colt or filly would under the same circumstances.

The mule is not a speedy steed. He will probably never be a record breaker, but then no one wants him to be. We read occasionally in oriental literature of fleet mules, but the fleetness of the oriental mule, like that of the Arabian horse, is a quality more literary than actual. The average cow pony of the plains would be ill equipped for his work if he could not travel considerably faster than the pure bred Arabian horse.

What the mule lacks in speed, however, he makes up in endurance—a fact which enables him to out travel the fastest and strongest of horses. A friend of mine once rode a mule 100 miles in thirteen hours, stopping at noon for a brief rest to give the animal a drink and a handful of cornmeal, all the food he had for him, and a mule used on a stage route in San Diego county once took fright just as he was being unhitched after a day's work and ran away. Twenty-four hours later he turned up at his old home, 250 miles away, but he was a badly used up mule, and it was many weeks before he was able to do any more work.

Mules are more apt to take notions than are horses. I knew one once that never could be got to enter a certain stall in the barn. He would go readily and contentedly into any other, but not even when blindfolded could he be got into that one. What made his antipathy more curious was that, so far as anybody knew, he never had been in that particular stall. Equally curious, but far more inconvenient, was the whim of a team of these creatures owned by an acquaintance of mine. These animals would never drink away from home. They would go into town, fourteen miles distant, with a heavy load on a hot, dusty day and come home with their tongues lolling from their mouths and evidently suffering from thirst, but not a drop of water could they be induced to touch until their own familiar trough was reached.—San Francisco Call.

The Word Mother.

Here are 15 varieties of the word mother, all bearing a distinct resemblance: Anglo-Saxon, modor; Persian, madr; Sanscrit, matr; Greek, meter; Italian, madre; French, mere; Swedish, moder; Danish, the same; Dutch, moeder; German, mutter; Russian, mater; Celtic, mathair; Hebrew, em; Arabic, am.—Chicago Tribune.

RIPPLES.

Some of the doctors have discovered that high heeled shoes cause blindness. This ought to be an eye opener for women, but it is not likely to be one.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The only apparent effect of advanced civilization seems to be that children begin to worry at an earlier age.—Atchison Globe.

"Now I'm getting the run of the thing," as the policeman said when he took after the dude.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The horse thief generally keeps a running account of his doings.—New Orleans Picayune.

A cat is said to have nine lives. This may account for the nine muses.—Philadelphia Record.

The boy who is continually carrying on in school doesn't carry off much when the honors are distributed.—Yonkers Statesman.

American Little Girl (to her mamma)—What is a dead letter, please? Mamma—One that has been given to your father to post.—Jewish Messenger.

It is estimated that at least 784 kisses are exchanged at the Union depot every day. When you think that most of the kissers are women, it is terrible to think of such a needless waste.—Atchison Globe.

The author of the poem on another page is a personal friend of the editor. We print it as a proof that nothing can break the sacred silken tie of friendship.—Kansas City Star.

She was a tired boarding house keeper who, being asked if she took transients, replied, "No, except my servants."—Truth.

In arranging a date for a lawn party always pick out one when almanacs and weather predictions say it will be disagreeable and stormy.—Atchison Globe.

"I don't believe half of our rich men know when they are well off." "Humph! How'd you get that idea?" "Been looking over the assessment roll."—Buffalo Courier.

"Wonder what kind of an entry old man Golden made of the money he gave his daughter when she married that nobleman." "Don't know, but presume he charged it as paid on a count."—Atlanta Constitution.

If you are inclined to underrate the importance of small things, consider how much insomnia there is in one fly.—Chicago Herald.

Here is a gem of literary composition from a recent historical novel: "The gas lamps, not having been invented at that time, rendered the streets of the city still darker."—Youth's Companion.

It is a great deal easier to believe the returned angler's story when he sends you round a goodly portion of the fish.—Somerville Journal.

It is the quiet man who looks as though he might pass the hat at the temperance meeting who develops the biggest yell when the umpire decides in favor of the home team.—Minneapolis Journal.

There is no pen powerful enough to describe the feelings of a man on the occasion when for the first time he goes out walking with his first wife, wearing his first plug hat.—Somerville Journal.

Sometimes there are instances in life like those in story books. An Atchison girl engaged herself to a carpenter, thinking he was poor, and discovered on the eve of her wedding day that he had $50 in the bank. He had not told her, wishing to be loved for himself alone.—Atchison Globe.

Oxford has made Captain Mahan of the Chicago a doctor of civil law. Wouldn't a doctor of canon law be better?—Philadelphia Times.

A young lieutenant going out to India with his regiment, writing home about the country, says, "The climate is magnificent, but a lot of young fellows come out here and drink and eat and eat and drink and die, and then write home and say it was the climate that did it."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A little 3-year-old girl, while her mother was trying to get her to sleep, became interested in some noise. She was told that it was caused by a cricket, when she sagely observed, "Mamma, I think he ought to be oiled."—Pearson's Weekly.

So many little shoes have been given a young mother in Atchison that she became irritable and informed the giver of the last pair that her baby wasn't a centiped, thank you.—Atchison Globe.

Mustard.

"From beef without mustard, from a servant who overvalues himself, from a woman who painteth herself, the good Lord deliver us," says an old English proverb. This calls renewed attention to the value which epicures have always placed upon mustard. In the household account books of the sixteenth century the annual supply of mustard is laid down as an important item. While this stimulant to the digestive powers can undoubtedly be abused, yet, where used in moderation, it is most wholesome and excellent. The French mixtures of mustard are among the best we have. These mustards are usually mixed with tarragon vinegar. About a saltspoonful of cayenne pepper is added to every two ounces of mustard, and about half a clove of garlic, minced fine, and a teaspoonful of mushroom catchup. The mixture must be made a day before it is used, for the ingredients to become thoroughly amalgamated, and it may be varied by using a vinegar flavored with capers, anchovies, basil, burnet or celery in place of tarragon vinegar. In an old list of Parisian bonbons there is mention of no less than 28 mustards of different flavors. It was a custom in old times to use wine in mixing mustard.—New York Ledger.

Saved His Reputation.

Before 1800 no political mission from a European nation had visited the court of Persia for a century, but the English had fame as soldiers from the report of their deeds in India. An officer of one of the frigates which conveyed Sir John Malcolm's mission, who had gone ashore at Abusheher and was there mounted on a spirited horse, afforded no small entertainment to the Persians by his bad horsemanship. The next day the man who supplied the ship with vegetables, and who spoke a little English, met him on board and said, "Don't be ashamed, sir; nobody knows you bad rider. I tell them you, like all English, ride well, but that time they see you, you very drunk!" The worthy Persian thought it would have been a reproach for a man of a warlike nation not to ride well, but none for a European to get drunk.—Boston Herald.

Clean and Cleanly.

Teacher—Give a sentence illustrating the correct use of the words "clean" and "cleanly."

Little Girl—If a boy's mother, and his grandma, and his aunts, and his sisters and the servant girl is "cleanly," the boy will be "clean" sometimes.—Good News.

BEDROOM CARS.

The Very Latest Novelty Added to Sleeping Car Oddities.

HAVE ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME.

It has its Advantages at Night, but May be a Lonely Place in the Day—Discussed in the Smoking Car.

A thought that doubtless occurs to many who travel frequently on our railways is that the leading trunk lines are consciously or unconsciously making long distance railway travel very like steamship travel, but only for the men. One of the great roads throws a sop to the women in the form of a ladies' or waiting maid who is a fixed part of the crew of each train, but it is the men who appreciate the growing similarity to steamship travel. They can move to and fro between their staterooms and the smoking room, where they may smoke, play cards, drink or chat. The three meals a day in the dining cars bring as many more breaks in the routine, but these visits to the "diner" are the only refreshing changes for the women, who grow more and more numerous in the cars.

The newest thing in railroading takes the form of bedroom sleeping cars of great magnificence but uncertain promise that one company now runs between New York and Chicago on the fastest fliers. These cars carry a strong suggestion of being English, and a still stronger resemblance to the old Mann boudoir plan of car building. They differ from the Mann patent in having the rooms on one side as far as the middle of the car, where the hallway turns across the car, and the rest of the bedrooms are on the other side of the car. The bedrooms are comparatively large, and each one contains an upper and a lower berth, a washstand with running water, and the main appurtenances of the retiring room that are found in the cars of older style. The beds are bigger—that is, wider—than the old sleepers, and if two friends or a married couple secure one of these rooms they are certain to enjoy a better night's rest and more comfort generally than ever came to them in the old style open saloon sleepers. Women can undress in their rooms with the doors shut, without fear of intrusion, and with plenty of room for the operation, and so can men. Once in bed there is no danger of any one's falling in upon the sleepers as a curve is turned and some luckless pedestrian is flung through the curtains. Each room can be ventilated as desired, and the snores and baby's cries and bedroom odors of the old style cars are all shut out of these private rooms.

But in all probability the average traveler will never know, until he gets in one of these new cars, how much he liked the chance the old style cars gave for looking at the other passengers. The other passengers lightened the journeys. They were interesting and amusing, and enduring friendships were often made between men and men, and women and women, in the open saloon sleepers. Now the traveler gets into one of these new flying bedchambers and understands at once that he may only see out of one side of the car and may only look at whoever has the other berth in the same room. He sees the other man's bag and umbrella on the other seat and wonders what sort of a man he will prove to be, for whatever sort he is that man and he must sit knee to knee all the time they are in their stateroom.

"Suppose," said one of four passengers who met in the smoking car of such a train going out the other night, "suppose your roommate happened to be a maniac, like the fellow I met in a Pullman car in Virginia a few weeks ago, what then?"

"Oh, Lord!" gasped No. 2.

"But suppose," said the third man, "that it was a woman with a baby, such as I met on the way to Buffalo not long ago, when—by gracious—the baby took the most strange liking for me and would sit on my lap by the hour and wound up at night by yelling blue murder until I took it into the upper bunk, where it fell asleep with one arm around my neck."

"But, heavens!" said No. 4, "surely they don't put women into a closed bedroom where a man has the other berth. Oh, I say, conductor, what do you do if a woman has one berth in one of these bedroom cars and a man has the other berth?"

"Well, that don't often happen," said the conductor. "The ticket agents try to guard against that by selling uppers and lowers together to separate single women who apply."

"But suppose it does happen?"

"Well, then, we manage somehow. It happened tonight, but luckily I found a place to put the man in another car, and I gave the whole room to the lady."

The passengers plied the conductor with questions. They asked what happened if a drunken man or a lunatic got into one of these new cars, and he said nothing happened, because such people aren't allowed on the trains. All the same, one of the passengers told of a trip he took in the far west, when one of the passengers was a young English millionaire with a silver plate on top of his head where the dome of his skull ought to be. The young man had a doctor traveling with him, principally to see that he got nothing spirituous to drink. Whether he got any spirits or not he made the acquaintance of a young lady and her mother in the Pullman car, and in the course of the day he insulted the girl grossly. A man who had been watching the chap leaped at him with a view to giving him a thrashing, but the doctor begged for his patient and so came to tell of his misfortune. He had been thrown from a horse and had his head crushed; hence the silver plate. That night the lunatic sought the berth into which the girl had retired, and going down on his knees in the passageway begged to be forgiven. The amiable girl forgave him, in a frightened voice, through the crack of the curtains, and then the lunatic insisted upon a kiss to bind the bargain. The girl screamed, and several men rolled out of bed and tore the lunatic away from her berth, while the guardian doctor snored, oblivious of all that went on.—New York Sun.

When a Man Is of Age.

It is a rule of law de minimis non curat lex, the law does not notice trifling matters. Of course a person is of age immediately at midnight of the day preceding his twenty-first birthday; therefore, as the law doesn't care about the last second of that preceding day, he is of age at any moment of that day, and so at the earliest moment of the day. The rule goes no further, however, which is just as well, for if carried to its logical conclusion it would make a person of age on the day of his birth.—New York Sun

Too Indefinite.

Attorney (to very homely old maid)—Madam, what was the date of your birth?

Old Maid—I was born in the year 1856.

Attorney—B. C. or A. D.?—Brooklyn

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, AUG 24 1894

Every day the telegraph brings news of reviving business, now that the tariff question has been determined, and it sounds desperately foolish to read in the editorial leaders of the McKinley press gloomy prognostications of the starving and despair that await the people because the government is reducing the taxes that have so long been put on the necessaries of life in the interest of the manufacturing monopolists.

The railroads of the United States have a gross annual income that exceeds the aggregate income of the federal, state and local governments by $285,000,000. Herein lies their strength, for great wealth carries with it great influence. Strip C. P. Huntington of his wealth tonight and tomorrow there would not be one so poor as to do him reverence. in view of his wealth, is it any wonder that he controls so many millions who promptly do his bidding? His executive ability, combined with his moneyed power, places him in a position where he can say to tens of thousands of his fellow creatures, "Do this," and it is done. Not content with this he dictates to the government with a degree of success too well known, especially to the people of the Pacific coast. It will stand the people of the whole country well in hand to be on the alert and regard with suspicion every move made by the railroads in a legislative or judicial direction. Eternal vigilance in this case is surely the price of liberty.

There has been much talk about compulsory arbitration between capital and labor, but the trouble is that there is no way to bind a laboring man except that he be reduced to slavery. It is now suggested by Wm. H. Mills that labor organizations be incorporated the same as the organizations of capital and thus have a responsibility fixed. He suggests that the directors of such organizations have powor to bring actions in court to compel the payment of fair wages. If this were done there would be no use for compulsory arbitration; in fact the words "compulsory" and "arbitration" will not go together. If it is compulsory it is not arbitration. If, however, a labor organization should be incorporated, and a small amount of each laborer's wages put into it so as to bind in some pecuniary responsibility the penalties imposed for a violation of the order of arbiters or the court, the laboring man could easily ask that the other side be made to do right.

The following ticket was nominated by the Democratic State Convention ot San Francisco last week.

For Governor—James H. Budd of Stockton.

For Lieutenant-Governor—William T Jeter of Santa Cruz.

For Supreme Court Justices—Jackson Temple of Santa Rosa, E. A. Bridgeford of Colusa, James G. Murphy of Del Norte.

Secretary of State—Ben M. Maddox of Tulare.

Attorney-General—A. B. Parris of San Bernardino.

State Treasurer—Jose Castro. of San Luis Obispo.

For Congress: First District—Thomas J. Geary.

Second District—A. Caminetti of Amador.

Third District—Warren B. English of Alameda.

Fourth District—Not filled.

Fifth District—James G. Maguire of San Francisco.

Sixth District—George E. Patton of Los Angles.

Seventh District—W. H. Alford of Tulare.

Railroad Commissioners—First District—H. M. LaRue of Sacramento.

Second District—James I Stanton of San Francisco.

Third District—W. W. Phillips of Fresno.

Board of Equalization: First District Not filled.

Second District—James C. Nealon of San Francisco.

Third District—R. H. Beamer.

Fourth District—Francis M Nickell of Los Angles.

Eight Senatorial District—J. H. Seawell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION
—AND—
PRIMARIES.

A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC Central Committee of Inyo County was held at Independence on August 13 and arranged for the holding of a County Nominating Convention to assemble at Bishop on

TUESDAY. Sept. 11, 1894,

At the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such convention. Primaries for the selection of delegates to said convention were ordered to be held in the several precincts of the county on

SATURDAY, Sept. 1, 1894,

In accordance with the following apportionment, based on the votes cast for Presidential Electors in 1892, a delegate for each precint voting at said election, one delegate for each ten votes so cast and one for each fraction of five or more, as follows:

Round Valley	2	Georges Creek	2
Lincoln	3	Lone Pine	4
Bishop	6	Olancha	1
Laws	3	Darwin	3
Cottonwood	1	Modock	2
Poleta	1	Panamint	1
Big Pine	4	Citrus	1
Fish Spring	2	Keeler	2
Independence	6	Cerro Gordo	1

Polls are to be open from 1 o'clock until 6 o'clock p. m., at the following places and under charge of the following officers:

Round Valley—Inspector, W. H. Well; Judges, D. Olds, J. S. McGee. School House.

Lincoln—Inspector, Tom Carroll; Judges, W. H. Berger, Geo. Clarke. School House.

Bishop—Inspector, W. O. Meroney; Judges, W. G. McCrosky, Ed. J. Schober. School House.

Laws—Inspector, Jas. McNally; Judges, A. R. Schively, Ludwig H. J. Ehlen. School House.

Poleta—Inspector, Geo. Story; Judges, M Whooley, ———. Boarding House.

Cottonwood—Inspector, L. M. Payson. Judges, N. Gilbert, S. P. Roberts. Gilbert's.

Big Pine—Inspector, S. J. McMurry; Judges R. P. Hessian, F. W. Thomas, School House

Fish Springs—Inspector, Jas. Jones, Judges, J. S. Broder, James Connens.

Independence—Inspector, G. W. Brady; Judges, A. V. Davidson, Geo. H. Lewis. School House.

Citrus—Inspector, J. A. Pfohl; Judges, E. J. Dunn, J. W. Wright. Pfohl's residence.

Georges Creek—Inspector, J. E. Shepherd; Judges, J. W. Lacey, T. S. Hamilton, School House.

Lone Pine—Inspector, Felix Meysan; Judges, Manuel Diaz, J. G. Dodge. School House.

Keeler—Inspector, John Barnes; Judges, John Fichman, H. Hamilton. Barnes' Hotel.

Cerro Gordo—Inspector, Pat. Clinton; Judges, J. Dunphy, P. Margras. Company store.

Darwin—Inspector, Paul Pfleferle; Judges, H. Metler, E. A. Reddy. Waterman's store.

Lookout—Inspector, Ben. T. Williams; Judges, F. Fitzgerald, J. J. Gunn. Fitzgerald's store.

Panamint—Inspector, H. C. Chickering; Judges, J. Curran, P. Gallagher. Company store.

Olancha—Inspector, Ed. Walker; Judges, W. T. Grant, H. Dyke. Walker's.

Voting Vest:—Will you support the State ticket nominated by the Democratic State Convention.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Chairman.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND Secretary.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIF.,
July 28th, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James Lane against Robinson S. Irving for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 775, dated January 18, 1893 upon the N. W. ¼ Section 14, Township 10, South Range 34 E. M. D. M., in Inyo County, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 5th day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.
Dated August 2nd, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

NOTICE

THE copartnership existing between the undersigned under the firm name of BENNETT & FORBES is dissolved by mutual consent.

P. W. BENNETT,
P. W. FORBES.
Independence, Aug. 1st, 1894. 3t

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1891. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Apr. 1, 1894, Cash on hand	$15 847 82
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	19 00
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	51 75
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	73 55
Andrew Dell, Int State land	22 40
P H Mack, Appr. Fair eturned.	300 00
Joseph Silva, Int. State Land	11 20
E H Edward, " " " "	32 00
Thos W Perry, " " " "	12 14
Walter J Harris " " " "	10 36
Sarah O F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	59 90
Sarah C F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	23 50
Walter A Lamar, Int St Ld	22 40
Walter A Lamar " " " "	22 40
A W de la Cour Carroll Int St L	15 05
George H Baily, Int St Ld	53 00
James R Moffett Int St Ld	15 10
San Francisco Col. L. Bnk, I S L	22 40
P A Chaffant, Assessor	105 37
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector	519 43
	17,238 77
May Frank J. Cooper, Int St Land	44 80
J H Doby, Int St Ld	11 20
J W McMurry, Big Pine Schl	16 00
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	44 00
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	10 00
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	11 20
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	71 75
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	43 50
Mrs C Delaney, Int on State ld	8 00
Solomon Ducas, int on St Land	11 63
E P Colgan, C & C Ry Tax	971 14
Elizabeth Hastings on State Ld	103 10
P A Chalfant, Assessor	311 09
J. S. Gorman, Sheep License	775 00
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	6363 21
	26,064 39
June J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	56 40
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collectr fees	29 00
J S Gorman, Sheep License	42 00
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	38 25
D. J Hession, Recorder fees	125 75
Paulin & Chambers Int on St ld	44 80
Trustees Bishop Sch	21 65
Trustees Fish Spring Sch	11 55
State for Commissions	15 26
State for State School Funds	1255 54
Nathan Gilbert on St Lands	50 70
Annie L Blanks on State lands	22 40
P A Chalfant, Assessor	661 37
J S Gorman, Tax collector	575 56
J S Gorman, Sheep License Col.	3175 00
	32,489 62

DISBURSEMENTS—

Apr. Salary Fund	1,520 88
Bridge Fund	240 94
General Expense	909 35
Hospital Fund	491 95
Sundry Road Districts	1257 95
Independence Bond	7 00
Unapportioned prop. tax	16 13
Round Valley School	80 00
Irving School	140 00
Lone Pine School	65 00
Bishop School	250 00
Warm Spring School	107 50
Station school	160 00
Independence School Dist	36 92
Big Pine School	112 50
Milton School	131 35
Union School	90 00
Fish Spring School	22 75
Irving School Library	9 99
Big Pine Library	61 51
Independence Special Teacher's	44 33
	5,767 55
May Bishop Schl Dist Bond	1,036 00
Big Pine " " "	375 00
Union " " "	372 50
Salary	1,099 98
Unapportioned Prop Tax	1 74
General Expense	10 00
Hospital Fund	15 00
Round Valley School	3 65
Bishop School	298 25
Big Pine School	110 00
Lone Pine School	403 00
Warm Spring School	123 00
Independence School	34 89
Irving School	90 00
Lone Pine School Building	17 95
	10,079 11
June State General	2,955 97
Salary	1,099 98
Unapportioned	3 77
Hospital	52 00
Irving School	45 00
Bishop School	76 50
Big Pine School	53 00
Round Valley School	7 65
Warm Springs School	17 25
Station School	85 00
Milton School	54 50
Union School	10 00
Lone Pine School	4 00
Lone Pine Library	60 88
Independence Library	60 78
Bishop Organ	12 00
Bishop Bond	3 43
	14,609 82
July 1, 1894, Cash on hand	17,808 80
	32,489 62

Treasurer's Trial Balance, July 1, 1894

To the Salary Fund	$4,202 78
General Expense "	1,726 53
State General "	476 36
Hospital "	74 72
Bond "	2,300 30
Bishop schl organ fund	9 65
General road fund	222 33
To the various Road District Funds	
No 1	400 99
No 2	165 73
No 3	117 31
No 4	197 53
No 5	132 02
Unapportioned County	25 55
Road Poll Tax	240 40
Bridge Fund	552 94
Swamp and overflowed Land	1,555 15
Institute	71 00
Big Pine Special School	16 00
Teachers Library Fund	40 00
Coroner's	88 25
Unapportioned Property Tax	319 72
To the various School Dist. Funds	
Round Valley	$ 50 26
Irving	200 59
Bishop	90 87
Station	20 91
Warm Springs	100 49
Big Pine	488 06
Milton	39 20
Independence	252 87
Fish Spring	108 16
Union	172 33
Lone Pine	226 93
To the various School Dist. Library Funds	
Milton	$ 46 20
Round Valley	8 44
Irving	45 98
Bishop	81 50
Station	150 84
Warm Springs	12 00
Big Pine	30 72
Independence	21 87
Union	43 02
Lone Pine	41 36
Fish Springs	83 96
Independence Bdg Fund	3 00
Fish Srings " "	36 40
Lone Pine " "	17 12
Fish Springs schl dist organ	11 55
Independence Bond Fund	48 18
Bishop (old) " "	71 02
Bishop (new) " "	197 15
Union " "	111 88
Big Pine " "	78 98
Fish Springs " "	51 42
Lone Pine " "	1,730 38
Cash Balance	$17 808 80
	$17,808 80 $17 808 80

W. T BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 10th day of July, 1894.

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumer should call and amine my stock and pric before purchas g elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.
j164tf

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beauti

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESpectfully invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands o pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12t

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE AND REPAIRED.

THE BEST MATERIAL.

FIRST-CLASS WORK

Repairs done Promptly.

Prices Reasonable.

A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence,

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrives— p. m.
Mound House		10:50 a. m		5 55 p. m.
Dayton		11:30 a. m.		5:20 p. m.
Wabuska		1 35 p m.		3:15 a m
Hawthorne		4 50 p. m.		12:00 m.
Luning		6:35 p. m.		10:15 a m
Soda Springs		7:15 p. m.		9:35 a. m.
Belleville		8:25 p. m.		8:15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	9.10 p. m	Lv.	6.45 a. m.
		No. 3. Leave—		No . Arrives— a. m.
Belleville		8 35 a m		5:35 p. m.
Benton		12.05 p. m.		1 45 p. m
Basop Creek		2 15p. m.		11:10 a. m.
Alvord		3:00 p. m		10.10 a m.
Independence		3 55 p. m.		8 40 a m
Lone Pine		5:25p. m.		7 45 a. m.
Keeler	Ar	6.15 p. m.	Lv.	7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (38 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (2 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 26th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
E. Robinson	1	500	125 00
.....	2	200	50 00
T. C. Boland	3	500	125 00
.....	4	200	50 00
.....	18	500	125 00
.....	19	200	50 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	175 00
J. J. Gunn	12	200	50 00
Jas. Holland	20	20	5 00
P. H. Mack	22	270	67 50
D. Holland	16	30	7 50
.....	21	30	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 26th day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Independence Inyo County, California, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

POSTPONEMEN.

The above sale postponed till Aug. 4, 1894.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named company, held the 4th day of August, 1894, the sale of delinquent stock, under assessment No. 6, was postponed until Saturday, August 18, 1894, at the same hour and place.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named company, held the 18th day of August, 1894, the sale of delinquent stock under assessment No. 6 was postponed until Saturday, September 15th, 1894, at the same hour and place, DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Victor Trepier Plaintiff, vs Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

The people of the State of California send greeting to Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain the judgment of this Hon. Court dissolving the partnership heretofore and now existing between yourselves and the Plaintiff, under and by virtue of an agreement made and entered into by you on the 30th day of October, 1893, and that the title to the mines or mining claims described in said agreement may be adjudged freed from all the conditions thereof and restored as follows: That the Plaintiff is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "American Flag Mine;" that Defendant Jaques Jalberque is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "French Flag Mine" and that Defendant Manasese Louca is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "Mexican Flag Mine," as said mines are described in said agreement and the complaint of file herein; Together with the costs of suit.

Said plaintiff alleging that you have utterly failed, neglected and refused to in any manner whatsoever comply with the terms and conditions of said partnership agreement, or to perform any of the duties imposed thereby, since on or about the 27th day of January, 1894; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and
Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
☞Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.☜
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

F. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
☞Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
☞Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
☞Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.
☞Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.☜

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURKHARDT.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and alls bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Gash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, AUG. 24 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Independence, 7:30 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

MONDAY, Aug. 27, 1894.

Estate of John McFetridge deceased,—Entered decree of settlement of final account.

Estate of E. L. Smith, deceased—Entered order approving sale of personal property.

WEDNESDAY, August 29, 1894.

E. H. Edwards vs. A. C. Stevens—Filed original summons.

L. Wood is treating his store to a fresh coat of paint.

Rob't. O'Neal spent a few day in this vicinity early in the week.

A. L. McGee of Bishop spent several days in town this week.

The Democratic Primaries will be held in the various precincts to-morrow.

Harry Robinson of Lone Pine is fitting up a string of flyers for the coming fair.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Conklin of Black Rock spent a couple of days in town this week.

P. H. Mack Esq. and O. I. Mairs went to Los Angeles last Monday going south via Mojave.

W. H. Russell of Benton spent a few days in town and vicinity recently on mining matters.

Kansas farmers are just now selling 35 cent wheat to buy $1 potatoes to feed the thrashing hands.

Experience teaches the argiculturist that the hardest thing to raise on a farm is the money to run it.

A. W. Eibeshutz is having his store building painted throughout. H. P. Nelligan is doing the work.

J. J. Gann is fitting up a camp about four miles south of town and will soon be at work on the big canal.

A. C. McDonald came down from Big Pine on Wednesday's train and expects to return home to-morrow.

Ben. F. Hudspeth of Chico has been engaged to teach the Independence school for the coming term which opens on Monday, September 24th.

The Republican County Convention meets at Big Pine next Tuesday. Several people will inhale the pure air of Inyo with greater ease after that day.

The officers of the American Railway Union have issued an address asking all members of the Union who favor compulsory arbitration to vote the Populist ticket.

A. N. Bell and family arrived home last Sunday evening from a visit with a brother of Mr. Bell's at Sonora. They travelled by way of Bridgeport with private conveyance.

About half an inch of rain fell Tuesday afternoon, which laid the dust, spoiled some hay, cooled the torrid atmosphere and was altogether quite a mixed blessing.

Dr. I. J. Woodin started for Bishop to-day on his way to the white mountains to attend Mrs. Willett, who was seriously hurt recently. If able to stand the journey she will be brought in to Bishop.

Bids will be received by the Directors up till noon of Saturday next for the pool and bar privilege at the coming fair. Considering the large number of cracks in training the privileges should be worth a good figure.

Quite a number of Bishop people were at Independence last Saturday on land business. Among the number were J. H. Bulpitt, John Schober, Jake Schober, Jos. Shelby, Chas. McKay, Chas. Dixon, Chas. Richel, John Albers, John Clarke, Thomas Thompson and Mrs. G. W. De La Matyr.

Mrs. J. Brown has instituted a sewing class at Independence, at the residence of Mrs. Bunney. All kinds of plain and fancy sewing taught, a specialty made of children. For terms and other information call upon

MRS. J. BROWN,
Independence, Cal.

The Board of Directors of the 18th District Agricultural Association offers premiums for Hereford cattle the same as for Durham, see premium list. They have also provided a purse of $100 for three year olds, to be know as the "18th District Agricultural Association purse". It is intended to make this a permanent race, to be had every year.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES

The followig delegates to the Republican County Convention were elected at the Primaries held in the various precincts througout the County last Saturday.

Round Valley, 3—James G. Bircham, Thos E. Jones, Orson Vaughn.

Lincon, 3—Al. Mathick, Wm. McLaren N. J. Cooley.

Laws, 2—J. W. Clark, Geo. Huckaby.

Bishop, 9—Geo. Watterson. Ben. M. Leete, Ed. H. Sterling, Geo. I. Drake, John. B. Clarke, O. H. Hill, B. H. Yaney, M. S. McLeod, A. L. Kinsley.

Poleta, 1—Geo. F. Willis.

Cottonwood, 1—

Big Pine, 4—W. H. Uhlmeyer, W. R. Tibbets, R. K. Love, Ed Reinhakel.

Fish Springs, 3—J. C. Miller, C. F. Fuller, A. L. Conklin.

Independence, 7—W. F. Matlack, H. P. Cartier, J. C. Roper, F. E. Densmore, John McSweeny, H. D. Gill, Wells Barnes.

Citrus, 1—Frank Lawrence.

Georges Creek, 2—F. McIver, Fred. Albers.

Lone Pine, 5—J. J. Stewart, John G. Dodge, Reiles Carrasco, Geo. H. Palmer, E. H. Edwards.

Corro Gordo, 1—

Keeler, 2—Thos. C. Boland, Wm. M. Richards.

Olancha, 1—A. Walker.

Darwin, 2—

Modock, 1—

Panamint, 1—

Whole No. of Delegates—49

Honor Where Honor Is Due.

Hon A. Caminetti has been re-nominated for Congress in the second dittrict. This is a compliment to Mr. Caminetti that is highly deserved. Never in the history of the State has California had a representative in Congress who labored more earnestly or with more effect for the good of the whole people. His last bill is a great benefit and comes directly home to the people of this section. It provides that no assessment work need be done on mining claims for 1894, and that no proof of labor or improvements need be made on desert entries for the current year; and that the time for making final proof in all entries is extended one year. There are quite a number of desert locations in Owens Valley that would probably, owing to unforseen circumstances, have been forfeited but for this timely intervention. Mr. Caminetti is an honest, earnest and capable man and the people of this section should show their appreciation of his services by returning him to Congress.

Board of Education,

The County Board of Education held its regular semi-annual meeting last week, commencing Monday and continuing until Saturday evening, all the members being present. Mr. Frank Densmore was elected President of the Board for the ensuing year. On Tuesday morning Miss Matilda Meysan, Miss Mabel Chalfant and Miss Mae Dixon presented themselves as applicants for first grade certificates and Miss Alice Williams for a second grade certificate. Miss Meysan, Miss Chalfant and Miss Williams passed successful examinations. Miss Dixon was called away by telegram on Wednesday. It was agreed that each member of the Board consider a feasible plan by which an examination might be held at a given time in the various school districts of the county, and diplomas of graduation granted thereon, each member to report at the next regular meeting of the Board in February.

Of Interest To Claim Owners.

It will be of interest to every citizen of Inyo county who has located a mining claim to know that congress at the present session passed a measure of relief for them. The provisions of sections 2324 of the revised statutes of the United States requiring not less than $100 worth of labor to be performed each year on each mining claim located since 1872, have been suspended for the year 1894 provided the claimant of any mining location shall file a certificate of notice to hold and work said claim; the certificate to be filed on or before December 31, 1894, in the office of location. This law applies to all western states except South Dakota.

A Serious Charge.

The preliminary examination of Arthur Mateer on a charge of perjury was begun before Judge Davidson yesterday. The entire day was taken up in the examination of A. C. McDonald, Justice of Peace of the Second Township, before whom the perjured statement is alleged to have occurred. It is quite likely that several days will yet be required to complete the examination

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Fair Ball of '94 eclipse all previous events of the kind. The floor is the best and largest in the County. The music will be first-class and various special features will be introduced to add to the pleasure and interest of the occasion.

Notice to Voters.

Section 1083, of the Political Code as amended March 9, 1893, provides as follows:

SECTION 1083. Every male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the right of citizenship under or by virtue of the Treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, and whose name shall be enrolled on the Great Register of such county fifteen days prior to an election, shall be a qualified elector at any and all elections held within the county, city and county, city, town, or district within which said elector resides.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F P Blaisdell.
Laws—A R Shively.
Bishop—W O Meroney.
Big Pine—A K Eugley.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—Wm Rickards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—Ed Walker.

D. J. HESSION,
County Clerk.

Speed Programme.

The following is the Speed Programme adopted by the Board of Directors for the coming Fair:

TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1894.

Indian Pony Race—1st $15; 2nd $10.
2 yearr-old trot 1 mile, $75.
⅝-mile dash, $100.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1894.

Trot—Stallion, mile heats, 2-in-3, $125.
Running—1⅛ mile and repeat, $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1894.

Trot—Mile and repeat, 3 minute class, $100.
Running—1⅛ mile, 2-yr-old, $50.

FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1894.

Trot—Free for all, 2 in 3, $200.
Running—Free for all, 1 mile, $125.

Entries close at 8 o'clock p. m., on Monday, Sept. 10, 1894.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 7, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of the lands situated within the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested, and the public generally. Within the next sixty days, following the date of this notice, protests, or contests against the claim of the railroad company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL CLEAR LIST No. 19.

North of base line and West of San Ber. Meridian, Cal. Southern Pacific (Main Line) Granted Limits, Independence District:

PARTS OF SECTIONS	SEC	T	R	AREA.
5. Selection October 27, 1891, S & E Mt. Diablo Mer.				
All	33	27	33	640
SE ¼ NW ¼ W ½ NW ¼ NW ¼ SE ¼ & S ½ SE ¼	29	28	34	240
6. Selection August 17, 1893				
S ½ SE ¼, NW ¼ SE ¼ SW ¼ NE ¼ & SE ¼ S W ¼	21	29	35	200
7. Selection September 28, 1893.				
All	17	31	33	640
All	19	31	33	649 02
All	21	31	33	640
All	33	31	33	640
All	35	31	33	640
Total for District				4 289 02

NOTICE.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of Milton School District, in the County of Inyo, and State of California, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Section 1880, to and including Section 1888 of said Code, an election will be held on the first day of September, A. D. 1894, at the Public School House, in said Milton School District, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said District the question of issuing bonds of the District and selling the same for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in such District, and furnishing the same.

The polls will be opened and the election held at the School House in Milton School District, on the First day of September 1894, and the polls will be open from 9 o'clock a. m. of said day until 5 o'clock p. m. of said day.

L. A. Anger, J. White Smith and George Lewis will act as Judges of said election to conduct the same.

The amount of bonds to be issued is Two Thousand dollars, of the denomination of Two Hundred dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of Seven per cent per annum.

Said bonds are to be numbered consecutively 1 to 10, inclusive, and are to mature as follows, to wit:

1. One year from date.
2. Two years from date.
3. Three years from date.
4. Four years from date.
5. Five years from date.
6. Six years from date.
7. Seven years from date.
8. Eight years from date.
9. Nine years from date.
10. Ten years from date.

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections.

C. A. WALTER,
FRED. SCHABBELL,
H. D. GILL,
Trustees of Milton School District.

Dated August 8, 1894. a10-3t

DESERT LAND. FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 653.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
August 9, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Napoleon A. Edmiston, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 653, for the E ½ S W ¼ W ½ S E ¼, Sec. 10, N ½ N E ¼, Sec. 15, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 15th day of September 1894.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edwin F. Lark, James W. Smith, Michael Nash and Ambrose V. H. Smith, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

a10-6t IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present he same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. J. MOORE.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER.
Independence, Cal.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

A. L. McGEE.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Inyo county subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

D. J. HESSION.
Big Pine, Cal.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. ZIMMERMAN,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be candidate for the office of Supervisor of the Third District subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

BERTRAND RHINE.
Independence, Cal.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

W. H. WALKER.
Olancha, Cal.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Inyo County subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

P. W. FORBES.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR CORONER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Coroner and Public Administrator of Inyo County subject to the action of the Republican Convention.

I. J. WOODIN.
Independence, Cal

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

J. D. LEWIS,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

LOWELL A. EUGLEY,
Big Pine.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

ANDREW DELL,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of School Superintendent subject to the decision of the voters of Inyo County, at the election on Nov. 6, 1894.

A. E. JANVIER,
Georges Creek, Cal.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

P. P. KEOUGH,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Supervisor of the Third District subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

WM. J. LAKE,
Independence, Cal.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of School Superintendent of Inyo County, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

CLAY HAMPTON,
Bishop, Cal,

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of School Superintendent of Inyo County, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

H. H. HOWELL,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Supervisor of the Third District, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

E. ROBINSON,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESERT LAND. FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 711.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
August 13, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Margaret A. Shepherd, of Independence, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 711, for the W ½ N W ¼, Sec. 15, Tp 14 S, R 35 E. M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 24th day of September, 1894.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:—James R. Moffett, James E. Shepherd, Joseph Seely and A. E. Janvier, all of Independence, Cal

a17-6t IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

Agricultural District

No. 18, State of California.

—CONSISTING OF—

ALPINE, MONO and INYO COUNTIES.

—WILL BE HELD AT—

INDEPENDENCE

INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1894.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

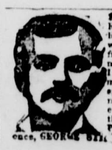
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.



$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages, in any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

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The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wears etc., etc

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CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

BIG TOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEFER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons

j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

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A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

dependence, Cal A. N. BELL,

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Beatrix Randolph.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

For a moment it seemed to them as if they were alone together. When two persons meet in complete sympathy all other human association seems so trifling in comparison that they cease to be aware of it.

At this moment the overture came to an end, and the order was issued for the stage to be cleared. The prima donna found herself again in her dressing room, but not in the same mood as she had left it. She was warm, composed and happy. She looked in the tall mirror, and for the first time saw Marguerite reflected there. Then into her serene and awakened mind entered all the tenderness, simplicity and pathos of Gretchen's lovely story, and she felt the spirit of the German peasant maiden take possession of her. The appurtenances of the stage, the mechanism of the effects, the glare of the footlights, no longer had power to disturb her illusion. They seemed themselves an illusion, and only the story was real. And when the moment came that she stood before the mighty audience they were to her no longer a hostile and opposing presence, with which she must struggle in hopeless contest, but a vast reservoir of human sympathy, aiding her, supporting her, comprehending her, supplying her with life and inspiration, and responding a thousandfold to every chord she touched.

As her voice flowed out and abroad from her lips it seemed to owe its enchanted sweetness and resonance not to her, but to its echo in the hearts of her listeners. Whence, then, had come this marvelous change in the mutual relations between her audience and herself? She was conscious only of the joy of unrestrained expression; the audience, only of the delight of ear and eye; and Geoffrey Bellingham, sitting with folded arms and charmed pulses in the midst of the assemblage, had no suspicion that any part of this triumph of harmony and beauty was due to him. His eyes and all his senses were turned toward her, but how should he imagine that amid the crowd of that great amphitheatre her glances were conscious of no face but his, and that all the stupendous magnetism of their silence and their applause was centered and concentrated in him? He had even forgotten that his Marguerites were in her girdle.

As has already been intimated, however, it would be superfluous to give any account of this memorable performance from the audience's point of view. Competent judges, who attended many repetitions of the opera, have declared that Mlle. Marana never afterward surpassed the standard of excellence she attained on this first occasion. It was the topic of the time, and the fame of it spread all over the United States, and was spoken of next day in London and Paris. The public, which is so inhuman and tyrannical in its apathies and antipathies, is like a child and a slave in its favoritism and its homage. It idolized the incomparable Marana, and would have built her a house of gold, with jeweled windows, if she had demanded it. The unknown girl from the upper reaches of the Hudson was crowned queen of New York for the sake of two or three hours' sweet singing.

It is seldom that Adam, and even diviner Eve, in the days of their youth, are wholly insensible to the worship of their fellow creatures. They may say and believe that flattery cannot make them alter their own estimate of their merit; nevertheless, the eye that sees admiration in all other eyes involuntarily waxes brighter and more assured, and the presence before which others bow down, if it do not bear itself more commandingly, can at least scarcely avoid a graceful condescension. Doubtless it is not the merit but the homage which the merit causes that creates the elation. And by and by the suggestion will insinuate itself that there may, after all, be something exceptional in the nature gifted with such talents, apart from the talents themselves. From this point it is not far to the conclusion that exceptional natures demand exceptional treatment and consideration—should not be made accountable to ordinary rules; should be a law unto themselves. No position is more susceptible than this of being vindicated by plausible arguments, and a poor argument warmed by good will has always been worth a dozen better ones chilled and torpid from the breath of disinclination.

Now Mlle. Marana, though she could not estimate the influence upon others of the personal quality of her voice, could not help knowing that she sung in tune and correctly; but, inasmuch as many other women could do this, she was forced to infer that her being made queen of New York must be due to some personal quality, as aforesaid. This just persuasion gave her pleasure on more accounts than one; but one account was that it seemed to justify in some measure the deception which she was maintaining before the world. Though still chargeable with purloining Marana's name, she might, perhaps, acquit her conscience of damaging that lady in her musical reputation. If she were listened to with as great favor as the genuine Russian diva would have been, surely the latter could not complain of any very great practical injury. On the contrary she would have earned an American renown without being troubled to so much as open her lips. True, renown was all she would earn; but she had voluntarily given up the offer of other emoluments before the false Marana had ever been thought of. Of course a lie is a lie, after every excuse has been made for it; yet there may be cause for congratulation if a lie prove to contain no other mischief than the simple invasion of a truth.

In this opinion she was, it need scarcely be said, cordially supported by Hamilton Jocelyn and Mme. Bemax; nor was her father disinclined to take an optimistic view of the situation. The latter gentleman, by the way, seemed to have taken a fresh start in life since his troubles came to head, therein following the example of many prominent citizens of New York and other places who, when other sources of supply run dry, are accustomed to tap with golden success the unfailing spring of insolvency. Mr. Randolph had taken rooms in a small but elegant flat on Fifth avenue, and was living the life of a rejuvenated bachelor and man about town. The possession of a momentous secret flattered his sense of self importance, and the incumbency of a minor sinecure in the municipal government, which he had obtained through Gen. Inigo's friendly interest with the Democratic mayor, enabled him to assume the air of one who is on confidential terms with statesmen. He had been at considerable pains to devise ambiguous explanations of his possession of ready money and of the singular disappearance of his daughter, and had been somewhat disappointed to discover that no one seemed to be aware that he had ever lacked the former or owned the latter.

The world, Mr. Randolph thought, must be a barbarously large as well as a reprehensibly inattentive place, since it had failed to follow with solicitude the course of his domestic concerns. However, if there was neglect on one side of the account, it was balanced by convenience on the other, and the unsuspected father of the great prima donna made a virtue of impunity.

He visited his daughter twice or thrice a week, besides being present at her performances; but it afforded him a certain gratification to surround their interviews with an elaborate network of secrecy and intrigue, as if he were an enamored Montague seeking to commune at peril of their lives with a love-lorn Capulet. There was evidently a vein of romance in this old gentleman which, had it been properly cultivated in due season, might have considerably enlarged his character.

To return, however, to the prima donna's conscience. It would probably have subsided into a condition of comfortable acquiescence in destiny had it not been for the stimulus unconsciously applied to it by a gentleman of her acquaintance. She could never meet Geoffrey Bellingham without wishing that Mlle. Marana had never been born, or at least that she herself might have achieved her fame in some straightforward and unencumbered way. When a certain tender look and smile, very winning in one whose features were naturally severe, came into his face the pleasure it gave her was marred by the reflection, How would he look if he knew what I am? It is true that he believed her to be a woman whose moral character was currently supposed to be less immaculate than a good many aliases would render that of Beatrix Randolph; none the less she felt, when in his presence, that her one actual sin was more burdensome than all the vicarious naughtiness of the unknown Russian.

She told herself that Geoffrey had perhaps made up his mind to condone Marana's delinquencies, taking into account her foreign training, her temptations, and the loose standard of morals that prevailed in Europe, but that he never would forgive Beatrix for having deliberately misled him—she, an American girl, brought up amid all the enlightenment and fastidious rectitude of the great republic. This was the crumpled leaf in her bed of roses, and it chafed her relentlessly.

But persons whose perception of their value—social, artistic or other—is on the way to beguile them into making a golden calf of themselves in the wilderness, may have reason to be grateful for the implicit criticism of some severe eyed young lawgiver, whose exhortations are none the less effective because they happen to be the utterance of the silent voice of character.

CHAPTER IX.

HOW SHE WAS BETRAYED AND SLANDERED.

One forenoon, as Wallie Dinsmore was seated in his study, with his slippered feet pointed toward the fireplace, the newspaper across his knees and the African lemur munching a lump of sugar on his shoulder, he heard the door bell ring. He rubbed his forehead between his eyes and uncrossed and recrossed his extended legs by way of arousing himself, for his serenity during the last half hour had been gradually verging toward the soporific stage. A few moments afterward there was a knock at the study door, and Wallie, resting his chin on the apex of a triangle made by his elbows and joined hands, said, "Come in!"

The visitor entered, and coming up to Wallie's chair took the paw of the lemur in his hand and shook it. The lemur chattered and Wallie looked up.

"Hullo, Geoffrey," he said, "I was just thinking about a cottage at Newport. Sit down and let me tell you my idea. Have a cigarette—or a cigar?"

"Have you any smoking tobacco?" returned Geoffrey, taking a pipe from his pocket.

"I guess you'll find some Cavendish in the jar. You know where the matches are."

Geoffrey supplied himself, and then drew a chair to the other side of the fireplace and smoked for several minutes in silence. At length he said, "Were you at the opera last night?"

"No. What was it?"

"'Semiramide.'"

"Good?"

"Yes."

"Your theatre seems to suit her," Wallie remarked. "By the way, there must be a column about last night in the paper. Yes; here it is. 'No such rendering of the music of this part has ever'—and so forth and so on. She's a big success."

"She deserves it, doesn't she?"

"She can sing, sir—she can—sing," replied Wallie, with the quiet slowness that was his only form of emphasis. "She puzzles me!"

"What's the puzzle?"

"If she's been through the wars, where are her scars? She looks fresh as a lily and sweet as new mown hay. Where's the cloven foot?"

"There is none," said Geoffrey, with a laconic conviction.

"So I'm inclined to think, and so I'm puzzled."

"There will be stories about any woman," rejoined Geoffrey; "mostly lies."

"But some of the European stories about Mlle. Marana—well, they would lead one to suppose that she had changed her nature, and everything else except her name, when she landed in this country."

"Well, since her name is the only thing she could change, it follows—And our opinion should be formed on what we see and know, not on hearsay."

"You are only quoting what I said to you when you didn't want to come to the dinner," said Wallie, with a chuckle. "To be sure, I hadn't seen her then."

"I thought you had seen her abroad."

"Well—I mean I hadn't seen her before in New York."

"There has been nothing against her since she came?"

"No; on the contrary I think she has had the opportunity of refusing several eligible offers, and she has done so for all the world like a true American girl."

"Who were the men?"

"That would be telling. Why do you ask?"

As Geoffrey made no reply, but smoked with a good deal of sternness, Wallie continued after a while, "I suppose your wisdom teeth are cut, young man?"

"She's a lady, and I—wish her treated as such, that's all!" said Geoffrey. "What were you saying about a cottage at Newport?"

Before this topic could be gone into the friends were interrupted by the entrance of another caller—Mr. Alexander Randolph.

"Who the devil is he?" demanded Geoffrey, knocking out his pipe.

"Never met him till this autumn. He won't hurt you. Sit still."

"Ah, good morning, Mr. Dinsmore," said Randolph, entering in state with his gray eyebrows and imperial; "I can remain but a moment." Here he caught sight of Bellingham. "Am I in the way?"

"In the way of making the acquaintance of Mr. Bellingham—Mr. Randolph," said Wallie. "Sit down, gentlemen. Have a cigar, Mr. Randolph?"

"I thank you—never before luncheon. To come to the point at once—I am of a committee of gentlemen to extend a complimentary breakfast to Gen. Inigo on the 14th of this month. Can we count upon your attendance?"

"The 14th? Let me see," said Wallie, opening a drawer in his desk and taking out a memorandum book. "Yes, there seems to be nothing on that day. Much obliged to you and the committee, Mr. Randolph."

"The hour is 1 o'clock," said Randolph.

"Gen. Inigo deserves a breakfast," Wallie remarked. "He deserves three meals a day. He has catered very well for us."

"That seems to be the general impression," said Randolph, giving a twist to his eyebrow.

"We were just discussing the prima donna," Wallie continued. "You know her, of course, Mr. Randolph?"

"I—ah—I have—that is, slightly. I have heard her sing; I may have met her socially; one meets so many people it is difficult to say."

She turned again and threw her arms about Randolph's neck.

He colored while he spoke and seemed a good deal confused.

"She's a very pretty woman, and seems to be as virtuous as she is pretty, strange to say," the other went on. "There's a discrepancy between her conduct and her history."

Mr. Randolph colored still more.

"I—I'm an old fashioned man, sir," he said, whisking a silk handkerchief out of his coat tail pocket and passing it over his forehead. "In my day we—we took the virtue of a lady for granted; and I must say I—of course, I have no right to be the champion of this lady, sir, but"——

He stopped, and Bellingham said: "Any man has a right to respect a woman he believes honest, and to make others do so in his presence. If that's old fashioned, Mr. Randolph, count me in!"

"Thank you, sir," returned the other.

He rose and put back his handkerchief in his pocket.

"I must take leave of you, Mr. Dinsmore," he added. "A man like myself has a great many affairs on hand. We shall look for you on the 14th, then. Good morning; good morning, Mr.—ah—Bellingham."

"I am more puzzled than ever," said Wallie, when Randolph was gone.

"What now?"

"In the first place he couldn't quite make up his mind whether he'd met her or not; then he got flurried because I suggested there had been stories about her; and, finally, he took to flight rather than discuss her any more. Now if he doesn't know her, why should he flare up so about her? and if he does know her, why does he pretend he doesn't?"

"He's an old fashioned"—began Geoffrey.

"That's gammon," interrupted Wallie, "and you know it! The fall of man is an older fashion than Mr. Randolph. Did any sane man, young or old, ever get into a state of mind because the correctness of an opera singer he didn't know was called in question? I can't make it out—unless he means to marry her!"

This speculation was received by Geoffrey in dead silence, and for a considerable time neither of the men said anything. At last the question of the cottage at Newport was brought up once more and canvassed until they parted.

Bellingham walked slowly toward Madison square, with Mr. Randolph, among other things, on his mind. Still meditating he turned up Fifth avenue, and before long found himself opposite Mlle. Marana's hotel. It occurred to him that he had never yet called on her in her own apartments, and he resolved to repair that neglect. Accordingly he went to the office and inquired if she were in. The clerk glanced at the keyboard and said "Yes" abstractedly. Bellingham got into the elevator and went up.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Recent German Political Plays.

Some months after Bismarck's dismissal a historical play called "Der Neue Herr" was performed at Berlin. The subject was the glorification of the young elector of Brandenburg, known to history as the great elector, who, on ascending the throne of his fathers, dismissed his father's wicked minister. Of course nobody could fail to notice the singularly ill chosen historical parallel, but it did not end there. The emperor visited the performance night after night, applauding vociferously, and even went out of his way to confer marks of distinction on author and actors.

This episode was in general discreetly passed over by the press at the time; the fruit was not ripe, the cup not yet full. But for all that it wounded the feelings of many who, whatever their party, had retained unsullied the sentiments of chivalrous gentlemen. A more recent attempt to propagate political ideas by means of a stage play, which also found demonstrative patronage from the emperor, was choked at its birth by the apathy of the public, who sat on the half empty benches in disdainful silence amid the boisterous applause of the emperor.—Contemporary Review.

Communication with Stranded Ships.

Some months ago, when the Eider was stranded off the Isle of Wight, the proprietors of The Graphic offered a prize of £100 for the best invention for enabling ships to communicate with the shore. In all 2,200 competitors entered for the prize, and the award has just been given to Messrs. Thomson and Noble, of Southampton. The best means of communication is considered by the judges to be a rocket, and the prize winners' rocket has about it a novelty which has been proved to work admirably. It is fitted with a strong grapnel, and carries of course a rope, single or double, according to distance.

The grapnel remains closely shut while the rocket is in flight, but the moment the ground is reached it opens and clings on to whatever it touches. The rope may then be made taut from the ship, and the passengers and crew landed in the ordinary way. The advantage of this arrangement is that the work of rescue can be performed in the absence of assistance from the shore end.—London Tit-Bits.

Crops After the Recent Floods.

It seemed impossible two months ago for any corn to be raised on the flooded bottomlands of the Mississippi valley, but the indications now point to a very fair crop. As soon as the water receded most of the farmers lost no time in securing seed, and the extreme moisture in the soil is bringing on this corn very rapidly. Had the drought predicted for July set in early in the month, the gloomy predictions of the early part of June would have been more than fulfilled, but the very moderate weather has come to the rescue of the flooded farmer, who in many cases will be able to realize nearly as much from his crop as he could have hoped for had the river not left its channel at all.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Employment for the Wongoore.

It is proposed to introduce a new species of vermin into this country. The people of California are plagued with gophers, and they propose to bring the wongoore to war on the gopher.—Chicago Herald.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 23, 1894.—Since the Louisiana State Lottery Company removed to Honduras and resumed business under the name of the Honduras National Lottery Company, the patrons of this great concern have been eager bait for clever operators, and every month thousands of people are taken in by lottery schemes which purport to be the original Louisiana State Lottery.

The modus operandi is to send a bunch of tickets to some prominent person, inclosing a complimentary ticket good for $5.00. The party is instructed to sell one-fifth of the ticket to some other well-known prominent person, and keep the other fifth for himself. Another condition is that the party must remit $100 in payment for tickets, at least three days before the "drawing."

In order to make the offer appear genuine, a circular of the Honduras National Lottery Company is inclosed with the address of J. H. Lombard & Co., New Orleans, La., carefully stamped in red ink over the address of Paul Conrad, Puerto Cortez, Honduras, C. A., care Central America Express, Port Tampa City, Fla. As a matter of fact, the Honduras National Lottery Company has no such agency in New Orleans and Lombard & Co., never had any connection with this company. The New England States are flooded with the bogus circulars, and a number have already been swindled.—*Boston (Mass.) Herald*, June 23.

The Pullman boycott has no feature which promises arbitration between the down-trodden public and the porter.

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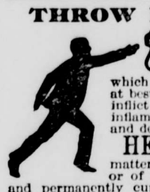

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1894.

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DOWN DRURY LANE.

The dingy street is all aflare with light
That blazes from the garish drinking bars
Athwart the solemn purple of the night,
Athwart the steadfast shining of the stars.

A battered barrel organ, bold and loud,
Grinds out the strains of a familiar air;
And on the dusty pavement whirls a crowd
Of children dancing quaintly in the glare.

Oblivious of their hunger and their rags,
With little flickering feet that never tire,
They eddy over the uneven flags
Like flights of birds about a windy spire.

And fluttering absorbed and dreamy eyed,
They gain once more a well beloved clime,
Where all around them, beautiful and wide,
Is spread the blissful land of Pantomime.

Once more, in filmy frocks of silver sheen,
In flowery wreaths and silken sandals small,
They flit beneath the Beanstalk high and green,
Or dance with Cinderella at the Ball.

Once more they circle 'round the palace dim
In which the lovely sleeping Beauty lies,
And poise to watch the Prince, so young and slim,
Awake her with a kiss upon her eyes.

Ah, Fairyland! It stretches far and near
Its mazy windings mystically sweet;
It has a dazzling doorway even here
In all the squalor of this joyless street.
—Frances Wynne in London Spectator.

A LOST LOVE.

Martha Hargrave was an only child of one of the wealthiest inhabitants of Elm's Cross, the expectant heiress of his fortune and possessed in her own right of £5,000. In such circumstances it may be supposed that she attracted not a little the attention of blushing striplings and speculative mammas. These were, with the exception of one family, of her own society—for Mr. and Mrs. Hargrave were Quakers of the old school and confined themselves almost exclusively within the circle of their friends. The exception was formed by a widow lady and her son, the former an early intimate of Mrs. Hargrave, now living on a small annuity, from which she contrived to save a little every year to pay for her boy's outfit in the world.

Richard Temple was well calculated to be the object of a mother's doting affection; he was a fine, spirited, generous, handsome lad, two or three years older than Martha, of whom he was the playmate in childhood. Richard looked upon Martha as his sister till he began to feel as a personal injury the admiring looks that were thrown upon her from under the broad brims of the young Quakers, and the affection of the boy was suffered to ripen into the love of the young man.

While this process was going on with Richard, in Martha the wildness of childhood sobered gradually down into the demure circumspection of the Quaker girl.

But nevertheless when Richard came one day to bid her farewell before his exodus into the world, her heart was too full of the memories of her childish years to remember its new conventionalism, and she stood before him with her hands crossed upon her bosom, gazing in his face with a look of girlish fondness that was made still softer by the tears that stood trembling in her beautiful eyes. He was to proceed to London, to be completed in his initiation into mercantile business, and might be absent for years, and Martha felt the separation as her first serious distress. Richard was old enough to be aware of the nature of his own feelings.

As the moment of parting arrived he drew her toward him with both hands; his arms encircled her waist, and—how it happened I know not, for the thing was wholly out of rule—his lips were pressed to hers. The next moment he started from his bewilderment; his eyes dazzled; Martha had disappeared. He did not know, when in the morning the stage coach was carrying him from Elm's Cross, that a young girl was sitting behind a blind in the highest room of that house watching the vehicle till it was lost in her blinding tears.

I am unable to trace the adventures of Richard Temple in London, but they appear to have been comparatively fortunate, since at the end of only three years he was a junior partner in a young but respectable firm. He had seen Miss Hargrave several times during the interval, but I need not say that their intercourse had entirely changed its character.

At the end of the three years I have mentioned Mrs. Temple died, and Richard, now alone in the world, and with tolerable prospects in business, began in due time to ask himself, with a quaking heart and a flushing brow, whether it were possible for him to obtain the Quaker girl for his bride. After much cogitation on this subject, his characteristic daring prevailed, and addressing to Martha an eloquent history of his love, accompanied by a frank statement of his affairs and prospects, and a solicitation for permission to woo her for his wife, he inclosed the letter, open, in a briefer one to her father, and dispatched the fateful missive.

The reply came from Mr. Hargrave. It was cool, calm, decisive. He hoped friend Richard would speedily forget what, to a rational minded person, ought to be hardly a disappointment, and when his fortune permitted it select from his own denomination a wife of his own degree. This insolent letter, as the young man termed it, had no effect but that of rousing the fierce and headlong energy of his nature. He knew Martha too well to believe that she had any share in such a production, and he wrote at once to Mr. Hargrave to say that his daughter was old enough to decide for herself; that on the following day he would present himself at his house in Elm's Cross in the hope of hearing his fate from Martha's own lips, even if in the presence of her father and mother.

When Richard Temple passed across the Dutchlike lawn of the house he felt his heart die within him. When the respectable middle aged servant marshaled him up stairs to the drawing room he followed the man with deference, as if he had something to say in the decision.

Martha entered the room alone, and shutting the door glided composedly up to Richard and offered him her hand as usual. The clasp, though gentle, was palpable.

"Martha," he said, "did my letter surprise you? Tell me only that it was too abrupt—that it startled and hurried you. Was it not so?"

"Nay, Richard."

"Then you knew, even before I dared to speak, that I loved you. Do you know of the reply my letter received?"

"Yea, Richard."

"And you sanctioned it?"

"In meaning," but here her voice slightly faltered; "if the words were unkind, be thou assured that they came neither from my pen nor my heart."

"Then I was deceived in supposing—for I did indulge the dream—that my devotion had awakened an interest in your bosom? That interest belongs to another!"

"I never had a dearer friendship than thine," said Martha, and raising her eyes to his she added, after a pause, in the clear, distinct, silvery tone which was the character of her voice, "and never shall!"

"Yet you reject and spurn me!"

"Richard," said the Quaker girl, growing still more pale, "no more of this. Thou mayest agitate and unnerve, but never change my purpose."

"What is your purpose?"

"To honor my father and my mother."

She extended her hand to him and spoke. The reply he had demanded was distinct enough in her words, but a thousand times more so in her look, manner, tone.

Richard never knew whether any one watched the stagecoach that day from the upper window.

Martha was not well, and her father at length grew alarmed. They took her from watering place to watering place; they tried every day to give some new direction to her thoughts. Martha was grateful. But still she was not well, and when many months had passed away the now terrified parents, after trying everything that science and affection could suggest for the restoration of their only child, consulted once more. The nature of the step they ultimately determined upon may be gathered from the following communication received in reply to a letter from Mr. Hargrave:

RESPECTED SIR—The inquiry thou directedst has been easy. I am connected in business with one (not of our society) to whom the young man is well known and by whom he is much esteemed. Richard Temple is wise beyond his years. He is of quiet and retired habits and will get on in the world. This is the opinion of my friend. I know that he would willingly give him his daughter to wife. But Richard was not forward in the matter. His thoughts, even in the company of the maid, seemed preoccupied—doubtless by business. Since writing these lines I have been informed that he visits Elm's Cross in a few days to arrange some matters connected with his late mother's affairs. I am, respected friend, etc., EZEKIEL BROWN.

This letter determined Mr. Hargrave to recall his rejection of Richard Temple, and the effect of a conversation he had upon the subject with his daughter proved to the unbounded joy of the parents that as yet she had no organic disease.

For some days Martha, though happy, was restless. At length an acquaintance, when calling, informed her that she had just seen Richard.

"Thou rememberest Richard, Martha?" Martha nodded.

"He is grown so comely and so manly thou wouldst hardly know him."

"He will call here, peradventure?" said the mother.

"Nay. He has already taken his place in the coach for tomorrow." Martha grew pale, and the mother hurried out of the room to seek her husband. That night Richard received a friendly note from Mr. Hargrave, begging him to call in the morning on business of importance.

When Richard found himself once more in the silent drawing room his manner was very different from what it had been on the last occasion. He was calm, but gloomy, and almost stern; he waited for the appearance of his inviter with neither hope nor fear, but with a haughty impatience. Instead of Mr. Hargrave, however, it was Martha who entered the room, and he started back at the unexpected apparition. The color that rose into her face and made her more beautiful than ever prevented him from seeing that she had been ill, and when she held out her hand the slight grasp he gave it was so momentary that he did not discover its attenuation. A painful embarrassment prevailed for some time.

He was about to withdraw with a ceremonious bow when Martha stepped forward.

"Richard," said she, "I have no fear that my early friend will think me immodest, and therefore I speak without concealment. Tarry yet awhile, for I have that to say which, peradventure, may make thee consider thy place in the coach a light sacrifice."

"How?"

"Richard," she continued, "thou didst once woo me for thy wife, and wert rejected by my father's commands. Circumstances have brought about a change in his feelings. Must I speak it?" and a slight smile, passing away in an instant, illumined the bright flush that rose into her face. "Wert thou to ask again the answer might be different!"

So long a silence ensued after this speech that Martha at length raised her eyes suddenly and fixed them in alarm upon Richard's face. In that face there was no joy, no thankfulness, no love; nothing but a blank and ghastly stare. He was as white as a corpse, and large beads of sweat stood upon his brow.

"What meaneth this?" cried Martha, rushing toward him, but he threw out his hands to prevent her approach, while the answer came hoarse and broken from his haggard lips:

"Ruin—misery—horror! Martha, I am married!" And so saying he rushed out of the room.

It is said that men recover more speedily than women in love diappointments. The reason is not that they feel them less deeply. Women have more leisure than men. The world has few demands upon them, and they can only exhibit their mental power and loftiness of resolve by making wholesome occupation for their fevered minds. Of these women was Margaret Hargrave. Although stunned at first by the blow, its very suddenness and severity compelled her to reflect upon her position and summon up her energies. She did not permit her sympathies to lie buried in one absorbing subject, but cast them abroad upon the face of society. Under this moral discipline she recovered her bodily health. The fresh roses of youth continued to bloom in her lovely cheeks long after her hair had begun to change its hue, and so the gentle Quaker commenced her descent into the vale of years.

The process is different with Richard Temple, but still of a kindred character. To say that he did not repent his marriage would be untrue, but still he had honor and integrity enough to cherish the wife he had married in return for her love. He devoted himself to business and to his rapidly increasing family; prospered in both, and in due time arrived at the enjoyment of at least ordinary happiness. But at length a period of commercial calamity came and Richard suffered with the rest. His fixed capital was still moderately good, but he was embarrassed, almost ruined, for want of money.

One day during this crisis he was in his private room in the counting room brooding over his difficulties, and in the least possible mood that could be imagined for sentimental recollections, when a letter was placed before him, the first two lines of which informed him, in a brief, businesslike manner, that Martha was dead. The paper dropped upon the floor and he abandoned himself to grief.

On emerging from this he took up the letter to place it on the table, when, on glancing over its remaining contents, he found that poor Martha had bequeathed to him the whole of her original fortune of £5,000. When he had become quite an old man he was observed often plunged in a deep reverie over his Quaker love.—L. R. in New York News.

JOLLY BACHELORS

How Some of the Young Fellows That Draw and Paint Enjoy Life.

WHAT THEIR MEALS CONSIST OF.

A Painter's Good Fortune Usually Begins at the Altar, and it is the Goal Desired.—But Few Get Married.

Although common sense generally stands appalled at the artist's threshold, a great number of our younger and some of our older painters manage to get along very comfortably without it. There is an unwritten law in Bohemia that a man can do anything honorable without losing his dignity. During a snowstorm a young lady driving down Fourteenth street in the family carriage was astonished to observe a young artist whom she had met some time before at a fashionable dinner party carrying a bucket of coal to his studio. A more diplomatic person would have driven on without pretending to notice the incident. But this particular young woman was so astonished at seeing the wit and lion of a social gathering engaged in such a menial occupation that she motioned her coachman to stop, and alighting from her carriage desired an explanation from her friend of his extraordinary conduct. He was not at all embarrassed. Setting his coal bucket down, he said laughingly:

"Oh, that's nothing. My coal is out, and they haven't sent me the ton I ordered. I have a model up stairs, and I couldn't ask the poor thing to pose for a Venus in a cold room. So I went to the grocery and got a bucketful, and here I am." Whereat he lifted his hat, picked up his burden, and disappeared up the stairs.

It must not be imagined that because these young fellows live in their studios and generally cook their own meals they are to be sympathized with. No bachelor in New York has more enjoyment out of life than a painter. One of his first purchases is a gas stove with its various cooking apparatus. By the aid of this instrument he can prepare meals as appetizing, if not quite so elaborate, as those of the Hoffman House. Usually his meals are simple—a breakfast of coffee, rolls, eggs, lamb chops or liver and bacon, and a light luncheon of anything handy, eaten hurriedly in order to save the precious hours of light. When darkness falls the young painter's appetite asserts itself. He either goes to an Italian or, as his finances may be, to a fashionable restaurant and dawdles for two hours over a table d'hote, or else goes to his cupboard and finds enough material for an elaborate dinner of three or four courses. Usually he has company. Dinners in a studio building are like progressive euchre parties—the artists go from table to table, one night gathering in Jones's room, another in Brown's, a third in Robinson's.

Madder Lake, the genre painter, now rich and famous, gave a dinner one Sunday ten years ago to half a dozen young fellows—poets, painters, musicians, literary engineers and the like. It was a bitter cold day and a howling snowstorm prevailed.

"Say, fellows," remarked Fixatif, in whose studio they had been smoking all the afternoon. "I'm hungry, and I'll be blest if I have anything in the larder except crackers and cheese. Let's dine with Lake."

Without apology Lake's studio was invaded and the proposal made to him. He was quite willing, but all the supplies he had were a pound of porterhouse steak, some mutton chops and a lot of vegetables.

"The very thing," cried John Moran. "Fellows, you have never eaten one of my haricots. Well, you shall today. Have you any wine, Lake?"

"Two dozen claret," said the host.

"Sit down, then, with a bottle, every mother's son of you," said John Moran, "and watch me make a haricot."

Whereupon he took off his coat, tied a piece of Lake's silken drapery around him, and after an hour's preliminary work had the ingredients cooking slowly over a grate fire. The poet lighted a cigar, and turning to the company remarked benignantly: "Voici! Within half an hour you shall taste a repast fit for the Olympian gods!"

Then ensued an extraordinary thing. Megilps, the dog painter, happened to state that for his part he always had a very poor opinion of Swinburne. That set Moran off. He had been silently engrossed over the pot for a long time, but now he was ready for an argument. Megilp's unfortunate remark gave him the clew, and Moran seized it at once. He had just sold a poem to The Century and spoke with authority and a faint but musical brogue. He was a good talker and everybody listened approvingly. Suddenly there arose what seemed to be a simultaneous wail of horror from the company. "The haricot is scorching!" So it was. Moran dropped his eloquence and grabbed hold of the cooking pot. But the vegetables and meat alike were burnt, nauseous in odor and equally disagreeable in taste. There was a proposition to chuck the poet into the snow, but it was not carried. Fixatif went to his larder and brought back all his crackers and cheese, and with this scanty meal, washed down by copious drafts of claret, the expectant diners had to be satisfied.

Probably it is in the desire to get away from such incidents as this that painters always want to get married, to eschew sack and live cleanly. There is a great deal of wit and good humor in a bachelor's studio. It is the scene of romance and sentiment and gayety. It presents Rembrandtesque contrasts of light and shadow and is in many particulars such a method of Bohemia that is delineated by the novel writers. But the bachelor artist knows that his life, though generally jolly and free from care, is also in the main free from comfort and lacking in the element of sustained effort that is essential to the achievements of ambition. It occasionally happens that bachelor painters make a reputation and remain single and prosperous. But usually the artist's good fortune begins at the altar, and in the great majority of cases he is desirous to get there as soon as possible.—New York Sun.

Not Obliged to Believe Everything.

The dean of Norwich in a recent speech told this story to illustrate the new criticism as it appears among the middle classes. A worthy timber merchant announced that he was relieved to find that he need not believe literally the various passages in the Bible which he had often proved to be impossible. Being pressed to name one of these passages he mentioned the ark. It was, he understood, 450 feet long, 70 feet broad and 45 feet high and was filled with live animals. He was convinced, therefore, that the Israelites could not have carried it about with them for forty years.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Rosa Bonheur.

Mlle. Rosa Bonheur is still hard at work, notwithstanding her advanced age. She has just finished three small pictures—a cattle piece, a study of a sleeping lioness, and an exquisite flock of Pyrenean sheep with their shepherd.

Caution to Housekeepers.

Housekeepers are warned against the "California cold process" of fruit canning. Professor E. W. Hilgard, director of the California University experiment station, has issued circulars repudiating the "cold process" and warning persons against the use of the "compound extract" advertised. The health of the household finds a new menace in the increased use of powerful drugs in the preservation of food. Salicylic acid boracic are now in extensive use. Manufacturers of mince meat put up wet in cans or jars are using such acids, and they are also put into vegetables, pickles and preserves.

The New Jersey state board of health has condemned this practice. One of its members—Albert R. Leeds—recently called attention through the Philadelphia Ledger to the extensive use of the dangerous drug. He says: "Medical authorities ascribe to salicylic acid five different kinds of toxic action. Its influence in producing difficulty of breathing and palpitation of the heart is so marked that it should be a rule never to prescribe it as a medicine in case of heart or lung troubles. The drug is principally used for rheumatic disorders. Considering that there are methods of preservation which render its use unnecessary, that its action is cumulative, and that article after article of food may be taken, each of which contains it, the safe plan would be to restrict the use of this drug to medicinal purposes."

A Clever Woman at the World's Fair.

The World's fair has given employment to an army of women who have been quick to grasp the situation and qualify themselves for work either in the grounds or on the floors of the numerous buildings. Mrs. Luella J. Perry is to head the guides within the inclosure after the opening day. This tiny, wavy haired, brown eyed woman has already escorted some 3,000 visitors about. She secures the autograph of every one she guides. Her attentions are not confined to women. It is a matter of indifference to her which sex she guides, as long as her services are appreciated.

Mrs. Perry brought herself and her enterprise from the little town of Barre, near Worcester, Mass., and only ten miles from the town where Director General Davis first saw the light. Mrs. Perry was on the grounds to see the first shovel put into the earth. She knows every inch of her route and puts in pleasant "filling up" talk that helps while away the long distances between the buildings. She is wonderfully intelligent, and talks Turkey, China, Africa or Alaska with equal ease.—New York Recorder.

The Honey Season.

One of the most nutritious and healthful of foods is honey. It is the one sweet that never clogs, and can be eaten with impunity at all times. The markets are now flooded with the white clover honey from up the state, and the delicious California honey made from the orange blossom. Let your children eat all the bread and butter and honey they want. Give them great slices of bread covered with honey for their luncheons. It will do them good. From the time the new honey begins to come into the market until spring I feed my children honey every day.

If they have a little cold or cough and trouble with their throats, I give them strained honey mixed with a few drops of lemon juice, and it proves most effectual. When they are hungry I give them a generous slice of bread and butter covered thick with honey, and they never get sick, as they would eating sweetmeats, jellies and jams. From long years of experience I feel justified in recommending honey as an excellent and nutritive food, not only for children, but for grown people.—New York Herald.

A Famous Woman Dead.

The Marquise de Blooqueville, who died a few days ago in Paris, was formerly one of the most beautiful women of her time, and like most French beauties had considerable political influence. The marquise was the youngest daughter of Marshal Davoust, prince d'Eckmuehl, duke of Auerstaedt. Two of her sisters, also famous for their good looks, married respectively the Duke of Cambaceres and Count Vigier. The marquise was a great favorite at the court of Louis Philippe, and was the intimate friend of Queen Amelia and the Duchess of Orleans. In early womanhood her features were of the perfect Greek type, her eyes and hair a brilliant black. Enthusiastic writers of Louis Philippe's day described her figure as divine, and her gait and carriage as those of a goddess. She was a handsome woman at the time of her death.—New York Tribune.

Mrs. Langtry's Jewels.

The jewels worn by Mrs. Langtry in the different acts of the "Queen of Manoa" are altogether worth between $300,000 and $350,000. The diamond and ruby necklace worn in the third act actually cost $45,000. Behind the scenes may be seen a mysterious individual—neither stage carpenter, dresser nor actor—wandering about without any apparent business. He is a detective specially selected on account of his acquaintance with the ways and faces of expert jewelry thieves.—Woman.

Lady Tennyson.

Lady Tennyson has been for several years a great invalid, and has passed most of her later life lying on a sofa. She is a sweet, affectionate old lady, and in her youth was very pretty. She has never got over the blow at the death of her son Lionel. The Tennysons are a peculiarly attached family, and Hallam, the eldest son, has all his life been most devoted to his illustrious father.—London Star.

Expensive Shirts, Cheap Scarfs.

It is a curious fact that the man of middle age that will pay willingly the high price for all linen shirts to one of the Twenty-third street or upper Broadway furnishers will seek to strike an average on his outlay by going into some dry goods store and purchasing an assortment of fifty cent neck scarfs.—Clothier and Furnisher.

THE SEVEN HELLS.

A Curious Hot Spring Situated on one of the Japanese Islands.

THE STORY TOLD BY A TRAVELER.

Superstitious Men and Women Torture Themselves in Boiling Hot Water.—It is Better Than Natural Gas.

Being out on the coast of Korea and Japan, looking for things curious, I secured from the natives intelligence of a remarkable place in the remote interior of an island belonging to Japan called Kiushiu. The place is commonly called Seven Hells, and on account of its inaccessibility and remoteness has seldom been visited by Americans or so much as referred to in print. I determined to visit this Japanese inferno, and having everything arranged I set out with provisions for a two weeks' travel. The first few days were spent in a small Japanese steamer crossing three or four inland seas and winding around at least a thousand different islands to get in reach of the mainland that would lead me to the end of my journey. It may appear to be an exaggeration to speak of so many islands and seas, but when it is remembered that Japan alone has 4,000 islands and at least 100 different seas it will not appear strange that I passed 1,000 islands in search of the one on which is the phenomenon.

When I had got as far as I could go by water, there was nothing left for me but to try the crude mode of travel of the islanders for 100 miles or more. I hired a jinriksha and two coolies to pull me and at once proceeded. A whole day and night were spent in this funny vehicle until I came at last to mountains so steep that it was impossible for me to ride farther. Then another change in my mode of travel was made. I hired a cooly and pack horse to carry my baggage, while "I took my foot in my hand and walked" for 20 miles over that rugged mountain.

Once over the mountains I was almost in sight of the Seven Hells. An arm of another sea lashed up in a narrow neck. On every side stood gigantic mountains capped with snow, while below lay the beautiful valley. It seemed as if I might be entering paradise. I walked a little farther, and in a moment the earth resounded as if a thousand cannons were exploded beneath me. I had reached the Seven Hells, and all that had been told me of the place was fully demonstrated.

Just a few yards from where I stood was the Boiling sea. A great smoke and steam arose like a cloud from the water, and upon examination I found that the sea of water was boiling and bubbling like a pot over a stove. The water was scalding hot, and would cook an egg in two minutes. This Boiling sea is considered sacred by the natives, and the government had at one time to erect a fence around it to keep the people from plunging in.

From the Boiling sea a continual stream of hot water runs down through a village of about 300 people, who are the most peculiar human beings outside of China. In the center of the village is a big round bath of hot water from the sea. In this bath from 10 to 25 are constantly to be seen bathing. There are no screens or coverings, but men, women and children all bathe together in Adamic simplicity. I saw at one time nine women and ten men in the bath.

About 50 steps away from this place is a sweat bath, dedicated to one of their gods. An open shelter is built in the streets over a cavern in the earth which they say Buddha built for them. The excavation has a door to it similar to an old fashioned sweet potato house that southerners build to keep their potatoes from freezing in the winter. The door is about 3 feet square, and there is no way for either a person or the steam to escape except by this door. In the front were priests selling tickets for half a cent each, and six persons were admitted to the sweat bath at once. Just over the entrance stands an image of Buddha, with rice cakes, flowers and incense offerings. The people worshiped as they went in, while an old priest stood by telling the people that whosoever bathed in faith should be cured of all maladies. The lame and crippled flocked around and listened with eagerness. The priest said that Buddha sent down his angel, who met an ancient priest and told him that he would write the name of Buddha on a stone and cover it with the earth and cause the mountains to gush out with hot water and flow over the name of Buddha for the healing of all diseased believers.

"This," said the priest, "is the place prepared by the great gods, and if you would be healed enter in and bathe." It was amazing to notice the deluded men and women, in companies of six, go into the bath and stay until almost dead from suffocation and come out dripping with perspiration and covered with straw. It seems that a stream from the Boiling sea runs under the excavation, and inside is thrown a lot of straw on which these men and women spread themselves and stay until they fairly roast themselves alive. From this place they go to a hot shower bath, which consists of several large bamboo poles placed in a waterfall from the hot sea, which fell about 10 feet upon the bodies of the saints just from the sweat bath. From the shower bath they go to the fountain bath, where the course is completed. The entire process often takes several hours and is gone through without clothing or towels of any kind. This keeps the streets alive with men and women walking here and there as naked as they were born into the world.

Another peculiarity of this strange people is the way they cook and eat. Everything they do has some religious superstition connected with it, and their cooking and eating are not an exception. I am safe in saying that no people on earth cook like the people who live at the Seven Hells on the island of Kiushiu, in the marvelous little nation of Japan. They have arranged to run the water from the Boiling sea in small streams, about a foot under the surface of the earth, right in front of every man's door. Over these streams are mud ovens built like a pot, with a lid over some of them. In their ovens the people place whatever they want to cook, and the steam from the hot water does the work. This is certainly better than natural gas. Many of the people, and in fact most of them, merely dig a hole down to the hot steam, place some straw over the water and put their potatoes, etc., in and cover them up for awhile until they are ready to eat. I saw many people cooking in this way.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Dinner Dance.

The "dinner dance" is now more popular than ever. There is one very obvious advantage in this method of giving a dance in that it makes a small affair possible, and there is no danger of giving offense to the ninety and nine who are necessarily left out of it.—New York Tribune.

They Were All Drowned.

Manager "Nate" Salsbury says that when he was last across the pond he put up for a day in an Irish town. He was lingering over a cigar in a smoking room at his hotel—a room at the back of the building and overlooking a canal—when he noticed another occupant of the place. The reason for noticing him was the other fellow's iteration of the phrase, "And there were thirteen av thim drowned, and me own brother amang thim." This soliloquist was a native, a man in middle life, who made his remarks at ten minute intervals, gazing sadly out upon the canal meanwhile. At last he could no longer contain the information that he was almost perishing to impart, and turning to Mr. Salsbury he said: "'Twas a sad accident they had here, sure, two years ago come the 14th of nixt September, and me own brother amang thim."

"How was that?" asked Mr. Salsbury, willing to be sympathetic.

"Well, ye see, it was loike this: There did be a coachin party start that marnin—thirteen people, and me own brother amang thim—and they set off in grand sthyle, but whin they got to the bridge ye see beyant, forninst th' lock, the bridge broke and they fell through, the whole thirteen, me own brother wan av thim. There was little wather in the canal jist at the toime, but the whole crowd got a floundering in th' mud, whin the lock keeper opened the gates and let in a power av wather, and that finished the whole thirteen, and me own brother amang thim."

"What did the old fool let on the water for?"

"Sure, he wanted to float thim."—New York Recorder.

An Active Life the Best.

Some think that Carlyle, while living the life of a student, was all the while dying to be something much more active. It is extremely likely that there were moments in his life when he would even have enlisted, had a recruiting sergeant been at hand to take advantage of his mood. But upon the whole, we may doubt if he would have done better for himself in any other sphere than that he chose and to which he devoted himself so thoroughly.

There was no lack of energy in his career, though objectively it was not apparent. The occasional growl which he vents against the literary life must not be taken too seriously. They merely mark the discontent of the natural man with the station of which he fancies he has long ago exhausted all the pleasures.

As a corrective to Carlyle on this point, Ernest Renan may be mentioned. In his "Recollections" he is almost superlative in praise of the scholar's life. He would not vary his career if he were called upon to live it again. Yet even in him the instinct of energy at the back of all of us led him to express the hope that he might die a quick, vigorous death—be shot or knocked on the head.

"Life must," we are told, "be active and vigorous, else death is preferable to it."

It is wholesome counsel. The Buddhist who gradually extinguishes his activities is not at all admirable to us.—All the Year Round.

The Modern Daughter.

The humorous publications still keep up the joke about the modern girl's ignorance of cooking and housekeeping, but actually this wit has become pointless. The standard of housekeeping and the science of cooking were never higher nor better understood than now, and it is the young women who are stepping in to relieve mothers of long borne burdens and in fact show them how much better they can be borne. Said a mother the other day, and she is one of several who has been heard recently speaking in the same strain:

"Edith is delightfully taking from me the domestic problem. I have time for everything nowadays. I've thought myself always a capable manager, but she does better than I ever did. She has trained our one maid to a degree of efficiency I should never have hoped for. She markets to better advantage and more appetizingly, and best of all finds none of the routine a drudgery."

Instead of failures and drones in the domestic hive this generation of healthy, well taught girls are splendid helpful embodiments of that all around development of the Nineteenth century which permits them to toss a salad, make a bonnet, or discuss the tariff with equal ease.—Her Point of View in New York Times.

Taking a Fit.

In one of the high toned restaurants in Williams court, otherwise known as Pie alley, there is a waiter who thinks the police are not as hard hearted a set of public servants as some people would have him believe. Not long ago one of the habitues of the alley took a fit and was removed to Station 2 for treatment. The waiter was telling about the incident, and a customer asked him what would be done with the unfortunate at the police station.

The waiter misunderstood the question, and replied that the man was not arrested for taking the fit, but was only carried to the station that he might be attended by a physician. The customer remarked that a fit was one of the few things that could be successfully taken without the offending party being arrested.—Boston Herald.

Cranks on Dress.

There are indeed all sorts of cranks on the subject of men's furnishings. There are those that will have suspenders for every pair of trousers—a good idea—and they will all be costly, high class articles—and they will get even on neckwear or some other phase of attire. Then again there are neckwear fiends—and this class is growing—that will do with one pair of ordinary braces—wear low priced shirts and go the limit that finer neckwear costs in the leading shops.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Training His Employer.

The story is told of an English butler, who had been employed in several Boston families, who got homesick here and went back to London. When he applied for a place and showed his last recommendation dated Boston he was told that no Englishman wished to employ a fellow spoiled by lax American methods. So he has been driven back to Boston, where he is now supposably training his employer to be severe with him in the English fashion.—Boston Transcript.

Troubled with the Fog.

A child who had never seen a fog except in California rushed to his mother in much excitement the other morning to tell her that it "was growing California." The same small boy, who had had the peculiar state of the atmosphere explained to him, was noticed later in the day blowing with all his might upon the window pane. When remonstrated with for dimming its clearness he explained, "I'm trying to get all this fog out of my mouth."—New York Post.

Practical Little Machines.

Machines have been invented for making nail boxes, sharpening calks of horseshoes, for cutting barrel staves directly from the log and for automatically covering cream drops with chocolate.—New York Telegram.

WILL NOT TALK.

How Prominent Citizens Evade Persistent Reporters.

THEIR MANY LITTLE TRICKS.

The Hotel Visitor is Safe if He has Made Himself Solid With the Hotel Clerk.—How They are Outwitted.

In attempting to avoid a man or a woman at a large hotel it is necessary to use a good deal of wisdom. You do not need to be a detective and glide through the lobby, making frequent changes in your headgear or in your coats, or in pulling on or taking off a false mustache. All you need to do is to:

Lie to the bell boy.
Tip the clerk.
Locate the little side door.
And attend to one or two other small matters.

When the reporter starts out on the "hotel beat" trying to interview celebrities he has absolutely no guarantee that his work will net anything worthy of record. A hotel "beat," it should be understood, means getting news at the hotels. "Beat" is used in the sense of route.

This is about the way it goes: The reporter stops first, let us say, at the famous place that has the marble corridor, the resort of all the politicians of the Union—the Fifth Avenue hotel. He looks at the register. He nods to the clerk, passes the topic of the day and incidentally asks whether or not there are any notables on hand.

He sees the name of Charles T. Yerkes on the blotter. He has been reading the papers, and he knows consequently that Mr. Yerkes has donated $500,000 to the Chicago university for a telescope. That's mighty good stuff, he thinks to himself. So he scribbles his name on a card and sends it up stairs by the bell boy, requesting the privilege of a brief talk.

Now, note one circumstance—the reporter is never allowed to go up stairs of his own free will. He knows, maybe, where Mr. Yerkes' room is. He could go directly to it, but he would be stopped by a porter or by a hotel detective. So he has to trust to the bell boy to bring an answer.

That worthy starts up stairs at a lively clip. The last the anxious reporter sees of him is the tails of his coat as he zips up the marble stairs. Five minutes pass. He does not return. Ah, yes, here he is. He sings out to the clerk, mind you, and not to the waiting reporter, these words:

"No, 189 not in. Don't know when will be in." Then the bell boy directs his steps over to the wooden bench over in the little anteroom and sits up straight, like a soldier, a pained expression on his face.

There is no going behind the returns. If the boy says "He's out," he may mean "out" in the social sense of not "home." But you can't help that. And the sly rascal over there on the wooden board, he's reading a dime novel!

Sometimes a big gun will get away from a reporter by registering under a false name. Mr. Astor often travels incog. Not more than ten months ago he was unearthed at a hotel in Kansas, where he had been stopping under the name of one unknown to fame. A variation is to register under the name of your gentleman's man. It is clever, easy and usually effective.

Men rarely remain around the hotels anyway, whether they are big guns or little fishes. A man registers at a hotel, goes to bed if it be night, gets out in the morning and away to business. When the reporter comes in, say at 1 o'clock, the birds have usually flown. To see a man's name on the register is a long, long way from finding him in the hotel. After waiting five hours to see a man likely enough that worthy will reply that he won't see you. Then you will be rebuked by your paper for neglect of duty.

Another way of escaping reporters at the hotels is through the clerk. When Mr. Walk-in-the-mud, of Mudville, the recently elected governor, drops down on the New York hotel, he registers his name all in a flurry, and then, leaning over the counter, says to the clerk in a hoarse voice:

"Remember, I am not in to any reporters." The clerk bows, rings up front, and the gentleman is shown to his apartment. Half an hour later Mr. Hotel Lounger, a reporter for a daily newspaper, comes in. He looks over the list of arrivals. He sees the name of Mr. Walk-in-the-mud. He fetches out his card. It says:

> Mr. Hotel Lounger desires to see Mr. W-I-T-M for a brief talk for The So-and-so. No politics. Time, say, ten minutes. Interview to be on topics of day, with pleasant personal reference to Mr. W-I-T-M's recent successes.

There is a neat little fib on that card. It is made to appeal to the foibles and vanities of mankind. He hands this card to the clerk. The clerk scans it narrowly and says: "I am sorry, but you cannot see Mr. W. today. He has left strict orders that he will not see any one."

"Why not?"

"Oh, I don't know."

That settles it. The estimable gentleman may at the moment be in his room smoking cigars and putting his feet on the back of a chair, but he is secure in his retreat; no one can get at him. He has fixed that with the clerk.

Many a good man and a few bad ones have managed to escape from hotel reporters through the side door or through the ladies' door. It will happen, let us say, like this:

The reporter is in hot pursuit, and the game is acting very shy. Maybe the reporter has been pestering the guest almost to death. He is waiting for his man in the lobby. Every half hour he sends up his card. The answer comes down that Mr. Guest is not in. That is right too. The evening is beginning to draw on apace. Finally, puffing and blowing, in comes Mr. Guest, fresh from business. Mr. Reporter gobbles him at once. Mr. Guest makes believe that he is very, very, very busy, and that he cannot possibly see Mr. Reporter now, but if Mr. Reporter will come this evening, say at 8—yes, at 8—he will see to it that Mr. Reporter is treated properly.

The newspaper man goes away in deep sorrow. His five hours' vigil has availed him naught. Promptly at 8, or a little before, he is at the man's room with his card. The answer comes back, "Mr. Guest has gone to the theater." This is another of the odd exits of the big guns.

But let the reader, if he be sought after by interviewers, consider. Reporters have long memories, and, like the traditional elephant to which tobacco was given years ago, may revenge themselves long after the man himself has forgotten his offence. It doesn't always pay—the odd exit.

A western man declares that his house was carried away by a cyclone just because he was so foolish as to put wings on the building.—Youth's Companion.

A spinster 82 years old was lately married in Manchester. She said she was determined no one should ever call her an old maid.—Tit-Bits.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7 1894

President Cleveland permitted the tariff bill to become a law without his signature. He said the bill was a great improvement over McKinleyism, but it was not satisfactory to the Democratic party. He is not willing to accept the Gorman compromise as a settlement of the tariff question and says the war is not over.

The State Board of Equalization decided to raise the San Francisco assessment 15 per cent, which will add $4,875,000 to the assessment roll of that city. Kings county, which the board considered to be assessed to high, was reduced 5 per cent, which will make their roll $350,000 less than the amount returned by the assessor. The balance of the counties were not altered in their assessments.

We see that some of our high tariff advocates are mourning over the fact that the new schedule, by putting jute sacks on the free list, has forced a jute bag factory in Oakland to go out of business. But how about the farmers of California, who are benefited to the extent of $375,000 a year by the reduction in the price of jute sacks? They certainly will not be found doing much kicking at this feature the new tariff.

A boom in business has started in the East, and the wholesalers of New York say that there have not been as many buyers in the city in two years as appeared there this week. They had not bought anything for some time and their stock was low. Firms report better sales than they had in the fall of 1892, when business was at its best. The boom has started in California, on a smaller scale, it is true, but it will spread, and before long "the good old times" of which we have heard so much in the past eighteen months will be with us again.

Another evidence that Dan Burn's ticket is not gaining strength is the circumstance that the Redlands Citrograph, edited by Scipio Craig a Republican of State-wide reputation —if not wider—has pulled the State ticket down from the head of its editorial columns and has come out as an independent newspaper. Mr Craig was even a candidate before the Republican State convention and his paper has been a tower of strength to the g. o. p in San Bernardino county, but the prevalence of bossism, such as that which controls the Republican party in this campaign is more than he can stand.

The Sacramento Bee Says: The Grove L. Johnson element is hard at work trying to induce Caminetti not to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in this District. These self styled friends of the present Congressman allege that they are acting in his interest; that he will be beaten, and that they do not desire to see him defeated. There is an old saying about fearing the Greeks bearing gifts, which Caminetti might bear in mind just at the present time. If Caminetti makes the run for Congress shrewd political sharps declare that Johnson will have to change his front name to Denis.

In view of the fact that a bill passed a few months ago by Congress instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to coin the silver seigniorage was vetoed by the President, it is interesting to note the present mint activity in the coinage of the seigniorage and also the principal. Mint Director Preston, discoursing on the 423,000 standard silver dollars minted in July, says that the bullion from which these dollars were coined was acquired under the act of July 14, 1890, which is the only bullion he'd by the Treasury available for the coinage of silver dollars. The cost of the bullion contained in these dollars was $285,661.75 showing a gain or seigniorage of $137,338.25 consequently, $285,661.75 will be held for the redemption of treasury notes, and $137,338.25 will be used in the payment of the obligations of the Government and will add to the circulating medium to that extent. A much larger amount was coined last month, and it is understood that the millions of silver on hand will be thus speedily put into circulation.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

THE WIND OF THE DEAD MEN'S FEET.

Oh, "wind of the dead men's feet," blow softly.
Disturb not thou their rest.
Why should ye waken them from quiet slumber
Within earth's toil worn breast?

The day will come when, like a mighty ocean
Which rolls from pole to pole,
Resistless thou wilt sweep the nations over,
And then must every soul

Prepare to meet the One, who, following after,
Appeareth in the east,
And wakeneth all men from death's dreamless slumber,
The greatest and the least.

So, "wind of the dead men's feet," blow softly,
Until shall dawn that day
When, strong and terrible, thou wilt give warning
That all things pass away.
—Florence Peacock in London Academy.

Napoleon's Hats.

Careful inquiry has led to the discovery that there are no fewer than nine of Napoleon I's hats still in existence. A writer in The Vie Contemporaine gives a list of them. One is in the possession of Mme. Claitte, whose grandfather, General Girand, picked it up at Marengo. At a critical moment Bonaparte started off at a gallop, and the wind blowing off his hat he did not stop to pick it up.

Another of the hats is in a little crypt beside Napoleon's tomb at the Invalides. This was worn on the 7th, 8th and 9th of February, 1807, at Eilau, and it is the identical one represented in the colossal picture of the battle by Gros, to be seen in the Louvre. During the peace which succeeded the battle Gros was commissioned to paint the picture, and in order that the figure of the emperor might be faithfully depicted the hat was given to the painter.

At the death of Gros in 1835 it was found under a glass case upon a wooden stand, and it was sold by auction among the painter's effects for 2,047 francs 50 centimes to Dr. Delacroix, who presented it to Louis Philippe. The later, after the famous second funeral of Napoleon, ordered it to be placed beside the remains with the emperor's crosses and the sword he wore at Austerlitz. Of the remaining hats one belongs to Prince Victor Napoleon and another to the museum at Gotha.—London News.

Atomic Principles.

A side light is being thrown on the nature of the elements by the chemico-physical discussion between Armstrong and Hartly as to the connection existing in the constitution of certain organic compounds and the colors they exhibit. We may take it as an established fact that a relation exists. And if so, then why may not elements of distinct and characteristic color be considered as complexes analogous to definitely decomposable substances? The two elements, nickel and cobalt, of decided color in their salts and in their metallic plates, add strength to this idea in that they may be considered as exhibiting a sort of isomerism. Their atomic weights are the same within limits of experimental error, and by analogy with compounds identity of atomic weight implies dissimilarity in constitution and therefore definite structure.—Science.

The Ocean Telephone Possible.

Professor Silvanus P. Thompson is one of those who believe that ocean telephony is not only possible, but that the means of attaining it are within our grasp. Telephone cables for the deep sea will, however, require to be made on a different plan from the existing telegraph cables—that is to say, a single conductor of stranded copper insulated and surrounded by an iron sheathing that comes between the outgoing wire and the water which serves as the return part of the circuit. The going and return wires will have to lie side by side within the sheathing. Moreover, the whole circuit will probably have to be broken up into sections which are capable of acting upon each other by mutual induction.—London Globe.

Cause and Effect.

May—Don't you think that Miss Golightly is perfectly charming?

Mamma—It struck me that she was a little bit giddy.

May—Why, mamma, she moves in the best circles.

Mamma—That accounts for it. Moving in circles will make any one giddy. —New York Herald.

A Novel Revenge.

Cook—Yes, my mistress is a prima donna and a horrible creature. She treats me like the dirt beneath her feet, but I revenge myself by opening the drawing room window when she is not at home and by howling with all my might, so that the neighbors may think her voice is cracked.—Fliegende Blatter.

Bound to Be Ladylike.

Ethel—What did you do when Gus proposed to you?

Mabel—I was so surprised I puckered up my mouth to whistle, but then I remembered that would be unladylike, so I hurried and pressed my lips against his to keep myself from whistling.—Good News.

Which is the better, something or nothing? This depends. When it stimulates, it is of use; when it enervates, it is mischievous. The young man who prefers idleness above an unpleasant job, seeing that he has a dollar or two in his pocket, is in danger.

War chariots appeared for the last time during the Persian invasion of Greece. They were abandoned then because the horses got frightened, and running away often threw large bodies of troops into confusion.

It appears from a treasury statement that there are 36,880 $10,000 bills, 14,805 $5,000 bills and 47,324 $1,000 bills in circulation in this country.

The mace used by the speaker of the house of representatives is made of 13 ebony rods twined together and held in place by silver bands.

There are over 6,000 persons fed three times a day at Dolma-Bagtch palace while the sultan of Turkey is there.

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending June 30 h. 1894. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Apr. 1, 1894, Cash on hand	$15 847 82
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	19 00
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	51 75
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	73 55
Andrew Dell, Int State land	22 40
P H Mack, Appr. Fair etamed.	3 00
Joseph Silva, Int. State Land	11 20
E H Edward, " " " "	32 00
Thos W Perry, " " " "	12 14
Walter J Harris " " " "	10 36
Sarah O F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	59 90
Sarah C F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	23 50
Walter A Lemar, Int St Ld	22 40
Walter A Lamar " " "	22 40
A W de La Cour Carroll Int S L	15 05
George H Baily, Int St Ld	53 00
James R M Skelett Int S L	15 10
Sam Francisco Col. L. Bank, I S L	22 40
P A Chalfant, Assessor	105 37
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector	519 43
	17,258 77
May Frank J. Cooper, Int St Land	44 80
J H Dehy, Int St Ld	11 20
J W McMurry, Big Pine Schl	16 00
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	41 00
J. S Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	10 00
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	11 20
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	71 75
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	43 50
Mrs C Delancy, Int on State ld	8 00
Salomon Ducas, int on St Land	11 63
E P Colgan, C & C Ry Tax	971 14
Elizabeth Hastings on State Ld	103 10
P A Chalfant, Assessor	311 09
J. S. Gorman, Sheep License	775 00
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	6363 21
	20,004 59
June J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	56 40
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collect fees	29 00
J S Gorman, Sheep License	42 00
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	38 25
D. J Hession, Recorder fees	12 75
Paulin & Chambers int on St ld	44 80
Trustees Bishop Sch	20 00
Trustees Fish Spring Sch	11 55
State Fair Commissions	15 25
State for State School Funds	125 34
Nathan Gilbert on St Lands	50 70
Annie L Banks on State lands	22 40
P A Chalfant, Assessor	661 37
J S Gorman, Tax Collector	57 56
J S Gorman, Sheep License Col.	34 50
	324 9 62

DISBURSEMENTS—

Apr. Salary Fund	1,520 88
Budget Fund	240 94
General Expense	900 35
Hospital Fund	491 95
Sundry Road Districts	127 95
Independence Bond	7 00
Unapportioned prop. tax	16 13
Round Valley School	50 00
Irving School	14 00
Lone Pine School	65 00
Bishop School	25 00
Warm Spring School	107 00
Station School	100 00
Independence School Dist	36 92
Big Pine School	119 00
Milton School	131 35
Union School	30 00
Fish Spring School	27 75
Irving School Library	9 99
Big Pine Library	64 50
Independence Special Teacher's	44 33
	5,7[illegible]
May Bishop Schl Dist Bond	1,000 00
Big Pine " " "	675 00
Union " " "	371 50
Salary	1,099 99
Unapportioned Prop Tax	1 74
General Expense	10 00
Hospital Fund	3 [illegible]
Round Valley School	3 6[illegible]
Bishop School	208 [illegible]
Big Pine School	110 0[illegible]
Lone Pine School	40 0[illegible]
Warm Spring School	133 00
Independence School	34 89
Irving School	90 00
Lone Pine school Building	17 [illegible]
	10,[illegible]
June State General	2,9[illegible]5 97
Salary	1,099 9[illegible]
Unapportioned	3 77
Hospital	52 0[illegible]
Irving School	45 0[illegible]
Bishop School	7[illegible] 5[illegible]
Big Pine School	51 00
Round Valley School	7 65
Warm Springs School	17 55
Station School	85 0[illegible]
Milton School	54 50
Union School	10 00
Lone Pine School	4 00
Lone Pine Library	60 88
Independence Library	6[illegible] 18
Bishop Organ	12 0[illegible]
Bishop Bond	3 43
	14,6[illegible]6 82
July 1, 1894, Cash on hand	17,8[illegible]8 [illegible]
	32,189 62

Treasurer's Trial Balance, July 1, 1894

To the Salary Fund	$4,20[illegible] 78	
General Expense "	1,7[illegible]6 53	
State General "	47[illegible] 36	
Hospital "	74 72	
Bond "	2,500 30	
Bishop school organ fund	9 65	
General road fund	22 33	
To the various Road District Funds:		
No 1	400 99	
No 2	165 74	
No 3	117 51	
No 4	197 53	
No 5	133 02	
Unapportioned County	25 55	
Road Poll tax	24 40	
Bridge Fund	5 2 94	
Swamp and overflowed Land	1,555 15	
Institute	71 00	
Big Pine special School	16 00	
Teachers Library Fund	40 00	
Coroner's	88 25	
Unapportioned Property Tax	519 72	
To the various school Dist Funds:		
Round Valley	$ 50 26	
Irving	20[illegible] 50	
Bishop	90 57	
Station	20 91	
Warm Springs	100 49	
Big Pine	488 06	
Milton	39 20	
Independence	252 87	
Fish Spring	100 16	
Union	172 33	
Lone Pine	226 91	
To the various School Dist. Library Funds:		
Milton	$ 46 20	
Round Valley	8 44	
Irving	45 98	
Bishop	81 50	
Station	100 84	
Warm Springs	120 00	
Big Pine	36 72	
Independence	51 87	
Union	141 02	
Lone Pine	41 26	
Fish Springs	83 96	
Independence Bdg Fund	3 00	
Fish Springs " "	56 40	
Lone Pine " "	17 12	
Fish Springs school dist organ	11 53	
Independence Bond Fund	48 18	
Bishop (old) " "	71 01	
Bishop (new) " "	197 15	
Union " "	111 88	
Big Pine " "	78 93	
Fish Springs " "	5 42	
Lone Pine " "	1,750 34	
Cash Balance	$7 808 80	
	$17,8[illegible]8 80	$17 80[illegible] 8[illegible]

W. T BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July, 1894.

D. J. HESSION
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 10th day of July, 1894

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
☞Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9 1894.
24tf

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave, SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS at 6 o'clock p. m
Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS at 7 o'clock a. m
W. K. MILLER, Propr.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPectfully invited to call and inspect my establishment which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID WINE BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known and old livery stables, I am now prepared to furnish the best of horses, rigs, saddle horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the car or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE . CAL
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Mrs. S. Williams, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrive—
Mound House	10.50 a. m	5.55 p. m
Dayton	11.30 a. m.	5.2[illegible] p. m
Wabuska	1.35 p. m	3.15 a. m
Hawthorne	4.50 p. m	12.00 m.
Luning	6.35 p. m.	10.15 a. m
Sodas Springs	7.15 p. m.	9.35 a. m
Belleville	8.25 p. m.	8.15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9.10 p. m	Lv. 6.45 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrive—
Belleville	8.35 a. m	5.35 p. m.
Benton	12.05 p. m	1.45 p. m
Basin Creek	2.15p. m.	11.10 a. m
Alkali	3.00 p. m	10.10 a. m
Independence	4.35 p. m.	8.40 a. m
Lone Pine	5.25 p. m.	7.45 a. m
Keeler	Ar 6.1[illegible] p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T R. R., and connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (8 miles) Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmore, Symonds & Co's tri weekly stage for Ione, Mondays, etc., Tuesdays and Fridays for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbia (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Atlas Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles) Darwin, (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 26th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
E. Robinson	1	500	125 00
.....	2	200	50 00
T. C. Boland	3	500	125 00
.....	4	200	50 00
.....	18	500	125 00
.....	19	200	50 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	175 00
J. J. Galen	12	200	50 00
Jas. Holland	20	20	5 00
P. H. Mack	22	270	67 50
D. Holland	16	30	7 50
.....	21	30	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 26 h day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Independence Inyo County, California, on Saturday, the 21st day of July 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

The above sale postponed till Aug. 4, 1894.
DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named company, held the 4th day of August 1894 the sale of delinquent stock under assessment No. 6, was postponed until Saturday, August 18 1894, at the same hour and place.
DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named company, held the 18th day of August 1894 the sale of delinquent stock under assessment No. 6 was postponed until Saturday, September 15th, 1894 at the same hour and place.
DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Victor Tapier Plaintiff, vs Jaques Jalbert and Manasese Louca, Defendants.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Jaques Jalbert and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain the judgment of this Hon. Court dissolving the partnership heretofore and now existing between yourselves and the Plaintiff, under and by virtue of an agreement made and entered into by you on the 30th day of October, 1893 and that the title to the mines or mining claims described in said agreement may be adjudged need from all the conditions thereof and restore as follows: That the Plaintiff is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "American Flag Mine;" that Defendant Jaques Jalbert is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "French Flag Mine" and that Defendant Manasese Louca is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "Mexican Flag Mine," as said mines are described in said agreement and the complaint on file herein; together with the costs of suit.

Said plaintiff alleges that you have utterly failed, neglected and refused in any manner whatsoever comply with the terms and conditions of said partnership agreement, or to perform any of the duties imposed thereby, since on or about the 27th day of January, 1894; as well more fully appears by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California this 27th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

TO ADVERTISERS
A list of 1000 newspapers divided into SECTIONS AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce street, New York.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
☞Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.☜
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

F. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
☞Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
☞Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
☞Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MCQUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.
☞Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.☜

FRED GURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and rifled.
☞All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED GURCKHARDT

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that he had in and to the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallahan, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12) and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, SEPT 7 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Independence, 7:30 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

THURSDAY, Sept. 6 1894.

Callsen vs. Claussen et al—Filed defendant's demurrer.

Baker & Hamilton's Darling was in town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hunter expect to go to Bishop to-morrow.

The Populists will hold their Convention at Big Pine on the 13th.

Charley Anthony of Darwin spent a day or two in town this week.

P. H. Mack Esq. and O. I. Mairs are expected home from Los Angeles next Monday.

Charley Collins has been hauling grain and supplies and getting ready to start up his ditch camp.

There are quite a number of "sporty boys" at Independence just now, attracted no doubt by the coming fair.

Independence will be well decorated fair week. Murphy has made three flagstaffs or various and large decorations.

It is expected that all the Independence delegates to the Democratic Convention at Bishop will attend in person.

Robinson's and Roeper's cattle got down from the White mountains yesterday. Feed is getting very scarce up there.

The close season of quail ended last Saturday. So far there has been little or no shooting done in this vicinity.

P. P. Keough of Bishop spent several days in the lower part of the County this week interviewing the voters and delegates.

Independence will have tomales fair week anyway. A Mexican from Lone Pine is clearing off a lot and getting ready to pitch his tent.

The threshers are busily at work at the Fort under the management of Calloway & Gill. The grain crop this year will be about average.

Andy Dell came down from Bishop yesterday. Mr. Dell is a candidate for Assessor and is interviewing the voters of this section relative thereto.

Painter Nelligan has attached his hooks to the Courthouse roof and is ready to decorate the outside in the same masterly style in which he finished up the interior.

Tate & Naylor will be a new firm in Independence. They are erecting a new saloon adjoining the site of the Gunn saloon and will soon be in running order.

Sportsmen are hereby strictly forbidden to hunt or shoot upon my premises.

Mrs. M. Lewis.
Camp Independence.

W. F. Matlack received a very painful accident last Friday. He was setting a heavy tire and in handling the wheel it fell upon his right foot, bruising it severely.

The examination of Arthur Mateer on a charge of perjury was concluded in Justice Davidsons Court last Monday, and he was held over to appear for trial in the Superior Court.

Members of the Independence base-ball club desire the statement made that if the Bishop boys will deposit a sufficient amount for a game Fair week it will be promptly covered.

Hon. Cyrus Coleman of Alpine county, who will be the Republican nominee for the 60th Assembly district came down from Big Pine yesterday and went to Lone Pine to-day.

At the M. E. Conference held at Quincy on the 23d of August Rev. S. W. Albone was returned to Independence charge for the ensuing year. Rev. H. J. Wilson was reappointed to Virginia City. The Conference will meet at Winnemucca next year.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Fair Ball of '94 eclipse all previous events of the kind. The floor is the best and largest in the County. The music will be first-class and various special features will be introduced to add to the pleasure and interest of the occasion.

The *Overland Monthly* has been placed on the list of publications placed on the list of publications admitted to the libraries in the school districts. This popular periodical has been the leading magazine of the State since 1868 and was awarded the first prize at the Mid-Winter Fair for high character of literature and originality of illustration.

List of Delegates.

At the Democratic Primaries held throughout the County last Saturday the following were elected delegates to the County Convention to be held at Bishop next Tuesday:

Round Valley—James Nevins.

Lincoln—Geo Clarke, Ed. Schober, Jas Summers.

Laws—Frank Shaw, A. J. Walters, Ed. Girard.

Bishop—R W. O'Neal, A. Cohn, W. L. Coates, D. Delaney, Jos. Shelly, G. P. Bourland.

Poleta—George Story.

Cottonwood—Low Payson.

Big Pine—E. Spencer, J D. Shaw, J. McMurray, Robt. Blake.

Fish Springs—D B. Curtis, J. S Broder.

Independence—J. A. Lusk, Wm. Mitchell, H Fehrman, D. Stubblefield, White Smith, Ben. Yandell.

Georges Creek—Jno. Shepherd, Thos. Mills.

Lone Pine—Abe Diaz, Felix Meysan, B. T Hannigan, J. G. Dodge.

Keeler—Jno Fichman, Jno Barnes.

Cerro Gordo—Pat Clinton.

Olancha—El. Walker.

Darwin,—J. A. McKenzie, E. A. Reddy, Jas. Doody.

Modock—B. F. Williams, F. Kennedy.

Panamint—Henry Jackson.

Citrus, J. A. Pfohl

Republican Convent on:

The Republican County Convention met at Big Pine on Tuesday last and nominated candidates for the County offices as follows:

Sheriff, A. M. Given, by acclamation.

Clerk, F. K. Andrews 34, L. A. Eagley 13.

Assessor, P. A. Chalfant 24, W. H. Walker 22.

District Attorney, J. D. Lewis by acclamation.

Treasurer, W. T. Bunney by acclamation.

Supt. Schools, S. W. Austin 24, Mrs. Stevens 15, J. H. Shannon 8.

Coroner, J. J. Woodin by acclamation.

Surveyor, Joseph Seely 35, S. P. McKnight 10.

Supervisor 1st District, Al. Matlick.

Supervisor 3rd District, 1st ballot, A. C. McDonald 5, B. Raine 6, W F Matlack 4. Last ballot, A. C. McDonald 8, B. Raine 7.

The convention decided to indorse Hon. Cyrus Coleman for Assemblyman by a vote of 35 to 8.

James A. Yerington, Nevada's commissioner to the Midwinter Fair, returned this morning from the bay city. Mr. Yerington succeeded yesterday in disposing of Nevada's bunding and settling up the bills against the State, and left everything in apple-pie order. He says there are more moneyed men from the east looking for Pacific Coast investments now than ever before in its history. *Reno Gazette*

The price of silver is steadily rising. The latest quotation received was 67.

Webb Walker still wears a beaming smile. But he says it is because his face is built that way, not because he feels like it.

John E. Jones Sr. of Round Valley was Chairman of the Republican Convention at Big Pine and F. E. Densmore Esq. Secretary.

The summer of 1894 is over. The weather turned quite cool last night and at daylight this morning the thermometer was decidedly uncomfortable.

At an election held in Milton School District last Saturday the proposed bond levy for the purpose of building a new school house was defeated.

F. E. Densmore Esq. and Bert Raine arrived home last evening. After the convention adjourned they went to Round Valley on legal business.

Jimmy Brown was down from Bishop yesterday. He says there are a large number of flyers at the Bishop track in training for the races here during fair week.

J. C. Miller came down from Big Pine on Wednesday and will remain in town until after the fair. He is tending bar at the "Old Corner" saloon for J. C. Irwin.

On Thursday evening of next week an entertainment will be given at the M. E. Church for the benefit of the library fund. Recitations and vocal selections will be rendered and at the close refreshments will be served. It is a worthy cause and should be well patronized.

The JOCKEY Saloon.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

TATE & NAYLOR

PROPRIETORS.

WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

Notice to Voters.

Section 1083 of the Political Code as amended March 9, 1893, provides as follows:

SECTION 1083. Every male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the right of citizenship under or by virtue of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, and whose name shall be enrolled on the Great Register of such county fifteen days prior to an election, shall be a qualified elector at any and all elections held within the county, city and county, city, town, or district, within which said elector resides.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F P Blaisdell.
Laws—A R Shively.
Bishop—W O Meroney.
Big Pine—A K Eugley.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—Wm Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—El Walker.

D. J. HESSION,
County Clerk.

Speed Programme.

The following is the Speed Programme adopted by the Board of Directors for the coming Fair:

TUESDAY, Sept 18, 1894.

Indian Pony Race—1st $15; 2nd $10.

2 year-old trot 1 mile, $75.

¾ mile dash, $100.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1894.

Trot—Stallion, mile heats, 2 in 3. $125

Running—1⅛ mile and repeat, $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1894.

Trot—Mile and repeat, 3 minute class, $100.

Running—1⅛ mile, 2-yr-old, $50.

FRIDAY, Sept 21, 1894.

Trot—Free for all, 2 in 3, $200.

Running—Free for all, 1 mile, $125.

Entries close at 8 o'clock p. m., on Monday, Sept. 10, 1894.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 7, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of the lands situated within the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested, and the public generally. Within the next sixty days, following the date of this notice, protests, or contests against the claim of the railroad company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL CLEAR LIST No. 19.

North of base line and West of San Bernardino Meridian, Cal. Southern Pacific (Main Line) Granted Limits, Independence District:

PARTS OF SECTIONS	Sec	T	R	Acres
5 Section October 27, 1891 S & E Mt. Diablo Mer. All	33	27	33	640
E ½ NW ¼ W ½ NW ¼ NW ¼ S ½ & S ½ SE ¼ 6 Section August 17, 1893	29	28	34	240
S ½ SE ¼ NW ¼ SE ¼ SW ¼ NE ¼ & E ½ S W ¼ 7 Section September 24, 1893.	21	29	35	200
All	17	31	3	640
All	19	31	33	639.02
All	21	31	33	640
All	31	31	3	640
All	35	31	33	640
Total for District				4,249.02

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.

Dated August 2d 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 653.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
August 9, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Napoleon A. Edmiston, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 653 for the E ½ S W ¼ W ½ S E ¼, Sec. 10 N ½ N E ¼ Sec. 15, Tp 12 S. R. 34 E., M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 15th day of September 1894.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edwin F. Lusk, James W. Smith, Michael Nash and Ambrose W. H. Smith, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

a10-6t IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

NOTICE

THE copartnership existing between the undersigned under the firm name of BENNETT & FORBES is dissolved by mutual consent.

P. W. BENNETT.
P. W. FORBES.

Independence, Aug. 1st, 1894. 3t

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

J. J. MOORE.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. HUNTER.
Independence, Cal.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

A. L. McGEE.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Inyo county subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

D. J. HESSION.
Big Pine, Cal.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Inyo county, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

W. L. ZIMMERMAN,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Inyo County subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

P. W. FORBES.
Bishop, Cal.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

ANDREW DELL,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of School Superintendent subject to the decision of the voters of Inyo County, at the election on Nov. 6, 1894.

A. E. JANVIER,
Georges Creek, Cal.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

P. P. KEOUGH,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Supervisor of the Third District subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

WM. J. LAKE,
Independence, Cal.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of School Superintendent of Inyo County, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

CLAY HAMPTON,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of School Superintendent of Inyo County, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

H. H. HOWELL,
Bishop, Cal.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Supervisor of the Third District, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

E. ROBINSON,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF

D. E No. 711.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
August 13, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Margaret A. Shepherd, of Independence, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 711, for the W ½ N W ¼, Sec. 15, Tp 14 S, R 35 E M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 24th day of September, 1894.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: James R. Mollett, James E. Shepherd, Joseph Seely and A. E. Janvier, all of Independence, Cal.

a17-6t IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

—AND—

PRIMARIES.

A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC Central Committee of Inyo County was held at Independence on August 13 and arranged for the holding of a County Nominating Convention to assemble at Bishop on

TUESDAY, Sept. 11, 1894,

At the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such convention. Primaries for the selection of delegates to said convention were ordered to be held in the several precincts of the county on

SATURDAY, Sept. 1, 1894,

In accordance with the following apportionment, based on the votes cast for Presidential electors in 1892, a delegate for each precinct voting at said election, one delegate for each ten votes cast and one for each fraction of five or more, as follows:

Round Valley	2	Georges Creek	2
Lincoln	3	Lone Pine	4
Bishop	6	Owenyo	1
Laws	3	Darwin	3
Cottonwood	1	Modock	2
Poleta	1	Panamint	1
Big Pine	4	Citrus	1
Fish Spring	2	Keeler	2
Independence	6	Cerro Gordo	1

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

Agricultural District

No. 18, State of California.

—CONSISTING OF—

ALPINE, MONO and INYO COUNTIES.

—WILL BE HELD AT—

INDEPENDENCE

INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1894.

Grand Ball on Friday Evening.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

$60.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from 65c to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes; all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time or spare moments only to the work. Alllines new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, QUICKLY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries & canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every effort made to give satisfaction to patrons

j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal A. N. BELL,

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Beatrix Randolph.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

The passageway, after the bright sunlight of the street, seemed rather dark. Not knowing which way the numbers ran, he remained for a moment where the elevator left him. Just then a door was opened on the right, a gentleman came out, and advanced along the passage toward him. When about ten paces distant, he stopped, turned back, and departed hastily in the opposite direction. But Bellingham had recognized him; it was Mr. Randolph.

The incident made little impression on him, however. He turned to the left, looking for the number, but finding he was going the wrong way he retraced his steps, and presently found himself standing before the door from which Mr. Randolph had just issued. It bore Mlle. Marana's number. He knocked, and Mme. Bemax opened to him. On his inquiring whether the prima donna were engaged, the lady said she would see. So he walked in, and stood by the window, and in a few minutes Mlle. Marana appeared. She greeted him with such evidently spontaneous pleasure that any slight misgiving he may have felt was immediately dissipated.

"I began to think you were never going to come," she said.

"I'm so much out of the way of making calls that I'm surprised to find myself here. You have a great many callers?"

"Well, a good many come, but I see very few—only old friends. And of course," she added, "as I never was in New York before, that is the same as saying I see hardly any one."

"I met a man lately who knows you, I think—Mr. Randolph."

"Mr. Randolph?" She pronounced the name in a changed tone and blushed.

"Alexander Randolph," he repeated, looking at her.

She dropped her eyes. "I—believe—I have heard his name," she said.

Bellingham said no more; he felt dismayed and bewildered. Undoubtedly there was some unpleasant mystery about this fellow Randolph. "Heard his name," indeed! Had not the man been in her company five minutes ago?

"I saw you at the opera last night," remarked the prima donna, recovering herself. Bellingham merely nodded. "Were you disappointed?" she asked falteringly.

"No, I was like the rest of the audience," he replied in a dry tone.

"You are not like the rest of the audience to me," she said, "ever since the first night I have sung to you. I wouldn't tell you, only—I thought you knew it!"

"I know nothing about you," returned Bellingham roughly.

"You speak as if you didn't care to know anything," she said, holding up her head.

Bellingham controlled his rising temper. A weaker man would have protected himself by irony or sarcasm, but he said exactly what he thought. "I care more about what concerns you," he said, "than about anything else. But I will not look away when I am being deceived. You and this Randolph are both pretending to be strangers to each other. I saw him come out of this room just before I came into it. Do you deny that he was here?"

"He was here," answered she, turning pale.

"There is only one other question. Are you going to marry him?"

This was so unexpected that she laughed. It was a nervous, almost hysterical laugh, it is true, but Bellingham naturally did not understand it. "I am not going to marry Mr. Randolph," said the prima donna, with a heartbroken sense of humor.

"And you will not tell me what your relations are with him?"

"No; they are very peculiar relations," she replied lightly, for she was getting desperate. "You must think what you please—think the worst you can, it makes no difference. I will tell you nothing!"

Bellingham gazed at her fixedly. "I cannot believe that you are a wicked woman," he exclaimed at length. "I don't know how to believe it! Why did you deceive me? I was ready to take it for granted that you were—like other women on the stage. But you made me believe you were pure and innocent. No woman ever acted innocence before as you have done it. You look like innocence incarnate at this moment—at the actual moment you are admitting. What is it you want? I would have asked you to marry me—as soon as I had persuaded myself you loved me. I loved you with all my heart and soul. Did you merely intend to lead me on, and then refuse me, like a common flirt? Or would you have married me and still kept up your relations with—well, I can't talk about it! There is always some motive even in the lightest wickedness, but I can see none in yours—and yours is not light!"

Mlle. Marana was standing erect twisting her lace handkerchief between her hands, her face pale, her eyes wide open, tearless, full of restless light. She never looked at him. It seemed physically impossible for her to do so.

"I have never been spoken to like this," she said, in a faint, panting voice. "Will you leave me, please? Will you leave me?"

Bellingham moved to depart, but he stopped and turned back.

"I have always meant never to be unjust to any human being," said he. "It is possible that the very love I felt for you may have made me unjust to you. If you can tell me that there is nothing disgraceful in this secret of yours—tell me, for God's sake! Are you what you seem or something else?"

"I am not what I seem!" she cried out passionately; and now she looked at him with a blaze of fierceness in her eyes. "You have doubted me, and that is enough. I will never explain—I will never forgive you! If you are a man do not stand there; go out!"

Bellingham was shaken to the bottom of his soul. The voice and manner with which her every word was uttered seemed to contradict the purport of the words themselves. Even yet he could not but believe her innocent. But there was nothing further for him to do or say. He went out.

He descended the stairs slowly and emerged into the street. It was the middle of the day; the avenue was comparatively deserted. A few carriages were taking their occupants home to luncheon. Bellingham stood on the curbstone, looking up and down, and vaguely wondering what he should do next. By and by it struck him that it would not make much difference which way he went. In no place in the world could he find what he had lost. It was nowhere; it had been annihilated. All that had made life delightful was gone from him, and he was left ironically behind. He had never really possessed it, even; it was a mirage—a phantom, which he had tried to grasp, and it had vanished. But the strangest part of the business—almost ludicrous—was that he remained behind, standing here, alive and well, in the sunshine on Fifth avenue!

He sauntered leisurely northward toward the park. Two or three times he passed some one he knew, and returned their greeting with a nod. But all the while he saw that lithe, erect figure, with her pale, lovely face, her eyes bright with pain or anger, her white hands twisting her handkerchief. Could it be that she was depraved, false, heartless? Every stern word he had spoken had been echoed, as it were, by the exquisite sensitiveness of her beauty. If she were false would she not have been true at that last moment, when nothing more was to be gained by deception, when to be sincere was essential to the enjoyment of the triumph her falsehood had gained her.

He reached the park; there was still a vivid greenness in the grass, though the trees were rich with the splendor of autumn. He wandered along the curving paths, feeling no pleasure, but pain, in the quiet beauty that surrounded him. Keeping to the left, where there seemed to be fewer saunterers like himself, he found himself at last near the extreme northern limit. He ascended a little hill, and on its summit, beneath the golden shade of a group of trees, there was a space of leaf strewn turf on which he flung himself down. The rumble of the horse cars on the avenue came faintly to his ears, and now and then the voices of laughter of people passing at a distance; the shadow of passing clouds drifted over him, and ever and anon a golden leaf detached itself from a bough above his head and floated wavering earthward. But no one disturbed him, though he lay there all the afternoon, sometimes with his face buried on his arms, sometimes supporting his head upon his hand. He wondered what she had been doing since they parted. Had she been laughing over his discomfiture and planning fresh enterprises? It was not possible!

The sun went down and the shadows of twilight rose. Bellingham looked toward the east, and saw the disk of the moon mount above the horizon, until the whole round sphere swung aloft, orange against the violet background. The evening was mild and still, but the lethargy which had fallen upon Bellingham began to be dispelled; he became restless and anxious. He could no longer stay where he was; he descended the little hill, crossed over to the avenue, and still going northwestward came to the bank of the Hudson. The bank was high and steep; he clambered down it, and found the remains of a decayed wooden pier jutting out into the water. Upon the end of this he sat down, and the silent current swept and eddied past his feet. The sound of a clock striking somewhere caught his ear. This was the hour for her to arrive at the theatre. A little while longer and she would be upon the stage. Would she look toward his seat, expecting to see him there? No, she would never expect him again! Would she miss him?

More than another hour passed away, and Bellingham sat so still that one might have fancied he was asleep. But he was not asleep—he was thinking, and now his thoughts were becoming clearer and more consecutive than they had heretofore been. The moon had now soared high aloft, and stood silvery bright above the sliding reaches of the river.

All at once Bellingham sprang to his feet. He pulled out his watch; there was yet time. He began hurriedly to climb the bank.

It had been borne in upon him, he knew not how, with a sudden, overwhelming conviction, that she was not guilty, but pure and true; that the mystery was an innocent one, that all would be well, if he could but see her and speak to her. It was possible for him to reach the theatre before she left it, but he must use diligence. He was somewhat faint from lack of nourishment during the day, but he ran on until he came to a station of the elevated railway. He entered a train and was off. His heart was light and hopeful.

The train halted at a station near the rear of the theatre. As he got out he saw that the performance was over, and the audience had dispersed. But she would not have left yet. No; there was her carriage waiting for her at the stage door.

He ran down the iron staircase, but as he reached the bottom he stopped. Mlle. Marana came out of the stage door, leaning upon the arm of a man—of Mr. Randolph. Mrs. Bemax followed, but entered the carriage first. Randolph appeared to exchange a few words with the prima donna; then she turned and put her foot on the carriage step.

But, as if swayed by a sudden and incontrollable impulse, she turned again and threw her arms about Randolph's neck and kissed him again and again. Bellingham saw this, and then he faced about and mounted the iron stairs once more, while a mocking voice in his heart seemed to ask, "Are you satisfied now?"

CHAPTER X.

WHAT CONSEQUENCES ENSUED.

A day or two afterward the architect of the new opera house, discovering that nothing in the way of business required his immediate attention in New York, came to the conclusion that he would do well to go away from it for a while. Since he began to practice his profession he had never had a deliberate vacation. But a man who had just designed and built a new opera house—the best in the world—could afford to take a rest, even were there no other ground for doing so. Bellingham, at all events, packed his trunk and took passage on the Arizona bound for the Old World, and betook himself to an ancient, abandoned, lovely little town on the southern coast of Ireland.

It was one of the loveliest, least known and most secluded retreats in Europe. The gray and ruinous houses were overgrown with soft green moss, the steep and narrow streets were made beautiful with tender rims of grass. The warm breezes brought thither by the Gulf stream gave to December and January the gentle geniality of an English spring. The sparse inhabitants were a far descended race of fishermen, still bearing in their dark complexions and vigorous forms the traces of their handsome Spanish ancestry.

At the inn, in addition to a most engaging landlady and a couple of extremely pretty daughters, Bellingham encountered to his agreeable surprise an American artist, Helwise by name, whom he had known years ago in New York. This lonely man of genius was, it appeared, in the habit of spending the winter months here, transferring to canvas the matchless wealth of color and character which met him at every turn. He was of a grave, kindly, meditative nature, but brimming over in certain moods with wit and philosophy and the fruits of years of penetrating and amused observation of human character and life. Bellingham and he suited each other well and were soon conversing with the frankness and cordiality of a friendship long in abeyance but never forgotten. Bellingham inquired whether there were any other countrymen of theirs in the town.

"It is like the region Irving tells of in 'The Adalantado of the Seven Cities,'" Helwise replied; "it has been lost for ages, and nobody knows were it is except myself. That is, such was the case until about three weeks ago. But last month two mysterious strangers made their appearance, and have betrayed some symptoms of intending to stay. I should have had them expelled, for I consider this place to be my peculiar and inalienable property, had I not found them entertaining as a study, and admirably disposed to keep themselves to themselves. I have never spoken to the lady at all."

"Oh! Husband and wife, are they?"

The door was suddenly opened and in came young Mr. Edwardes.

"Apparently that is just what they are not. No, I don't mean to insinuate—and I don't believe—that they ought to be. I should suppose they might be brother and sister, only they are of different nationalities. The man is evidently an American, and the lady, though she speaks English perfectly well, evidently is not. She is probably four or five years older than he, and has a certain air of experience. She is decidedly handsome, and has what they call distinguished manners; that is, she makes you perceive that they are manners, though very good ones. She has rented that large house on the top of the hill."

"She or they?"

"She. He has his room here, and turns up every night at 10 o'clock. They spend the day together; he is undoubtedly in love with her, and she seems to be anything but indifferent to him. You see it isn't an ordinary affair. Here they are, buried from the world beyond discovery, and they might live as they liked; and yet they—or she at any rate—prefer to conduct themselves in this anomalous fashion. There is some mystery in it, my dear Geoffrey—some deep, dark, inscrutable mystery! They are known respectively as Mr. Edwardes and Mrs. Peters, but I have an idea they call each other something else. One theory of mine about them was that she was a younger sister of his mother; his father, you know, might have married a foreign woman. In that case she would be his aunt and the mystery would be solved; but, as I said before, they are plainly in love, and nephews and aunts neither fall in love nor marry, so far as my experience goes. Come, you are fresh from the States; can you guess?"

"I guess not," said Bellingham; and the conversation took another turn.

Suddenly Helwise, who had been looking toward the southern approach to the terrace on which they were standing, said in a low voice: "There come the mysteries. Now you can judge for yourself."

Bellingham turned his eyes in the direction indicated and saw a man and woman approaching slowly, side by side. They seemed to be conversing intermittently, and as they walked her shoulder occasionally brushed his arm and their glances constantly met. The man seemed to be under 25 years of age; he was tall and active and of rather slender build, and as he approached Bellingham noticed that his features were of a bold and striking cast, with bright and somewhat intolerant eyes. His expression at the present moment was troubled and gloomy. He frequently looked on the ground and struck the pebbles from his path with a stick. He would speak a few sentences at a time, energetically and rapidly; then relapse into a moody silence, responding by a shake of the head or other brief gesture to the discourse of his companion.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

At Winger, in New South Wales, there is a burning mountain. It is 1,820 feet in height and is supposed to be a large coal seam which has, in some unaccountable way, become ignited and has been burning for many years, certainly long before the advent of the white man in his portion of the colony.

A $15,000 PICK UP.

A Well Known Daltonian Makes a Big Haul

FROM THE HONDURAS NATIONAL LOTTERY DRAWING.

Mr. W. H. Pruden, of Dalton, Buys a Ticket for His Wife and Makes a $15,000 Drawing.

Dalton, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—In a plain, unpretentious one-story brick building, on one of the side streets of Dalton, Ga., Pruden & Lyle, insurance agents, have their office. Mr. Pruden, of the firm, is a remarkable man. He is perhaps fifty years old, with gray mustache and beard, and looks at you with a pair of eyes almost keen enough to read one's soul. He has the reputation of being the best financier in Dalton and has, for a number of years, been alderman and chairman of the finance committee, both of which offices he now holds. He is held in high esteem by all who know him and has never been beaten for an office within the gift of Dalton's citizens. Among other honors conferred upon him, he was, for quite a while, mayor. Many a man who had been less successful in life, if suddenly thrown into possession of one-fifth of the capital prize of the Honduras National Lottery (Louisiana State Lottery) would have informed the whole town of his good luck before night, but not so with W. H. Pruden.

Outside of the cashier of Dalton's bank not a man in town knows that he is $15,000 richer today than he was a month ago. The local papers tried to run down the rumor of a capital prize having been drawn by some one in the town but failed signally.

The *Constitution's* correspondent, therefore, had small hopes of getting much information when he asked Mr. Pruden if he really had gotten $15,000. He replied:

"No, sir. I did not get it. I wish I had."

"But we have absolute proof that you drew the money from the New Orleans National bank."

"I do not deny that, but I got it for some one else and not myself. I simply acted as agent in the matter."

"Who really drew the money then?"

"I do not care to say."

"Does the party reside in Dalton?"

"That, sir, does not concern you. I wrote the lottery people and told them that I did not want my name used at all. The lottery people know that I got the money and that is sufficient. I do not mind telling you personally about it. I bought for $1 one-fifth of ticket No. 48,617, which drew $15,000, in the May drawing, for my wife, and after it drew the money ($15,000) I collected it for her and she has it now.

"What will your wife do with it?"

"I do not know. I suppose she will invest it in some way, but it is hers and I shall leave that matter entirely to her."

"Has she been buying tickets long?"

"Off and on for perhaps two or three years. I always secured them for her sending the money direct to the company.

"How did she receive the news of her good luck?"

"She was delighted; who wouldn't be?"

Mr. Pruden said he did not consider buying lottery tickets worse than dealing in futures and concluded by saying that the only thing he regretted about the matter was the probable publicity, which, being a very retiring man, he did not relish.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution*, June 19.

Animals and Rain.

It seems strange that no animal, unless it be the squirrel, seems to build itself a shelter with the express object of keeping off the rain, which they all so much dislike. Monkeys are miserable in wet and could easily build shelters if they had the sense so do so. "As the creatures hop disconsolately along in the rain," writes Mr. Kipling in his "Beast and Man in India," "or crouch on branches, with dripping backs set against the tree trunk as shelter from a driving storm, they have the air of being very sorry for themselves." But even the orang outang, which builds a small platform in the trees on which to sleep at night, never seems to think of a roof, though the Dyaks say that when it is very wet it covers itself with the leaves of the pandanus, a large fern.—London Spectator.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by druggists, 75c.

It's funny that a heated discussion generally produces a coldness between friends.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Impure Blood

Manifests itself in hot weather in hives, pimples, boils and other eruptions which disfigure the face and cause great annoyance. The cure is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla which makes the blood pure and removes all such disfigurations. It also gives strength, creates an appetite and invigorates the whole system. Get Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT PURIFIES THE BLOOD. IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN. CURES CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN. BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION. $1.00 FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE.

Anagreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c., and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

Anæmia

is depleted blood. The blood lacks richness and the cheeks lack color. The whole system lacks the nourishment of

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. This nourishing, palatable food restores a healthy color, enriches the blood and tones up the whole system. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Save Money, Time and Trouble and Cure **CATARRH** by using **Ely's Cream Balm.** Apply Balm into the Nostrils. Price 50 cents. Druggists.

S. F. N. U. No. 633. New Series No. 32.

IMMENSE BELTS.

One of the Marvels of the Midwinter Fair.

One of the marvels at the late Midwinter Fair was the immense energy used to maintain the wonderful machinery in Machinery Hall in motion. After the generation of power this energy was credited to the immense belting which conveyed the power from the engine to the machinery in all parts of the hall. These immense belts were one of the marvels of the show. They were all made of leather, and thousands of people who saw them work could not realize that they were really made of leather.

These belts were made for the fair and secured a special award, which is the highest that could be given. They are known as the Star Brand Dynamo belting and the manufacturer is L. P. Degan, 128 and 130 First street, San Francisco. Mr. Degan also made other belts for Buckingham & Hecht, Baker & Sons and the jute mills at the State penitentiary.

In every place they have been highly praised, but especially at the Midwinter Fair, where the experienced engineers consider them the finest belts they ever used.

Thrift—First Millionaire—Make anything on the deal? Second Millionaire—Only $50,000. First Millionaire—Well, every $50,000 counts.

THE NURSE'S DELIGHT.

Every experienced nurse knows the value of a remedy which, without being an anodyne, will relieve soreness of the limbs or stiffness of the joints, and enable a patient to sleep quietly and naturally.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1894.

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REINCARNATION.

Her lustrous eyes, with their southern heat,
Look indifference into mine,
And my pulses race with a fierce beat
'Neath her maddening smile divine!

An icy chill in her sphinxlike glance
Seals forever my hopeless woe.
I my future staked on a loser's chance,
And her only word was "No!"

In some other world, in an age outgrown—
Say a million of years ago—
We two must have loved as I now, alone,
While I never then told her so!

—Clarence Miles Boutelle in Godey's.

AN AFTERNOON CALL.

My mother's illness had kept us home for months, but she was better and beginning again to take interest in magazines and newspapers. In one of the latter she discovered this item:

"Miss Marian Ross arrived Saturday from Sparkling Springs, Va. She leaves next week for Bar Harbor and other gay centers."

"Go over and call," said my mother; "perhaps she will give you a whiff of the ocean."

Before I could demur she had rung for George to bring around the cart and ordered me out of the house.

I chose a short cut to Ross hill, a country road bordered breast high with blackberry and elder bushes. There was much up hill and down dale work and many a loose stone over which to stumble, but the pony was fresh, trees shaded the road, wild grapevines waved their sprays in our faces, and an occasional breeze wafted us the fragrance of the elder blossoms.

Crossing a bridge and looking down through the tree tops to the creek far below I could see the cattle drinking—velvet skinned Alderneys, whose graceful limbs showed pedigree in every line. Skirting the base of Rose hill we turned into the avenue and climbed toward the gates, which formed a crescent and swung from huge stone pillars almost hidden by woodbine.

The gates barred entrance to the driveway; otherwise the place was not inclosed by wall or hedge—the great green hill stretched away in its beauty for every one to see. A rustic seat was placed hospitably on the boulevard that even a stranger might tarry and enjoy the view far away over the hill and valley to that line of misty blue which marks the end of vision. On my way to the house I espied a hammock under the willow trees down by the spring. Surely a white dress was fluttering from it. Bidding pony stand I ran down the hill, to be received literally with open arms.

"My dear Harriet, how did you divine that I was longing for you? But I did not like to add myself to your burdens. I am so depressing."

"Oh, but my mother is better, and besides I am always glad to see you."

"I am so tired of myself that I feel as if every one else must be tired of me too. I was even grateful to my horse for seeming glad to welcome me home. We are no match for dumb brutes in affection. We chatter away all our best qualities, our affection and earnestness, and—that reminds me, you were not at church yesterday. I was. I sat in the pew between the two doors, where the breeze could fan me and the green trees look in at me (there were very few other spectators).

"The yellow windows were framed by the shadow of the ivy on the outside, and the choir boys sang like birds. The sermon was so good—all about—oh, I forget what it was about, except that he said the word translated 'good' means earnest—to be good is to be earnest. I was afraid before that I never could be good, but now I am in despair. I never realized how frivolous I was until Maud married. She was always serious enough for both of us."

We were sitting in the hammock, which vibrated slowly, encouraged by an occasional touch of her white slippered foot on the turf. Before us the spring trickled from the earth and ran away a tiny thread of silver, just water enough to keep the pebbles glistening and to give drink to the ferns which leaned over it. I congratulated Marian on the luxuriance of the green fronds, knowing that the sisters were fond of them, as they had been gathering them for years on their travels, and each fern had its pleasant reminiscences.

"Now," said Marian, "there is an instance of how serious Maud is. It would break her heart to know that she had half the associations attached to the wrong ferns, but it only makes me laugh when she hangs the California story on a fern I know we brought from the Virginia mountains, or when she tells how she dug that one in an old churchyard in Morristown, N. J., near Washington's headquarters, when Aunt Letty herself identified it as one she sent us from Illinois, from the banks of the Sangamon.

"Didn't Lincoln wade or fish or something in the Sangamon? Yet I believe Maud is happier than I am; at least I am sure there is something lacking in me now that she is married. After one has owned a sister so long it is hard to have some man with no claim at all come and carry her off. Whatever she has had I have always had, until now she has a husband and I have none—not that I want one, but she might have waited.

"Since we were little girls we had planned that if ever there was a wedding in the house it should be a double one, but when I reminded her she laughed at the idea, said waiting for me was hopeless; that such an indecisive person as I wouldn't know my fate when I saw him. Then I couldn't help saying that if my fate expected me to recognize him he would certainly have to be handsomer than her Henry. Of course there was a quarrel, and after that I dared not suspect even in my own mind that Henry was not an Apollo, and if I was exhausted in preparing for the wedding I was afraid to heave a sigh.

"I just fastened a smile on my face and kept it there till all was over. When I took it off after they were gone papa said I looked like a ghost in my own house. He offered to take me somewhere, but I know pleasure resorts are places of martyrdom to him. His idea of recreation is to go fishing with a lot of men and dress like an aborigine. So I told him if he could persuade Miss Brown to be my chaperon she and I would cut a swath. Of course she couldn't leave her sister and the children, but I whirled her off before she had time to resign herself to stay at home.

"When we left we were absolutely lifeless—she with overwork, I with ennui. We went south to the gulf. We were quite too listless to think. If some one would plan out a day, even an hour, for us, we were happy. One of us would say to the other:

"'What are you going to do?'

"'I haven't decided. What will you do?'

"'I haven't made up my mind.'

"'I believe I'll walk on the pier and wait for an idea.'

"'Oh, then, so will I.'

"There were men about too. One—perhaps forty years old—took a fancy to me. They teased me about him, and I hadn't even ambition to retaliate—just let them tease. At first I had a mild intention of transferring him to Miss Brown (they would have made a nice match), but it proved too much trouble. He would do anything for me and nothing for her, and we needed some man to devise amusement and do the talking for us. He tried to make us promise to return some time, although we hadn't spoken of going. He persisted in trying to make us promise, and we were too inert to oppose him. So one day when he was out in a boat we stepped on board a steamboat and went up to North Carolina.

"Beautiful country! Oh, the flowers on the North Carolina hills! I began to appreciate the scenery, and Miss Brown became so sprightly she alarmed me. I told her if she couldn't help growing younger so fast I should have to send home for an older chaperon. Then we drifted about to other places—Sparkling Springs last and longest. We staid at a private hotel—fine old southern house in perfect preservation—magnolias and cape jasmine and pickaninnies. While I think of it let me warn you if you ever go south be careful. You will think every man you meet is in love with you—they are all so devoted.

"There was one man at our hotel. When I say a man I mean one who takes your breath away. There were plenty of apologies for men and several women worth looking at. There was a young widow with a pensive air and a repertory of touching allusions to her dear husband, which were very fetching. She had more men about her than any woman in the house; in fact, she could command all of them except the one I spoke of.

"When I arrived he was dancing a good natured attendance on a young matron unhappily married and exceedingly pretty, infantile type, theatrical tendency to pose. She had wrapped herself about him like a vine and gave him daily bulletins of her troubles. Just think of it! How can a woman? And what did that man do but come and repeat all her confidences to me!

"'Do not tell me,' I would beg. 'I do not care to hear her private affairs.'

"'Neither do I,' he would laugh. 'I think you might share the burden of woe which she thrusts upon me.'

"After I came perhaps he neglected her or broke some of the tendrils she had fastened upon him. It was only natural that he should show me about a little, all the other men being occupied with the widow. He was merely trying to keep me from stagnation, I'm sure. It was absurd for her to grow jealous, but she did, and she a married woman! Visibly jealous! Perfectly preposterous, especially when there was nothing between us. Were only amusing each other; only passing away the time—the days were so long and delightful."

As she spoke she kept nervously twisting a ring which I had never before noticed on her hand.

"When did you get that?" I asked.

"Oh, he gave it to me," smiling.

"So you are engaged. Please tell me what he is like?"

"You shall see for yourself. He said he would come on this winter."

"Then there will be another wedding at Rose Hill?"

"What do you mean?' with arching brows and surprised eyes. "I do not expect him—he said so; that was all."

"You mean that you do not care for him to come?"

To this she would make no reply, only looked at me in a mocking way, and I rose to go. We climbed the hill arm in arm, and I jumped into the cart and was about to touch the pony with the whip when she leaned over, placed her hand on the back of the seat and whispered:

"All that talk about Father Time is a mistake. They ought to say Mother Time. I always knew Time was a woman because—time—will—tell."

She picked up her skirts with one hand, threw me a kiss with the other and ran into the house. My eyes and thoughts followed her until a tug at the reins apprised me that pony had started for home on his own accord, delicately intimating that an afternoon call should end before evening.—Chicago News.

Intelligible Price Marks.

Very few stores now adhere to the old plan of cipher marking. Experience has proved that a majority of customers prefer goods to be marked in plain figures, no one liking the idea of two sets of figures unless he is sure he is among the favored ones who get the benefit of the lower scale. It is said to be the practice with the medical fraternity of some towns to grade their charges to patients according to the style of house in which they live, and the same idea prevails so much as to retail stores that ladies have been known to send servants down to stores because they could get a larger discount.

Other ladies are careful never to dress very well when shopping, and this shows how firmly the impression prevails that a genuine one price store is a novelty. The easiest way to get over this impression is to have every article marked in plain figures, so that the customer may see that one price prevails for all.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SMALL REPUBLICS

Countries With a Limited Area and Very Few Inhabitants.

THEY ARE VERY SELDOM HEARD OF.

Simple Democratic Forms of Government That Have Worked Well for Ages—Many Interesting Features.

San Marino is an Italian republic, situated in the eastern spurs of the Apennines, and occupying an area of about 33 square miles. An interesting feature of San Marino is that by an act of the great council no printing press is allowed within its limits, and any matter printed in the country is liable to confiscation and the publisher to be sent to prison. It is the only country on the face of the globe with such a law. The inhabitants number about 5,900, and their cheese and wine are probably known to many newspaper readers. The city of San Marino can be reached from Pisano-Urbino by a good carriage road and would well repay any one for the visit. It numbers about 1,700 inhabitants and is a quaint old place, having changed little, if any, since the time of Columbus. It preserves all of its old customs intact, and the dress of the people even is the same as it was three centuries ago. It can truthfully be said that this is one spot upon which the busy, modern world has not intruded itself. The streets are steep and narrow, and the houses tall and gloomy, built of undressed stone, but decidedly picturesque in appearance for all that. In the principal square of the city, called Pranello, stands a magnificent white marble statue of liberty, presented to the city by the Duchess of Acquania in 1874. In the city of San Marino no business of any kind is allowed to be carried on, and all of the shops are to be found at Borgo di San Marino, a busy village about two miles away.

The republic is governed by a great council of 60 members who are elected for life. From this body is elected a council of 12, who decide in the third and last resort. The executive department is represented by two captains regent, one elected by the people and the other appointed from the nobility by the council of 12. They have a cabinet consisting of a home secretary, a minister of foreign affairs and a chancellor of the exchequer. An army of 950 men is maintained, who, however, are mostly employed on police duty. San Marino dates its existence as a community from 885, and its independence as a republic from 1631. Napoleon III protected it from papal interference in 1861, and at the unification of Italy it was allowed to retain its independence, through the efforts of one Cebrario. Andorre, or Andorra, as it is commonly called, is another European republic, a trifle larger in point of population than San Marino, and nearly six times as large in area. It is situated in an almost inaccessible valley of the eastern Pyrenees, between the French department of Ariege and Caladorra, in Spain. The country is crossed by the river Bolira, which affords an entrance from France, the only other entrance being a precipitous mule path from Spain. The Andorrians are a fine, robust people, whose principal occupation consists of fruit culture and mining, the mountains surrounding Andorre containing some of the finest iron and lead deposits in the world. Andorra, the capital of the republic, is situated on the river Balua and contains about 2,200 inhabitants. It was formerly a quaint old city, but the progressive inhabitants in their desire to keep pace with the balance of the world have torn down many of its old buildings, and the town as well as the country is rapidly losing its individuality. The republic is governed by a sovereign council of 24 members chosen by the people, and the council elects one of its members to be syndic for life, who exercises the chief executive power. While Andorre collects its own taxes and elects its own officers, France maintains a sort of protectorate over the country and insists on the payment of 960 francs annually for the free importation of corn into the country, a product the Andorrians cannot raise and are forced to import from France. The French government also has the right to appoint one of the two supreme judges, and in all civil cases the right of appeal to the court of cassation at Paris is given. This is the limit of France's power over Andorre. Andorre maintains a standing army of 1,100 men and has been a free state since 849.

Another republic of diminutive proportions is that of Mausuet, which lies between Vernius, Belgium, and Aix-la-Chapelle. There is only a very little of this most charming country. The land measures but four square miles, and the proud nation which inhabits it numbers only 3,000 souls; but such as it is the republic exists free and independent, under the rule of its people, and enjoys the protection of Germany. It has existed an independent state since 1688. It is governed by a president and a council consisting of five members, who are elected every three years, the president being eligible to but two terms. The national army consists of three soldiers, who, in the piping times of peace, also act in the capacity of policemen. The capital is the town of Mausuet, which has about 1,600 inhabitants, and in which a handsome government building was erected in 1833 at considerable cost.

Pitcairn island, in the Pacific ocean, claims to be a free and independent country, but its independence has been recognized by none of the world's nations.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Rapid Writing.

Three reporters who had met were boasting of their shorthand writing. "Whenever I am reporting a meeting on a warm evening, all the people try to get near to my table." "Why do they?" asked the others. "Because my hand goes so fast that it creates a current of air like a fan." "A mere nothing," said No. 2. "I always have to report on wet paper, or else the current of air caused by the moving of my hand would blow it away. Besides, the paper has to be wetted every few minutes, because the friction caused by the rapid movement of my arm dries it in no time." "Pooh," remarked the third, "I once saw a flash of lightning begin to cross my notebook from the left hand side just as I commenced a line, and my pen got to the other side before it."—Pitman's Shorthand Weekly.

That's It.

Mr. and Mrs. Shortley were discussing with considerable vigor something Mr. S. should have done or should do, but lacked the courage.

"Why don't you do it then?" she urged.

"Well," he argued, "I did try to. I've a half a mind"—

"Yes," she interrupted, "that's just it, and that's all you've got," and Mr. S. went forth with angry determination.—Detroit Free Press.

GIRLS AND HIGHWAYMEN.

How the Young Women of Chicago Act in the Presence of Robbers.

The small girl is in hard luck just now. Every place she turns somebody is ready to hurl some horrible tale about robbers and masked highwaymen at her. It doesn't make her feel very happy either. She runs over to a neighbor's house for the one purpose of getting away from Brother Ned and his dreadful stories, but her little heart droppeth down to the soles of her shoes when she gets there, for the whole family, with staring eyes and wide open mouths, are listening to the slow and sonorous voice of their venerable grandparent. He is right in the middle of a newspaper article dealing with the latest suburban murderer, whose chief business in life appears to be gathering up loose change from passing pedestrians.

It is simply awful, and there is scarcely a girl in this beautiful city of Lake Michigan breezes that hasn't pictured herself as being robbed.

One young woman says that during the robbing process she would be very calm—oh, so calm, just like a beautiful morning in June. If a bold man should march up and demand her pocketbook the brave maiden would remark with all the nonchalance imaginable, "Why, certainly, my good fellow; you are welcome to it, I'm sure." Then she would dive into the voluminous depths of her jacket pocket and haul out a well worn wallet, carried for that especial purpose.

No doubt this well planned scheme would work beautifully, but when the girl had cause to display her ingenious idea she forgot all about the calm part, and just yelled, "Mamma! M-a-a M-a-a-a!" and raced off. That wasn't a bad plan at all. The extensive test of that girl's lung power filled the highwayman's heart with fear and trembling, and the probabilities are that he has reformed and started into a safer occupation.

There is another girl who is celebrated for her honesty, and the most casual allusion to a robber makes her hair stand on end. Her plan is to deliver all valuables with as little loss of time as is possible and accompany the deal with trembling hands and chattering teeth. Why the trembling hands and chattering teeth are essential to the transfer of property she fails to explain.

When a horrid old highwayman yells, "Your money or your life!" at her she'll just say: "Here's my purse; there's $1.17 in it. Here's my watch. I haven't any rings—left them on the washstand at home. That's all I've got. Go away! Go away!" And if he still lingers, in the hope of getting more plunder, she would scream for a policeman, and of course the blue coated officer would land on the scene at once and take the offender off to jail. She might yell, "Police!" in the first place, but it would upset her plans, and that wouldn't do at all.

Another girl declared that she would depend on running to save her riches, but one evening as the shadows were stealing softly down upon the busy world and the fleet footed young woman was trotting along, peeping behind trees and into gloomy doorways, a burly colored gentleman suddenly appeared ahead of her. Somehow or other she didn't think about running just then, and as she was about to pass her new brunette neighbor grabbed hold of one of her arms with all the assurance of a street car conductor and quietly if not elegantly remarked, "See here, honey, I want yer mun; see?" She saw, tightened her hold on that little leather purse and tried to yell. The yell failed to materialize and amounted to nothing more than a little feeble "O-o-oh!" that wouldn't really awaken a drowsy sparrow.

The maid and the villain became involved in a beautiful melodramatic scrap, and, strange to relate, the man got the worst of it. His fair opponent succeeded in jabbing about two inches of hatpin into one of his arms, which made his colored highness howl and loosen his grasp. Then the girl escaped and ran for dear life. She had to buy another hatpin, to be sure, but she still has her pocketbook, and is now posing as one of the bravest girls on record. Major McClaughry might make a police woman out of her.—Chicago News Record.

Roast Turkey Without Stuffing.

There is not the slightest doubt but the stuffing of poultry ruins the flavor and makes a good dinner hard to digest. Speaking of stuffing, I always think of a question asked me at a lecture, where I was trying to convert my audience to the above fact. "Why, how do you keep the turkey from caving in?" They will not, of course, "cave in," as the stuffing does not in the least hold the carcass in shape. Truss the turkey and roast it just as you would ordinarily, and behold the difference in flavor. You will never stuff poultry again. After it is in good shape dust with pepper and put a goodly quantity of melted butter over its breast. Run it into a hot oven and after thirty minutes cool down the fire. Roast without water, simply basting with the melted butter and the fat in the pan, for twenty minutes to each pound of turkey. Do not count the first half hour. Salt when nearly done.—Table Talk.

A Made Over Gown.

A bright girl, with more of a deposit in her head than at her banker's, has made herself a fascinating fall costume out of a last year's gown. The skirt of the gown, which was of dark wool, she cut and fitted over to the desired shape. It was a dull, reddish, rough stuff, and with a little quilling of velvet doubled together and plaited she finished the edge. Then a black velvet coat, relic of finery, was made to do duty as a little jacket, cut shorter than the Eton model, slashed up the back to the neck and edged all around with a finish of jet. The top of her skirt she edged about with a double bias fold of velvet, fitted neatly, and less than two inches wide when all finished, and this she hooked over a full waist of the gray green and blue tartan wool, checked off with a thread of scarlet in silk.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

GRAPE GROWING.

There are Thousands of Baskets of Fruit Shipped Each Year.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY'S GRAPE BELT

Growth of Industry and its Satisfactory Profits—A French Nobleman's Prophetic Forecast.

About fifty years ago, as the story is told by some of Chautauqua's older residents, a young French nobleman on a visit to America happened in the region of Chautauqua county. He became infatuated with the waters of Lake Erie, the beautiful hills that slope gently toward it from the receding country, and over which breezes saturated with the fragrance of Chautauqua's vegetation and imbibed with the purities of Chautauqua lake gently pass. He claimed that this region was especially adapted for the raising of grapes, and prophesied that in the future it would be notable for that industry. At the time this statement was made it was not generally supposed that it would be demonstrated as it has been in the last ten or fifteen years, but that it would pass on and take its place among the scores of other prophetic remarks that had been made relative to the same subject.

The Chautauqua grape belt, as it has long been known, is a strip of territory that extends along the shores of Lake Erie for about fifty miles, averaging in width from two to four miles. It has long been known as a fine fruit growing country, owing to the peculiar climatic and other natural advantages that it enjoys. It is constantly under the vigil of Lake Erie and under the protection of the hills that overlook it.

The broad, shallow basin of Lake Erie retains the heat that is collected during the long, hot summer until late in the fall, and the breezes that issue from it continually are moistened with its warmth, thereby preventing the frosts of early fall that have already killed the vegetation over the hills from depositing their destructive influence on the grape crop and allowing the vines to ripen their sweet juices. They also prevent fogs and many other detrimental influences that are injurious to the fruit where still, damp days are prevalent. It is to this peculiarity that the grape industry owes its success. In the spring also the lake, with its crust of ice, distributes its cold breezes on the vines, and this retards the opening of the buds until all danger of frost is past. The soil also is another important factor in the successful growing of grapes.

The inhabitants of this belt were for a long time in ignorance of the superior facilities with which they were supplied. Small fields of grapes were set out, but owing to the absence of good care and sufficient attention they failed to reward the owners for their toil, and therefore they uprooted their vines and raised something that was more profitable and for which they could find a more ready market. There were among this number, however, some that were more persistent, and it is to these that the idea of grape growing in this locality owes its origin. They tried repeatedly to produce them, invented methods of cultivation, devoted time and attention to it, and their efforts were ultimately crowned with success. Their grapes began to be in demand, not only locally, but in all parts of the country.

At the present time there are about 16,000 acres of vineyards in bearing in this county, and between 4,000 and 5,000 more planted and growing. This immense increase in acreage is owing to the confidence that is placed in the product. three years' crop will entirely pay for the vineyard, including labor and land, and there is never a year when a vineyard of Concords will not yield a profitable crop. It is sincerely advanced by many men engaged in this industry that in the future every available piece of property in the grape region, except just sufficient to provide crops for the subsistence of the people, will be devoted to the culture of grapes, and that the whole line of vision from northeast to Silver Creek on any of the various railroads will be an almost unbroken expanse of vineyards, stretching out from the hills that border on Chautauqua lake to the blue waters of Lake Erie.

The larger number of vineyards consist of from five to ten acres, and are maintained more for the purpose of personal luxury and amusement than for financial results. Next to these are vineyards consisting of from twenty-five to thirty-five acres. On these whole families find occupation and if properly cared for they will yield an income of from $1,200 to $1,800 annually. Above these are several vineyards of from fifty to 100 acres, the largest two in the county being those of R. J. Quale, of Silver Creek, and the Hanover Grape company. They consist of 110 and 106 acres respectively. They are about a mile from Silver Creek and are within a short distance of each other. They present a beautiful spectacle with their long, straight rows stretching out for a mile on each side of the road, and one that cannot be realized by persons who have never seen it.

The time required for a vineyard to bear is three years, at the end of which time, if it has not been neglected, it will yield a fair amount of fruit; it increases until the seventh year, when, if it has been properly pruned and cultivated, it is said to be in full bearing. It is then in condition to bear, varying slightly with age, for fifty years. Thus it will be seen that there is no crop which responds more generously to the good care and careful attention of the farmer than the grape.—Cor. New York Times.

Only a Few of Them Left.

The sloop Wasp, now receiving repairs on Morgan's ways at New London, Conn., is probably one of the oldest boats afloat. In 1812 she gained a decisive victory over the British brig Frolic, and later in the war she captured the sloop-of-war Reindeer. There is some talk of exhibiting the Wasp at the World's fair.

The Scientific Method in Politics.

True intellectual manhood has not been attained until men have learned to trust nature, to test all opinions and schemes by the touchstone of natural law, and as a necessary result to despise swaddling clothes and leading strings and all the paraphernalia of creeping childhood or timorous imbecility. We see before us, as we believe, a prospect of manhood for the American people—such a manhood as they have never before attained to—one of the chief signs of which will be a proud confidence in themselves, and in connection and through harmony therewith a noble and generous bearing toward all other nations.

Heretofore men politically prominent among ourselves have not been ashamed to suggest that the best policy for us was the one that wrought most evil to other countries, and have thus fed and stimulated all that was meanest and most malignant in the minds of those whom they addressed. There has thus been cultivated among a people which ought, from its advantages of position, to be the most cosmopolitan and broadly philanthropic of all nations a tone of feeling more petty and parochial than could perhaps be found in any other community of the modern world. The mark has, however, been overshot, and the better feeling and better sense of the American people are now, we may trust, about to assert themselves.—Popular Science Monthly.

Periodates as a Cure for Cholera.

The experiments now being made with crystals of periodate and periodate of iron for the treatment of cholera cases in the barracks of Hamburg have resulted in a remarkable falling off in the death rate at those barracks as compared with other hospitals in that city. Dr. Weaver, who was the first to use the periodates, claims that this method is simply an application of the principles of sanitation to the body, and that it is at once preventive and curative as a system of physical disinfection and cleansing. The periodate appears to kill the disease germs instantly, yet it is perfectly harmless to the human system, even when introduced in large quantities.

The periodate of iron has been used in cases in which an unusually strong nerve or heart stimulant has been deemed necessary, or for severe neuralgic symptoms. The powdered crystals have been used to disinfect the alimentary canal and as a water solution to wash out the stomach in cases of severe vomiting. They have been employed also for transfusions under the skin or into a vein in order to restore suspended circulation of the blood. In a case of collapse the patient has been given drafts of periodate sufficient to restore the pulse and cause the heart beats to return.—London Times.

Negroes in Washington.

There are 2,394 negroes employed in Washington by the government, and they draw from the treasury in salaries about $2,000,000 a year. Naturally the defeat of the Republican party was a severe blow to them, for, being Republicans themselves, they expect to be removed by the Cleveland administration in so far as they are not protected by the civil service rules. A large number of them, however, may be happily disappointed, although men like ex-Senator Bruce, who receives $18,000 a year as recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia, are very likely to be accelerated into private life.

In all there are between 75,000 and 80,000 negroes who live at the national capital, and their accumulation of wealth is now very large. Among them, too, are many of the best educated young men of the race, who ought to be scattered among their people in the south helping to elevate the general condition of the negroes.—Springfield Republican.

To Look for Symmes' Hole.

In response to an advertisement in a Cincinnati newspaper asking for volunteers to leave next June on an arctic expedition Lieutenant W. H. Bradbury, of the Champion City Guards, Springfield, O., received a note from A. Symmes, of Louisville, a relative of the late John Cleves Symmes, of Symmes' hole fame, stating that the expedition would be absent two years. "A vessel," Mr. Symmes says, "will take us to Greenland, and then we are to go in sleds with dogs as far as the snow lasts and then on foot. We go with no other purpose than to follow the wild animals back to Symsonia, whence they come every spring and return every fall. No one has ever followed them to their home, but we will. Where they go we can follow, and a new world is to be found that will immortalize the finders."—Cor. Chicago Times.

Two Passengers on the Ocean.

On a recent trip of the City of Paris a demure little person stitched on some plain sewing the way over. In another part of the ship a quiet gentlemanly young man occupied himself with "Little Dorrit." The seamstress was Miss Maud Branscombe, whose photograph first revealed the possibility of photographic distinction. The gentlemanly reader was Burge, the lightweight prize fighter, who has come over here to try conclusions with Mr. McAuliffe.—New York Evening Sun.

Both Sweet and Spooney.

The young man who is sending a box of sweets to the girl he adores does it properly only when he ties on top a Russian enameled spoon. With this she will convey the dainties to her pretty lips, and for this he will pay about twenty-five dollars. But when it comes to a question of love, should money be considered?—New York Sun.

Told in Confidence.

"You know that story I told you about Harry and myself in confidence?"

"Yes."

"Well, it's all over town."

"I don't see how it ever got out. I only told ten or a dozen people."—Harper's Bazar.

On the Qui Vive.

Sentry—Halt! Who goes there?
Burglar—Nobody.
Sentry—Pass on!—Lustige Blatter.

STRONG VOICES.

Screeching Monkeys of South America are to be Feared.

HOW THEY MAKE LIFE MISERABLE.

The Mycetes Stenton is a Poor Fighter, but His Stentorian Lungs Take the Place of Piercing Teeth.

The strangest of all protective endowments is certainly that of a South American monkey that routs its enemies by the appalling power of its voice. Like most American varieties of our Darwinian cousins, the mycetes stentor is a poor fighter. Its claws are blunt and its teeth are no match for the fangs of the jaguar, but the horrible uproar of its alarm cries protects its assemblies against the raids of the harpy eagle by day and the approach of the prowling giant cats by night.

A moderate degree of business might prove a fatal habit by betraying the whereabouts of the chatterer without troubling the conscience of its pursuers, but no beast of prey likes to have its movements heralded by whoops that wake the echoes for a distance of two English miles, and after the voice of the mycetes was once developed to the pitch that would answer their purpose it was easy to see how the gift could be perpetuated and improved on the principle of natural selection—the most obstreperous individuals flourished and survived their less noisy relatives.

The first explorers of the Orinoco wilderness were not men that could be scared by trifles. They had heard the battleshout of the Moors on the plains of Tunis, and the warwhoop of the Caribs in the mountains of Costa Rica, but when they attempted to explore the forest of Atabapo, in southern Venezuela, they broke up their first night's camp and retreated in the full conviction of having heard the shrieks of los demonios—the voice of satan and a legion of his most ablebodied assistants.

About an hour after sunset the mycetes serenades begin with sounds closely resembling the shuddering groans that terminate the solo of a braying mule. A pause follows, and the braying howls recommence, mingled with screams that become louder and louder, till the camping traveler sits upon his poncho and clutches his ears in despair. Shriller yells pierce the general uproar, perhaps the voice of young vocalists enjoying the triumph of a successful debut. The hollow groans, too, become more unearthly and more many voiced, and after a two hours' concert that has banished sleep for miles around, the performance ends with a few defiant whoops, gradually sinking into a sort of coughing bark, but becomes lower till it dies away with the moan of the night wind.

The prowling cats, too, have probably been banished by that time to a safe distance, and the serenaders indulge in a nap, apt, however, to be broken at any moment by the slightest alarm. A stealthy step in the underbrush, the mere rustle of a moving branch scares the sharp eared sentries. A warning shriek, and pandemonium reigns supreme for another hour.

"The deep groans are bad enough," says the traveler Burmeister, "but not as provoking as the intermittent yells, which indeed take rank above all the irritating sounds one can imagine or describe. They pierce the ear like a brass steam whistle, and their far sounding power is aggravated by a vicious energy of intonation that reminds one of the scream of a petulant child trying to make itself as disagreeable as possible."

A shot blazed away into the thick of the infernal assembly only makes matters worse. The serenaders will scatter, but rally again around a veteran stentor and make up for lost time by screeching like maniacs for the rest of the night.

But the uproar reaches its maximum when two wandering troops meet and indulge in a roaring match. The stoicism of the very brutes gives way on such occasions, and tapirs, jaguars and spider monkeys can be heard grunting out their execrations against the disturbers of the midnight peace.

The vocal apparatus of the mycetes comprises three different air sacks, resembling the bulbous enlargements of certain reeds, and increasing the power of its whoops on the same principle that the sound of the human voice would be intensified by roaring into a hollow shell. Stentor, the Grecian hero, was said to be gifted with a voice equal to that of fifty ordinary men, and audible from one end of the battlefield to the other. But the battles of the ancients were fought at close range, and it may be doubtful if the loudest human voice of modern time would carry a view halloo to a distance of more than 6,000 feet or about 1¼ miles. But the yells of the mycetes can be heard nearly twice that far.

"When the howler concerts were protracted till after sunrise," says the naturalist Salvini, "I have sometimes tried to ascertain how far the noise may be heard. It has taken me an hour or more to thread the forest undergrowth from the time the cry first struck my ear till, guided by its repetition, I stood under the tree where the animals were perched. It would certainly not be overestimating the distance to say two miles. When the sound came across a lagoon, unhindered by trees, a Spanish league (about three miles) would be more like the distance at which the best yells could be heard."

A menagerie owner who should undertake to introduce virtuosos of that species would probably be mobbed on the day of his arrival in a North American town. Nevertheless old males of the very noisiest variety are occasionally found in the wigwams of the Orinoco Indians. Savages in all parts of the world are strangely indifferent to noises, boys in the semibarbarous period of their teens prefer the explosion of a big firecracker to Beethoven's grandest symphony, and the negro chieftains of Senegambia keep parrots for the pleasure of hearing them scream, just as the ancients admired the knife grinder screech of the cicada, but the roars of a full grown mycetes would be too much even for the nerves of a South American cannibal if it did not repay its patrons by its talents for watchdog services.—San Francisco Chronicle.

It Seems Strange.

Will Carleton, the author of "Over the Hills to the Poor House," is at the Auditorium hotel. It seems a strange coincidence that the man who wrote "Home, Sweet Home," never had a home, and the man who wrote "Over the Hills to the Poor House" patronizes the Auditorium.—Chicago Tribune.

Canadian Metaphor.

A member of the Ontario legislature recently advised the government "to insert the pruning knife, no matter whose ox is gored." And another Canadian statesman the other day said that the members of the opposition were a row of extinct volcanoes, from whose mouths not a ray of light came.—New York Tribune.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Rev. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.....1894

The following is taken from the Visalia Times, published by Ben. M. Maddox, the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State.

"There seems to be a determination on the part of some one in Washington to consolidate the Independence and Visalia land offices. We suppose the idea is to reduce expenses, but if the scheme is scessful it will be an instance where economy will work a hardship on the people. In an air line it is probably not over ninety miles from Independence to Visalia, but the people there would have to go by way of Los Angeles to reach Visalia to transact land office business if the consolidation is perfected. The top of the Sierra Nevada moutains is the line between Tulare and Inyo counties and Mt. Whitney, the highest point in the United States, stands as a barrier between the two sections. It would be a gross injustice to the counties comprising the Independence land district to compel them to travel 900 miles to reach a land office; and while we are always in favor of doing everything in our power to promote the interests of Visalia, we are not willing to do so at such an expense to the people of Mono and Inyo counties. It would be just about as cheap to go from Bodie to Washington to contest a land claim as it would to come to Visalia, and any one familiar with the geography of California will agree that the proposed consolidation of the land affice is absurd.

Those politicians whose hearts are continually wrung at the contemplation of the woes of others—If one could believe their professions—talk lachrymosely about the "privilege" that the protected monopolists extend to American men and women of working for enough wages to keep them alive. But that is one of the natural developments of the McKinley idea, which is to make the few wealthy so that they may extend "privileges" to those who have been plundered by the protective tariff. The Democratic theory is to give every man an equal opportunity in a land of equal rights—among which rights is that of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without asking for "privileges" from the managers of trusts and combines—the millionaire caste who have grown "rotten-rich" out of the sweat and sighs of the toiling and plundered masses of the American people.—Expositor.

How can people have confidence in a man who is as reckless as M. M. Estee is in the handling of the official facts relating to the prosperity of the country? The other night in San Jose he said "Two years ago, when Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated, prosperity prevailed, our exports exceeded our imports, etc." The reports of the Treasuery Department show that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the greater part of which was under Harrison's administration our imports exceeded our exports by $19,735,738 while the first fiscal year under Cleveland,s administration our exports exceeded our imports by $237,148,396. If the excess of exports over imports is a test of wise management of our affairs, as Mr Estee wou'd have the people believe, the official facts are altogether against him. In any event Mr. Estee's argument convicts him of trying to mislead the people by false statements.

Dan Burns has boiler-plated Estee's opening speech and sent it to his newspapers for publication, but he seems not yet to have had time to edit the Republican platform so as to let the people know just how he proposes to have the Republican party stand on the liquor question. The Prohibitionists and religiously temperance people don't know just what Mr. Burns thinks of the liquor question, and they can't find out.

The attitude of Senator Stewart of Nevada, as a co-respondent in a divorce suit brought by some one of the impecunious wife-peddlers that haunt all our larger cities, is a laughable one. The damages laid against Senator Stewart are $10,000, and he is about 71 years of age. It is not every man, much less every Comstocker, who has $10 000 worth of amorous affection in him on reaching that patriarchal period.

CHANGING PIANISTS.

An Incidental Performance That Proved Interesting.

"As interesting as anything I've seen in this town," said a visitor to the city, "was a change of pianists that I saw in a variety theater. There was a man on the stage singing a song, and the pianist was playing the accompaniment. I happened to see the pianist glancing to the left once, and I looked in that direction myself and saw coming down the aisle a man that I judged must be the relief pianist, and so he was. I imagined that he would sit down for a moment and wait, but, dear me, I was very slow.

"He was approaching the piano at the bass end of the keyboard. When he had almost reached the corner of the piano, the man who was playing began gently sliding off the seat to the right, still playing. By this time the relief was abreast of the bass keys, and these the first player, who was still sliding steadily to the right, now relinquished to him, and then the newcomer, still standing, but also moving steadily to the right, struck in in perfect time and tune.

"There was a brief time, a second or two, when both men were playing—the retiring pianist the treble and the oncoming player the bass—and for a fraction of a second they were both standing. But now the new player is fairly opposite the center of the keyboard. He settles into the seat, and now it is his hand that strikes the treble, and now the whole piano resounds to his resolute touch.

"In fact, there never was a minute when the piano had anything to say about it. There never was a minute when the men were not completely masters of the situation. There never was an instant from the time the relief approached until he was firmly settled in his seat when both men were not continuously in motion, but the change was made without a jar or a slar in the music and without the omission of a note."—New York Sun.

A Royal Book Buyer.

Empress Catherine II of Russia was a great reader and a lover of books. One of her services to letters in Russia was the purchase of the libraries of Voltaire and Diderot. She was a warm friend and admirer of these French philosophers, and their work interested her because she was eager to learn new theories of politics and government. Voltaire's library of about 7,000 volumes is now a part of the Russian imperial library in the Hermitage palace, and in the hall devoted to it is Houdon's statue of Voltaire.

The story of Catherine's purchase of Diderot's library is interesting. It is creditable to her tact and her generosity. Diderot named £15,000 as the price of his library. Catherine II offered him £16,000 and named as a condition of the bargain that her purchase should remain with Diderot until his death. Thus Diderot, without leaving Paris, became Catherine's librarian in his own library. As her librarian he was given a yearly salary of £1,000.

One year this salary was not paid. Then Catherine wrote to her librarian that she could not have him or her library suffer through the negligence of a treasurer's clerk, and that she should send him the sum that she had set aside for the care and increase of her library for 50 years. At the end of that period she would make new arrangements. A check for £25,000 accompanied this letter.—Youth's Companion.

Children's Letters.

A little boy who in the absence of his parents had been sentenced to go to bed early by a relative was seen to be busy with a pencil and paper, after which he carefully buried the communication in a hole in the garden and retired to bed. The missive when disinterred ran as follows:

DEAR MR. DEVIL—Please come and take Aunt Jane. Please be quick. Yours,
ROBERT.

It is to be regretted that not a single letter by a Roman or a Greek child survives, the nearest approach being, perhaps, some verses written by a child of 10 in the later empire, which his parents had engraved upon his tomb two years later. The ancients doted on their children. Catullus wrote an ode to his daughter's sparrow, Ovid to his children's parrot, and the Greeks wrote epigrams to their children's toys. They even made offerings of toys to their dead children for playthings in the world of spirits. But no voice of a Greek child comes to us across the gulf of time.—London Spectator.

"The Lost Continent."

Dr. Bowdler Sharpe, the well known ornithologist of the British museum, delivered a lecture at the Savage club on "The Lost Continent." Dr. Sharpe that illustrated the zoo geographical regions of the world, with their peculiar forms of bird life, and explained the occurrence of isolated forms in different portions of the globe by the existence of a former land connection now vanished beneath the sea. The idea of an ancient tropical continent at the south pole uniting South America, Madagascar and Australia is arousing considerable interest and discussion in scientific circles at the present time, chiefly owing to the support which it has received from the recent discoveries in the Chatham islands of Mr. H. O. Forbes, the well known Malayan traveler. The lecturer in conclusion dealt with some problems of the geographical distribution of birds for which no reasonable solution has yet been offered.—St. James Gazette.

Sweetheart Abbey.

There is in Galloway, Scotland, an ancient ruin known as Sweetheart abbey. Within its ivy covered, storm battered walls lies buried the affectionate and devoted Dervorgill, with the heart of her husband, John Baliol, embalmed upon her breast. Lovely in their lives, in death they are not divided. The crumbling masonry is still and must ever be a romance in its symbols of death and decay, telling every day, as it has for 600 years, the thrilling story of a woman's tender love and devotion.

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(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1894. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Apr. 1 1894, Cash on hand	$15 817 82
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	19 00
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	51 75
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	73 55
Andrew Dell, Int State land	22 40
P H Mack, Appr bar returned	3 00
Joseph Silva, Int. State land	11 20
E H Edward, " " " "	32 00
Thos W Perry, " " " "	12 14
Walter J Harris " " " "	19 36
Sarah O F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	59 90
Sarah O F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	23 50
Walter A Lamar, Int St Ld	22 40
Walter A Lamar " " " "	22 40
A W de la Cour Carroll Int S L	15 05
George H Bailey, Int St Ld	53 00
James R M Beattie Int S Ld	15 10
San Francisco Col. L. B. & I S L	22 40
P A Chalfant, Assess	105 37
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	519 43
	17 238 77
May Frank J. Cooper, Int St Land	44 80
J H Dehy, Int St Ld	11 20
J W McMurry, sig Pine Schl	16 00
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collect fees	44 00
J. S. Gorman, Tax-collec or fees	10 00
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	11 20
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	71 75
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	43 50
Mrs C Delaney Int on State ld	8 00
Solomon Ducas Int on St Land	11 63
J. P Colgan, A.C. Ry Tax	971 14
Elizabeth Hastings on State Ld	105 10
P A Chalfant Assessor	341 29
J. S. Gorman, Sheep license	7.5 00
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	636 21
	26 064 59
June J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	56 40
J. S. Gorman, Tax-collector fees	20 00
J S Gorman, Sheep license	42 00
D J Hession, Clerk fees	38 25
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	125 75
Paulin & Chambers int on St ld	44 80
Trustees Bishop Sch	21 65
Trustees Fish springs Sch	11 55
State Tax Commissions	15 28
State for State School Funds	125 34
Nat an Gilbert on St Lands	50 70
Samuel Banks on State lands	22 40
P A Chalfant, Assessor	661 37
J S Gorman, Tax collector	57 56
J S Gorman, Sheep License Col.	34 50
	32 4 9 62

DISBURSEMENTS—

Apr. Salary Fund	1,520 88
Bridge Fund	240 94
General Expense	900 35
Hospital Fund	491 90
Sanitary road Districts	127 35
Independence Bond	7 00
Unapportioned prop. tax	16 13
Round Valley School	30 00
Irving school	14 00
Lone Pine School	15 00
Bishop School	25 00
Warm Spring School	107 50
Station school	160 00
Independence School Dist	35 92
Big Pine School	119 00
Milton School	131 35
Union School	90 00
Fish Spring School	27 75
Irving Sch of Library	9 00
Big Pine Library	61 50
Independence Special Teacher's	44 33
	5 7.. 5.
May Bishop Schl Dist Bond	1 038 00
Big Pine " " "	675 00
Union " " "	37 50
Salary	1,099 9
Unappportioned Prop Tax	1 74
General Expense	10 00
Hospital Fund	3 50
Round Valley School	3 6.
Bishop School	258 75
Big Pine School	110 00
Lone Pine School	400 00
Warm Spring School	1,350 00
Independence School	34 89
Irving School	90 00
Lone Pine school building	17 95
	10 79 71
June State General	2 9 5 97
Salary	1,099 98
Unapportioned	3 77
Hospital	32 00
Irving School	45 00
Bishop School	7 50
Big Pine School	57 00
Round Valley School	7 65
Warm Spring School	17 25
Station School	85 00
Milton School	54 50
Union School	10 00
Lone Pine School	4 00
Lone Pine Library	00 88
Independence Library	60 78
Bishop Organ	12 00
Bishop Bond	3 43
	11 6 0 82
July 1, 1894, Cash on hand	17 8 8 80
	32 489 62

Treasurer's Total Balance, July 1 1894

To the Salary Fund	$4 200 78
General Expense "	1,276 53
State General "	471 36
Hospital "	74 72
Bond "	2,500 00
Bishopschl organ fund	9 65
General road fund	22 33
To the various Road District Funds:	
No 1	400 99
No 2	160 74
No 3	117 41
No 4	197 53
No 5	143 02
Unapportioned County	15 55
Road Poll tax	24 40
Bridge Fund	5 2 94
Assessed overflowed Land	1,555 15
Estray	71 00
Big Pine Special School	16 00
Cadiz Library Fund	40 00
Commissions	88 25
Unapportioned Property Tax	319 72
To the various school Dist Fund.	
Round Valley	$ 50 26
Irving	200 39
Bishop	99 57
Station	20 91
Warm Springs	100 49
Big Pine	488 06
Milton	39 20
Independence	252 87
Fish Spring	10 18
Union	172 33
Lone Pine	256 91
To the various School Dist. Library Funds:	
Milton	$ 46 20
Round Valley	8 44
Irving	45 98
Bishop	81 50
Station	100 84
Warm Springs	12 00
Big Pine	36 72
Independence	51 87
Union	46 02
Lone Pine	41 26
Fish Springs	85 96
Independence Bdg Fund	3 00
Fish Springs " "	76 40
Lone Pine " "	17 12
Fish Springs schl dist organ	11 75
Independence Bond Fund	48 18
Bishop (old) " "	71 03
Bishop (new) " "	191 18
Union " "	151 88
Big Pine " "	78 98
Fish Springs " "	8 42
Lone Pine " "	1,750 34
Cash Balance	$17 808 80
	$17,8 8 80 $17 80, 80

W. T BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July, 1894.

D. J. HESSION.
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 10th day of July, 1894

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT
Independence, Cal., March 9 1894
jy14-n

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS at 6 o'clock p. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets.

Independence, Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12t

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE AND REPAIRED.

THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK

Repairs done Promptly.

Prices Reasonable.

A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known and thoroughly established stables, I am now prepared to furnish the best of Rigs, Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 8.
	Leave—	Arrive— p. m.
Mound House	10:40 a. m.	6:55 p. m.
Dayton	11:30 a. m.	6:20 p. m.
Wabuska	1:35 p. m.	5:15 a. m
Hawthorne	4:00 p. m.	12:00 m.
Lundy	6:55 p. m.	10:15 a. m
Spring Springs	7:15 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Belleville	6:25 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9:10 p. m.	Lv. 6:45 a. m.
	No. 6.	No.
	Leave—	Arrive—a. m.
Belleville	8 [illegible] a. m	6:35 p. m.
Benton	12:05 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
Bishop Creek	2:15 p. m.	11:10 a. m
Alvord	3:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Independence	4:35 p. m.	8:40 a. m
Lone Pine	5:25 p. m.	7:40 a. m
Keeler	Ar. 6:1 p. m.	Lv. 7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains to and from S. F. P., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (18 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages for Marietta, etc., on Tuesdays and Fridays; for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's line of coaches (18 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali valley, and Montezuma.

AT KEELER with steamer from Cerro Gordo (6 miles across), (24 miles), and Owens River (110 miles).

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6 levied on the 26th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Amt.
E. Robinson	1	5 9	1 5 00
"	2	100	50 00
T. C. Boland	3	500	125 00
"	4	200	50 00
"	18	500	125 00
"	19	200	50 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	7 0	1 5 00
J. J. Conn	12	200	50 00
Jas Holland	20	30	7 50
P H Mack	22	270	67 50
O. Holland	16	30	7 50
"	21	30	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 26 day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said company, Independence, Inyo county, California, on Saturday, the 21st day of July 1894 at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

TO TRESPASSERS.

The above sale is postponed till Aug. 4, 1894.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named company, held the 4th day of August, 1894 the sale of delinquent stock under assessment No. 6, was postponed until Saturday, August 18 1894, at the same hour and place.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named company, held the 18th day of August 1894 the sale of delinquent stock under assessment No. 6 was postponed until Saturday, September 15th, 1894 at the same hour and place.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office Independence Inyo County, Cal.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Victor Tapier Plaintiff, vs Jaques Jalbeque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

The people of the State of California send greeting to Jaques Jalbeque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The action is brought to obtain the judgment of this Hon. Court dissolving the partnership heretofore and now existing between you selves and the Plaintiff, and—and by virtue of an agreement made and entered into by you on the 30th day of October, 1893 and that the title to the mines or mining claims described in said agreement may be adjudged freed from all the conditions therein and restore as follows: That the Plaintiff is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "American Flag Mine;" that defendant Jaques Jalbeque is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "French Flag Mine" and that Defendant Manasese Louca is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "Mexican Flag Mine," as said mines are described in said agreement and the complaint on file herein; Together with the costs of suit.

Said plaintiff alleges that you have utterly failed, neglected and refused to in any manner whatsoever comply with the term and conditions of said partnership agreement, or to perform any of the duties imposed thereby since on or about the 27th day of January, 1894; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce street, New York.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. CORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
For obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

P. H. MACK. R. E. DENSMORE.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
Prompt attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. P. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

F. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MCQUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated to satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and tested.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURCKHARDT

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence follow said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallahan, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura state of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12) and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the south east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven-twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $25 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine, has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING

—AND—

General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

REV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND DRINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.....1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman	A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman	P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge	GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff	JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney	P. W. FORBES.
Assessor	P. A. GHALFANT.
Treasurer	W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner	H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed)	JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools	J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist	ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist	A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist	W. H. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist	JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist	FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Independence, 7:30 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

Pat Clinton of Cerro Gordo is visiting Independence.

The races for next week all filled but one. See list of entries.

Supervisor Fitzgerald is in town and will remain until after the Fair.

J. C Crocker and Jas. Herod came down from Big Pine yesterday.

Surveyor McKnight was in town for a couple of days early in the week.

J. J. Gunn has received a large tent from San Francisco for use at his ditch camp.

Mrs. F. Rhine arrived home on Wednesday's train from a month's visit to San Francisco.

Horsemen from various parts of the Valley have been gathering at Independence for a week past.

A large number of Bishop people have expressed their intention of attending the Fair next week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz arrived home last Monday from a visit of three weeks at San Francisco.

James McBride and R. W. Scott arrived from Bishop yesterday with their trotters and are located at the track.

Meads & Schober's big team arrived from Mojave on Wednesday on its way to Bishop with ten tons of freight.

The Fair Ball next week will be the most successful affair of the kind ever given at Independence. Tickets can be obtained at all business houses.

Tate & Naylor have their new saloon nearly completed. They open to-morrow evening for business and will be pleased to welcome all their friends.

In the candidates column will bd found the announcement of W. H Walker as candidate for the office of assessor subject to tee will of the people.

This morning the County Clerk drew the names of sixty jurors to appear at Independence on Tuesday, September 25th for the trial of the Hines case.

The annual meeting of the Inyo County Bee Keepers Association will be held at John Baxter's house in Independence on Thursday, Sept. 20 h at 7 o'clock p. m.

To accommodate all intending visitors to the Fair next week the C. & C. R. R. has fixed a rate of $2.50 from Bishop to Independence and return. All other points in the valley have been given similar reduction.

C. H. McGinnis, special agent of the U. S Land Department, arrived at Independence last Monday evening, going to Bishop on Tuesday. At that place he procured a conveyance and started for Mariposa county and the Yosemite.

In this issue will be found the card of Hon. R. Linder, the Republican nominee for State Senator in the 32nd District. Mr. Linder expects to visit this section before election and make himself personally known to the voters.

The Darwin Road Completed.

Supervisor Fitzgerale reports that the new Road from Keeler to Darwin was completed on the 8th inst., and is now is perfect condition for travel and freight. It starts from the dividing line of Districts Nos. 4 and 5, running south-east along the base of the Inyo range to a point one hundred and fifty yards north-west of the old Shepherd Toll House. This road will not be subject to washouts and is a permanent and good highway. The old road has been washed out annually for the past six years, causing the district and County a considerable outlay of money to keep it open for travel. The new road saves in distance one and a half miles and for heavy teams over eight hours in time between Darwin and Keeler. The total cost of the new road was $738, of which amount $375 was subscribed by the property owners of road district No. 5. Mr. Fitzgerald deserves the highest credit for his tireless efforts to complete this work. During the entire time of its construction he personally conducted the work and to his efforts is due the fact of there being sufficient funds raised to pay for it. The 5th road district is by far the largest in the County in respect to mileage while the population is the smallest. Consequently it is only by good management and constant effort that the roads can be kept in good order. And in this Supervisor Fitzgerald is successful.

THE CONVENTION.

The Democratic County convention was called to order in Bulpitt's Hall, Bishop, on Tuesday by E. Robinson Chairman of the County Central Committee. Robt. O'Neal of Bishop was chosen Chairman by acclamation and in a few well chosen words stated the purpose of the meeting. Irv. H. Mulholland of Independence was selected as secretary. The Chair appointed a committee on credentials who reported as follows:

Round Valley—David Olds, James Nevins.

Lincoln—Ed. Shober, James Summers, G. M Clarke.

Bishop—W. L. Coats, A. Cohn, R. W. O'Neal, G. P. Bourland, D. Delaney, Jos. Shelly.

Laws—Frank Shaw, A. J. Walters, E. Girard.

Cottonwood—L. M. Payson, B. H. Yandell, proxy.

Poleta—Geo. Story.

Big Pine—S. J. McMurry E. Spencer, J. D. Shaw, Robt. Beale.

Fish Springs—D. B. Curtis, J. S Broder.

Independence—Wm Mitchell, White Smith, J. A. Lank, D. Stubblefield, H. Fehrman, Ben Yandell,

Georges Creek—Thos. Mills, Jno. Shepherd.

Citrus—Jacob Pfohl, I. H. Mulholland proxy.

Lone Pine—A. Diaz, F. Fitzgerald proxy, Felix Morgan, F. Fitzgerald proxy, Thos. B Hannigan, J. G. Dodge proxy, J. G. Dodge.

Keeler—Jno, Fichman, F. Fitzgerald proxy, Jno. Barnes, W. P. Yaney proxy.

Cerro Gordo—Pat Clinton.

Darwin—E. A. Reddy, Frank Fitzgerald proxy, Jno. Doody, F. Fitzgerald proxy, J. A. McKenzie, D. Stubblefield proxy.

Modock Ben. T Williams, Ben Yandell proxy, Frank Kennedy, Ben Yandell proxy.

Panamint Henry Jackson, W. W. Yandell proxy.

Olancha W. T. Grant, J. A. Lank proxy.

The Committee on Order of business fixed the order of nominations for offices and rate of assessment as follows:

1. Sheriff, $25 00
2. Clerk, $15 00
3. Assessor $10 00
4. District Attorney, $10 00
5. Treasurer, $7 50
6. Supt. Schools, $5 00
7. Coronor, $5 00
9. Surveyor, $5 00
10. Supervisors.
11. Justice of the Peace.
12. Constables.
13. Delegates to Assembly Convention.

For Sheriff A. L. McGee of Bishop was placed in nomination by D. Olds, seconded by Frank Fitzgerald. W. L Hunter was nominated by John Shepherd, and immediately after the nomination Mr. Hunter in a short manly speech, which received loud applause, withdrew in favor of Mr. McGee who was declared the nominee by acclamation.

For Clerk D. J. Hessian was nominated by Frank Shaw, seconded by B. H. Yandell and this nomination was also made by acclamation.

For Assessor, Frank Fitzgerald named P. P Keough and W. L. Coats named A. J. Dell. Mr. Keough received 22 votes and Mr. Dell 23. Whereupon the latter was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

P. W. Forbes was nominated by for District Attorney and upon motion of I. H. Mulholland the choice was made unanimous.

White Smith nominated J. J. Moore for Treasurer, and George Clarke performed the same service for W. L. Zimmerman. Mr. Moore received a majority of votes and was declared the nominee.

H. C. Hampton was nominated for Supt. of Schools by J. D. Shaw, H. H Howell by G. P. Bourland and E. Spencer by R. H. Blake. Mr. Howell received the necessary majority on first ballot and on motion the election was made unanimous.

Jas. Nevins of Round Valley was nominated for Coronor by J. A. Lank and was declared the nominee by acclamation.

Nominations for Surveyor were passed.

At this time the Convention took a recess of half an hour during which time the following township officers were nominated: First Township: Justice of the Peace, W. O. Meroney, George W. Clarke; Constables, Geo. E. Drake, W. E. Smith. Second Township: Justice, S. G. Gregg, Constable R. K. Love. Third Township: Justices, A. N. Davidson, Alex Clark; Constables, J. W. Murphy, William Mitchell. Frank Shaw was nominated for Supervisor in the First District and W. J. Lake in the Third.

After the Convention re-convened the following were selected as a County Central Committee: Round Valley, W. H. Wells; Lincoln, Geo. M. Clark; Laws, Frank Shaw; Cottonwood, L. M. Payson; Poleta, Geo. Storey; Big Pine, R. P. Hessian; Fish Spring, James Jones; Independence, Henry Rhine; Georges Creek, W. L. Hunter; Citrus, Jacob Pfohl; Lone Pine, T. B. Hannigan; Keeler, John Fishman; Cerro Gordo, Pat Clinton; Darwin, J. A. McKenzie; Modock, Frank Fitzgerald; Panamint, Henry Jackson; Olancha, Ed. Walker.

An auditing and executive committee was appointed as follows: Henry Rhine, chairman; J. A. Lank, J. White Smith, Frank Fitzgerald and Irv H. Mulholland, secretary.

On motion Robert O'Neal was elected chairman of a delegation to a joint assembly convention for the 60th District, the other members being Geo. Story, Irv H. Mulholland and John Shepherd.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Chairman and Secretary, three rousing cheers for the candidates and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The comittee thank all those who took part in the entertainment for the Sunday School and so kindly gave provisions and their services to render such a complete success.

Sportsmen are hereby strictly forbidden to hunt or shoot upon my premises.

Mrs. M. Lewis.
Camp Independence.

Inyo Mono and Alpine.

The Index devotes a column this week to the assembly matter and incidentally to puffing Mr. Coleman. At the last Republican State Convention the editor of that paper by his own confession promised Dan Burns and Bill Stow that he would see that the delegates from this county would support Mr Blakely of Kings County for State Senator and that Mr. Coleman would receive the nomination for the assembly. He failed to deliver the goods in the former case. We think it absurd that Alpine County, as a matter of right or justice, should be entitled to as much consideration as Mono or Inyo in the matter of representation, Alpine, with its 70 or 80 voters, about 30 of whom come from the neighborhood of Truckee on election day, is not entitled to have as much to say in the matter of legislation for this district as Mono or Inyo. As to the "unwritten agreement" about alternating, it was unknown and unheard of till Mr. Craig appeared on the scene. If one ever existed it is surely time to do away with it. The voters of Mono and Inyo are not guileless children and do not believe that "with the breaking up of the assembly district the 18 h Agricultural District would have been dissolved;" so long as agricultural districts exist in this State we will have one on this side of the mountains. If Alpine was cut off from Inyo and Mono the appropriation for this district might be reduced. At the last session of the Legislature a bill was introduced by Representative Schroebel of Calaveras to create an agricultural district out of Alpine and Calaveras, and our representative seeing that if the bill passed it would reduce our appropriation, opposed it and Alpine remains in our district. At the last session citizens of Alpine, representing a majority of the voters and taxable property therein sent a petition to the Legislature to disorganize that county. Letters accompanied the petition stating that Alpine County was kept in existence for the benefit of Mr Coleman and other politicians, Mr. Coleman received $500, for his services at Sacramento.

Speed Programme.

The following is the Speed Programme adopted by the Board of Directors for the coming Fair:

TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1894.

Indian Pony Race—1st $15; 2nd $10.

2 year-old trot 1 mile, $75.

John Taylor	names	Nancy V.
P. M. Lapidge	"	Butcher Boy
R. W. Scott	"	Emma

¾ mile dash, $100.

H. F. Stebbins	names	Beatrice
Dingman & Thomas	"	Novelty
A. L. Conklin	"	Gold Piece

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1894.

Trot—Stallion, mile heats, 2 in 3, $125.

W. J. Dunn	names	Stranger
A. L. Conklin	"	Patsy
George Naylor	"	Roscoe

Running—½ mile and repeat, $100.

Frank Williams	names	Liberty Bell
Dingman & Thomas	"	Novelty
A. L. Conklin	"	Gold Piece
Tom Taylor	"	Proxy

THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1894.

Trot—Mile and repeat, 3 minute class, $100.

James McBride	names	Echo
A. L. Conklin	"	Lem
George Naylor	"	Sumner

Running—¼ mile, 2 yr-old, $50.

Kate Robinson	names	Northene
A. L. Conklin	"	Annie
Volney Goodale	"	David Terry

FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1894.

Trot—Free for all, 2 in 3, $200.

I. H. Mulholland	names	Inyo
A. L. Conklin	"	Patsy
D. Holland	"	Lord Monroe

Running—Free for all, 1 mile, $125.

Tom Taylor	names	Proxy
J. C. Roeper	"	Prince
A. L. Conklin	"	Cyclone

Trotting, 3 year-old, $100

Jas. McBride	names	Echo
E. H. Sterling	"	McGinty

Notice to Voters.

Section 1083 of the Political Code as amended March 9, 1893, provides as follows:

SECTION 1083. Every male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the right of citizenship under or by virtue of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the state one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, and whose name shall be enrolled on the Great Register of such county fifteen days prior to an election, shall be a qualified elector at any and all elections held within the county city and county, city, town, or district within which said elector resides.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F P Blaisdell.
Laws—R Shively.
Bishop—W O Meroney.
Big Pine—A K Eugley.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—Wm Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—Ed Walker.

D. J. HESSION,
County Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.
Dated August 2nd, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

The JOCKEY Saloon.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

TATE & NAYLOR

PROPRIETORS.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of School Superintendent subject to the decision of the voters of Inyo County, at the election on Nov. 6, 1894.

A. E. JANVIER,
Georges Creek, Cal

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the will of the people.

W. H. WALKER.
Olancha, Cal

FOR STATE SENHTOR.

R. LINDER

Of Tulare.

Regular Republican Nominee for the 32d District.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E No. 711.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
August 13, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Margaret A Shepherd, of Independence, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 711, for the W ½ N W ¼, Sec. 15, To 14 S, R 35 E M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 24th day of September, 1894.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: James R. Moffett, James E. Shepherd, Joseph Seely and A. E. Janvier, all of Independence, Cal.

a17-6t IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. C. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E No. 653.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
August 9, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Napoleon Edmiston, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 653, for the E ½ S W ¼ W ½ S E ¼, Sec. 10, N ½ N E ¼ Sec. 15 Tp 12 S R 34 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 15th day of September 1894.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edwin F. Lank, James W. Smith, Michael Nash and Ambrose W. H. Smith, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

a10-6t IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 7, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of the lands situated within the townships hereinbed below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested, and the public generally. Within the next sixty days, following the date of this notice, protests, or contests against the claim of the railroad company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL CLEAR LIST No. 19.

North of base line and West of San Ber. Meridian, Cal. Southern Pacific (Main Line) Granted Limits, Independence District:

PARTS OF SECTIONS	Sec	T.	R.	AREA
5. Selection October 27, 1891, S. & E. Mt. Diablo Mer. All	33	27	33	640
SE ¼ NW ¼ W ½ NW ¼ NW ¼ SE ¼ & S ½ SE ¼	29	28	34	240
6. Selection August 17, 1893. S ½ SE ¼, NW ¼ SE ¼ SW ¼ NE ¼ & SE ¼ S W ¼	21	29	35	200
7. Selection September 28, 1893. All	17	31	33	640
All	19	31	33	640 02
All	21	31	33	640
All	33	31	33	640
All	35	31	33	640
Total for District				4 249 02

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS gainst the undersigned will present he same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

Agricultural District

No. 18, State of California.

—CONSISTING OF—

ALPINE MONO and INYO COUNTIES.

—WILL BE HELD AT—

INDEPENDENCE

INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1894.

Grand Ball on Friday Evening.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N. Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay ALWAYS for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MUNEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines, Liquors, & Cigars.

BIS HOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing.....$2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons

j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

dependence, Cal A. N. BELL.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Beatrix Randolph.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

The latter was a woman whose aspect (if the distinction be permissible) was younger than her looks. Her face and figure were youthful, but her bearing and gestures were mature. Her features were of a clear paleness, regular in outline and of remarkable beauty. Something in her aspect enchained Bellingham's regard; she did not resemble any woman he had seen, and yet she reminded him in some intangible, elusive way of a woman whom he wished to forget. She was different—different at every point; and yet if he turned away and glanced at her from the corner of his eye there was an indescribable likeness. Was it the way she had of slowly lifting her chin? Was it the slope of her shoulders? Was it in the way the soft hair grew on the nape of her white neck? Was it in the smile that lighted her eyes before it touched her lips? It was all of these things—it was none of them! After a minute Bellingham forcibly dismissed the question from his mind. Of what earthly consequence was it?

Here were a good looking woman and an enamored young man, a common sight enough. They seemed to be in love with each other, as Helwise had said; but while the gentleman had evidently lost his head the lady was entirely self possessed. She seemed to be amused superficially at some extravagance or perversity in her companion, but there was an underlying sadness or anxiety perceptible when her face was at rest. She had the air of trying to make him take some step or comprehend something which he refused to do or understand. As they passed the young man glanced for a moment toward Helwise and nodded recognition. The lady did not turn, nor evince consciousness of the presence of any third party. They slowly traversed the length of the terrace and disappeared through the gateway at the farther end.

"She knows how to dress," remarked Bellingham.

"And how to walk," added Helwise. "She must have learned that on the stage."

"An actress, then, you think?"

"Yes; or an opera singer, perhaps. Well, what do you think is the matter?"

"He hasn't money enough, maybe," said Bellingham; "or perhaps she likes him too well to marry him. A woman like that knows that an ounce of imagination is worth a pound of reality—both to her and to him!"

"You have studied women since I knew you last," remarked Helwise with a smile.

"If I have," replied Geoffrey, "they have only taught me to disbelieve the little I ever thought I knew. Come, let us be moving."

That night Bellingham dreamt vividly of Mlle. Marana, and his dream awakened him before dawn in great distress of mind. He imagined that he was walking across the Brooklyn bridge, which on this occasion extended from the roof of the opera house in New York to the parapet of the terrace where he had sat with Helwise that afternoon. The bridge was unfinished, and he was obliged to make the transit on a series of precarious planks irregularly disposed. When midway across the Atlantic, whose angry roar reached his ears from the immeasurable depth beneath, he saw walking before him the figure of a woman, in whom he at once recognized Mlle. Marana. He hastened to overtake her, for she seemed in imminent danger of falling.

Just as he was on the point of reaching her, however, the plank on which he stood gave way, and at the same moment she whom he had meant to save tottered and fell. He closed his eyes for an instant; then he felt his arm seized by some one from behind, and, looking round, he found himself standing on the stage of the opera house, with Marana herself before him in the costume of Marguerite, with a bunch of daisies in her girdle. He heard the applause of the audience, like the roar of the sea, and perceived that the performance was going forward, and that he, instead of being properly attired, was in his every day dress. It came across his mind also that the figure he had mistaken for Marana was Mephistopheles, disguised to mislead him. He looked at Marguerite; her face was deathly pale. She said below her breath, "You did not believe in me; do you know who"— Her voice died away, the lights were suddenly extinguished, and in the silence and darkness Bellingham awoke.

Too much disturbed to sleep again—for the dream, grotesquely extravagant though it was, had seemed absolutely real to him—he got up, lit a pipe, and sat smoking at his window watching the dawn slowly illuminate the eastern sky.

He took an early breakfast and went for a solitary walk along the coast, and from the summit of a lofty headland saw a great ocean steamer pass westward through the gray sea. She was bound for New York. As he watched her diminish and vanish in the distance, till only a faint plume of smoke remained on the far horizon, for the first time since his journey began he was conscious of an urgent longing to return—to return at once. The unfinished question in his dream kept ringing in his ears, it assumed a momentous importance; he must know what it meant. He laughed at his own absurdity, but the longing remained. At last he returned to the inn.

He found Helwise painting in the room he used as a studio; he was in his shirt sleeves, slippers down at the heel were on his feet, and he wore an old straw hat to shade his eyes from the light. He was whistling softly to himself, and would turn his head on one side after putting a touch on the canvas.

"Did you hear any noise last night?" he asked after they had chatted for a while.

"I had a bad dream. What was it?"

"That young fellow who calls himself Edwardes. His room is next to mine. He came in a little later than usual last night, and by and by I fancied I heard him crying. I was debating whether I ought to go in and see what was the matter, when he knocked at my door. He looked badly cut up. I made him sit down and gave him some whisky and a cigarette. He seems to be in a scrape."

"Did he explain the mystery?"

"Well, he talked somewhat. He fell in love with this woman in Moscow. From what he said I judge she is an actress or a singer, as we were saying yesterday. She is a public character of some kind, and has had adventures before this. She took a great fancy to him, so he says, and I believe him. But it seems to have been somewhat as you suggested; she liked him too well to let him have his way. She wouldn't risk a disillusionment; perhaps her heart had never been touched before. She would not marry him, either, for that matter, I suppose the one thing is about the same to her as the other. But she did an odd thing—she offered to suspend her career, whatever it is, and be with him as long as he wished. And she appears to have given up some important pecuniary advantage to do so. He accepted her offer, thinking no doubt that she would capitulate in due time, in the meanwhile taking care that she should lose nothing in the way of money. He represented himself to her as inexhaustibly wealthy, and she took him at his word. But the fact is, after he had spent a hundred thousand or so, and ruined his father and sister, as he tells me, there was no more left. He was ashamed to confess this to her, and it is only within the last few days, when he had got down to his last fifty pound note, that she found it out."

"And now she means to shake him—is that it?" said Bellingham.

"Well, apparently not. She seems to have plenty of money herself, and she has made him a proposition which does her credit. She has proposed to marry him and pay back the money that he has spent on her. I have begun to fall in love with her myself! And I may do it if she'll have me; for Mr. Edwardes' pride, as he calls it, would not allow him to accept her proposal, and hence his misery, which at one time last night assumed quite a suicidal complexion, but I remonstrated with him, and he felt a little better this morning."

While they were sitting there the door was suddenly opened, and in came young Mr. Edwardes himself in a state of great excitement. He had a newspaper in his hand.

"Did you know what was in this paper?" demanded he, striding up to Helwise.

"What one generally finds in a New York Sunday paper two weeks old," returned Helwise, tipping back his hat and looking up at him. "This is Mr. Bellingham, Mr. Edwardes."

The latter looked at the architect, and seemed to hesitate whether or not to proceed, but the emotion by which he was possessed was too much for him; he went on. "It says here," he exclaimed, holding the paper toward Helwise, with his finger on the paragraph, "that—here, read it yourself!"

Helwise took the paper and read: "Mlle. Marana, the great Russian prima donna, who has endeared herself to all New Yorkers during the past season by her charming behavior as well as by her unrivaled musical powers, will next month bring to a close the most successful engagement ever known in this city. Mlle. Marana has lately been in delicate health. To those of thousands of her friends and admirers we add our own cordial hopes that she may return to us next spring with renewed strength and energy. Meanwhile we shall not look upon her like again."

"Is that the paragraph you mean?" asked Helwise, looking up. "What's the trouble with it?"

"Only that there's no such person as Mlle. Marana in New York, nor ever was—that's all!" cried out the young gentleman in a violent tone.

"You're mistaken, sir," put in Bellingham. "I'm personally acquainted with Mlle. Marana, and have heard her sing in New York this season a score of times."

"You heard an impostor, then!" returned the other angrily. "I know what I'm talking about. Good God! don't I know who the Marana is?"

"Keep your coat on, young man," said Helwise with a quiet laugh. "Possibly you are mistaken instead of Mr. Bellingham."

"Well, I beg your pardon, gentlemen," said Edwardes, putting a restraint on himself and speaking in an agitated voice. "If you only knew you would pardon me. But look here, sir—Mr. Bellingham—I'll tell you. I met Mlle. Marana in Moscow last summer. She—well, the truth is, she's the lady who is here with me now. She had an engagement with a fellow named Inigo to sing this season in New York for four thousand dollars a night, and—she gave it up because I asked her. I guess there isn't more than one Marana in this world! There's only one woman alive who could sing anywhere near her, and that's my own sister—whom I ruined and disgraced, by George!" Here, in spite of his struggles to prevent them, tears forced themselves into the young gentleman's eyes, and he sat down and hid his face in his hands. "And now, to think," he cried out, starting up again and walking to and fro in the room, "to think, after all she's done for me, that scoundrel Inigo should trump up an impostor to take her place! By George, I'll bring him to book if I live another fortnight!"

"You are making a singular accusation, Mr. Edwardes," said Bellingham sternly. "Will you vouch for its accuracy?"

"Yes, I will vouch for it, Mr. Bellingham," returned the other, facing him; "and my name is not Edwardes. I've had enough of this humbug. There's my card, sir."

Bellingham took the card. "Edward Randolph," he read and paused. He looked at the young man curiously.

"May I ask your father's name?" he said at length.

"Alexander Randolph," Edward replied.

"A tall man, about fifty-five, with gray mustache and imperial?"

"That's the man. Do you know him?"

"I have met him. You had better go home and look after him," said Bellingham gravely, "and get your Mlle. Marana to go with you."

Bellingham left for Liverpool the same evening, and took passage for New York two days later. Edward Randolph and Mlle. Marana sailed the same day on another steamer, and they all arrived at their destination within ten days afterward.

CHAPTER XI.

WHAT HAPPENED TO HER IN THE MEANWHILE.

"Perhaps it would be pleasanter for you to go out of your own accord."

Hamilton Jocelyn had observed with anxiety the progress of the acquaintance between Bellingham and the prima donna and was casting about in his mind how to put a stop to it, when Bellingham suddenly disappeared. He would have inferred that he must have proposed to mademoiselle and been refused had not the latter's aspect plainly showed that she was suffering quite as much as Bellingham could be supposed to be. Jocelyn's acuteness was not of a fine enough order to enable him to hit upon the real explanation. But the episode also admonished him that it was full time he himself took a leading and a winning hand in the game.

Accordingly Jocelyn insensibly began to draw nearer to the object of his attentions. He talked to her a great deal about her profession, about the prerogatives of genius, and the peculiar privileges permitted to the artistic and especially to the musical temperament. He launched into philosophical speculations about the constitution of society, and demonstrated what a gigantic tyranny the marriage covenant was as at present administered. The time would come, he declared, when we should look back upon such a state of things with wonder mingled with disgust.

Consider the immense number of divorces and scandals that were coming to light in all degrees of the social scale; what were they but the blind and inarticulate protest of the individual against the selfish injustice of the majority? What was the remedy for these abuses? Did it not lie in the hands of the superior persons in the world—of those who could see through the show of things, who were clear headed, and possessed the courage of their convictions? Let them lead the way. Doubtless they would be pursued by the sneers and slanders of fools and bigots; but fools and bigots had ever been the foes of progress and enlightenment. We who take the broader and profounder views can afford to disregard their clamor. We (said Jocelyn, taking the prima donna's hand in his, and stroking it gently) can set them the example of courage and independence, which will sooner or later be followed. It is not merely our privilege, but our duty, and it would be base for us to shrink from it.

The prima donna withdrew her hand as unobtrusively as she could, and asked her mentor what objection there was to marriage if people loved each other? He replied that if they loved each other what was the use of marriage? She rejoined that for two persons to love each other was for them to feel that they must belong to each other forever, and that marriage was simply their open declaration before God and man of the existence of this feeling in their hearts. To make such a declaration was, she conceived, a natural and inevitable impulse, and it was natural and expedient that it should be made according to certain forms, the gradual outcome of tradition and custom. Therefore she thought marriage was not so much an injustice of society to the individual, as a demand made by the individual that society be the witness and a voucher of his covenant.

But Jocelyn hereupon pointed out that a covenant always implied a binding promise, involving penalties if it were broken; that this again implied distrust in the power of pure love to hold its own, and that any outside pressure brought to bear upon a passion essentially so free as love must tend to promote the very reaction and revolt which it professed to guard against. She made answer that the covenant of marriage was not a bondage, and had not that effect upon the parties to it, but that to make one's happiness known to others endowed it with a reality and substance which were else wanting to it. That every person one met tacitly or explicitly confirmed it, reechoed it and assured it, and that the wedded state would consequently lose half its delight and security if it existed, for example, between two persons on a desert island, debarred from ever communicating the fact of their mutual relation to others.

Jocelyn here changed his ground, the better to convey his meaning, and put it to his interlocutor whether a large percentage of marriages were not notoriously unhappy, and this being admitted, whether it were not thereby demonstrated that a great many marriages were a mistake? She answered that even if all marriages which had ever occurred were mistakes, that would not prove that marriage itself was a mistake, but only that the wedded partners had been mistaken in each other. Upon his maintaining that every institution must be judged by its practical application, she rejoined that if there were no such thing as love, there was an end to all argument about it.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

On the question of money the Republicans of Illinois will be bimetallists this campaign. They insist that every dollar coined or issued by the United States shall have the purchasing or debt paying power of any other dollar so coined or issued.

HIS GREAT LUCK.

Was Once Poor but Now is Rich.

Constine Koures Invests His Last $5 in the Honduras National Lottery and Secures $4,000 for It—Remarkable and True Story of How a Poor Greek Found a Fortune—Invested His Last Dollar Instead of Buying Food.

"Nothing venture, nothing gain" was the motto Constine Koures adopted when he left Greece to settle in America. By sticking close to his resolution he is to day $4,000 richer than he was last week. The Honduras National Lottery (Louisiana State Lottery) is responsible for Mr Koures' sudden wealth, and there is quite an interesting story connected with his good fortune.

Koures is from the nobility and owing to some difficulty at home he came to America. Here he commenced life as a peddler and soon found himself in Cleveland, Ohio, without a cent in his pocket. He remembered a countryman in Chicago, one of the firm of Manosus, Mazarokos & Co., 141 South Water street.

The only way to reach Chicago was to walk and this Koures did. One of the firm gave him $5 to get something to eat and procure clean clothes. Koures blistered and instead of buying food invested the $5 in five tickets in the Honduras National Lottery.

To day he received by express $4,000, one fifth of the second capital prize of $20,000 in the drawing of June 12. Koures can't talk but little English, but he told a reporter for THE DISPATCH that the $4,000 would be invested in the fruit business. He was highly elated over his good fortune and he said he thought he now had the basis for a large fortune. He declares that he will continue to buy Honduras National Lottery tickets.—*Chicago Dispatch*, July 16.

Getting at the Facts.

Attorney—You are the president of the Dazzling Sun Gas company, are you not?

Witness—I am.

"Now, sir, for the purpose of getting at the exact facts in this case I am compelled to ask you what it costs the company per thousand feet to manufacture gas."

"That, sir, is a matter of no concern to you and has nothing to do with this case."

"I insist upon knowing."

"I prefer not to answer, sir."

To the Court—Your honor, it is absolutely necessary to get the figures.

The Court—The witness will answer the question.

"Now, then, I will ask you again, sir, How much does the manufacture of gas cost the company by the thousand feet?"

"I haven't any idea. I have nothing to do with the business affairs of the company, sir, except to draw my regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent."—Chicago Tribune.

A Short Way Out of It.

Papa—But why do you sign it "Your loving son, Amy?"

Amy—Why, of course, mamma will know, and I couldn't spell daughter!—Life.

Not Caught.

The blithe girl laughed.

"Yes," she prattled, "I met him on the street."

The languid being sighed.

"Did you catch his eye?" she asked.

"I'll"——

The laugh had died upon her lips.

——"see."

Hastening from the room, she closely examined the prongs of her parasol.—Truth.

A Bright Boy.

"Johnnie," said a teacher in one of the up town public schools, "have you seen the skeleton of the mammoth in the Museum of Natural History?"

"Yes, mum."

"To what kind of an animal does it belong?"

"A dead one."—Texas Siftings.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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Delicated.

She threw herself into a chair and wept miserably.

"I don't know"——

She wrung her hands in desperation.

——"whether to go back to mamma or k-k-kill myself."

The man with the large neck put his feet on the table and smiled.

"My dear," he observed, "I really would not like to advise you on so close a question of preference."

Saying which he fell to picking his teeth noisily.—Detroit Tribune.

BRACE THE NERVES.

Sedatives and opiates won't do it. These nervines do not make the nerves strong, and failing to do this fall short of producing the essential of their quietude—vigor. And while in extreme cases—and these only—of nervous irritation such drugs may be advisable, their frequent use is highly prejudicial to the delicate organism upon which they act, and in order to renew their quieting effect increased and dangerous doses eventually become necessary. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an efficient substitute for such pernicious drugs. It quiets the nerves by bracing, toning, strengthening them. The connection between weakness of the nervous system and that of the organs of digestion is a strong and sympathetic link. The Bitters, by imparting a healthful impulse to the digestive and assimilating functions promotes throughout the whole system a vigor in which the nerves come in for a large share. Use the Bitters in malaria, constipation, bilious and kidney trouble.

All's quiet in the Pullman car—
Sweet Peace holds sway once more;
The only men who fret us are
Those same old friends who snore.

$100 REWARD, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

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BRANDRETH'S PILLS are a good corrective.

It is about time for book agents to be around with a "history of the great strike."

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The California Mid-Winter International Exposition has given first award, Gold Medal, for Garden, Field and Flower seeds, and Horticultural Requisites; first award, Gold Medal, for Sweet Pea Seeds, superior quality and argest variety; first award, Gold Medal for Sweet Pea Blossoms; first award, Gold Medal, for Ornamental and Decorative Plants, (in all cases the highest awards in these department,) to the Sunset Seed and Plant Co., of San Francisco.

This house also received a Gold Medal from the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, at Chicago. Although in business for less than three years they are now the representative and leading depot on the Pacific Coast for the supply of everything required for the Farm, Garden or Orchard, and have justly earned the awards granted them.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

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"FELICE NOTTE!"

God send the little golden bees of sleep
To murmur in the blossom of your ear
Their gentle summer music hushed and deep,
Their softest slumber songs to you, my dear!

And may the gypsy fortune telling dreams
Draw you beneath their painted tent and take
Your palm and tell you fortunes—rosy gleams
Too sweet to be remembered when you wake!

Once may your hyacinthine lids unfold
Bathed in the limpid pallor of the moon,
The happiest stars in heaven may yet behold,
And pray and sigh for joy, and slumber soon.
—Irene Putnam in Lippincott's.

A MAN IN THE BELL.

In my younger days bell ringing was much more in fashion among the young men of —— than it is now. Some fifty years ago about twenty of us who dwelt in the vicinity of the cathedral formed a club which used to ring every peal that was called for.

One Sunday I went with another into the belfry to ring for noon prayers, but the second stroke we had pulled showed us that the clapper of the bell we were at was muffled. Some one had been buried that morning and it had been prepared of course to ring a mournful note.

We did not know of this, but the remedy was easy. "Jack," said my companion, "step up to the loft and cut off the hat," for the way we had of muffling was by tying a piece of an old hat or of cloth (the former was preferred) on one side of the clapper, which deadened every second toll.

I complied, and mounting into the belfry crept as usual into the bell, where I began to cut away. The hat had been tied on in some more complicated manner than usual, and I was perhaps three or four minutes in getting it off, during which time my companion below was hastily called away—by a message from his sweetheart, I believe, but that is not material to my story.

The person who called him was a brother of the club who, knowing that the time had come for ringing for service, and not thinking that any one was above, began to pull. At this moment I was just getting out when I felt the bell moving. I guessed the reason at once. It was a moment of terror, but by a hasty and almost convulsive effort I succeeded in jumping down and throwing myself on the flat of my back under the bell.

The room in which it was was little more than sufficient to contain it, the bottom of the bell coming within a couple of feet of the floor of lath. At that time I certainly was not so bulky as I am now, but as I lay it was within an inch of my face. I had not lain myself down a second, when the ringing began. It was a dreadful situation.

Over me swung an immense mass of metal, one touch of which would have crushed me to pieces; the floor under me was principally composed of crazy laths, and if they gave way I was precipitated to the distance of about fifty feet upon a loft, which would in all probability have sunk under the impulse of my fall and sent me to be dashed to atoms upon the marble floor of the chancel a hundred feet below.

This was my first terror, but the ringing had not continued a minute before a more awful and immediate dread came on me. The deafening sound of the bell smote into my ears with a thunder which made me fear their drums would crack; there was not a fiber of my body it did not thrill through. It entered my very soul; thought and reflection were almost utterly banished; I only retained the sensation of agonizing terror.

Every moment I saw the bell sweep within an inch of my face, and my eyes—I could not close them, though to look at the object was bitter as death—followed it instinctively in its oscillating progress until it came back again. It was in vain I said to myself that it could come no nearer at any future swing than it did at first; every time it descended I endeavored to shrink into the very floor to avoid being buried under the down sweeping mass, and then, reflecting on the danger of pressing too weightily on my frail support, would cower up again as far as I dared.

At first my fears were mere matter of fact. I was afraid the pulleys above would give way and let the bell plunge on me. At another time the possibility of the clapper being shot out in some sweep and dashing through my body, as I had seen a ramrod glide through a door, flitted across my mind. The dread also, as I have already mentioned, of the crazy floor tormented me, but these soon gave way to fears not more unfounded, but more visionary and of course more tremendous.

The roaring of the bell confused my intellect, and my fancy soon began to teem with all sorts of strange and terrifying ideas. The bell pealing above and opening its jaws with a hideous clamor seemed to me at one time a raving monster raging to devour me; at another a whirlpool ready to suck me into its bellowing abyss. As I gazed on it, it assumed all shapes. It was a flying eagle, or rather a roc of the Arabian story tellers, clapping its wings and screaming over me.

As I looked upward into it, it would appear sometimes to lengthen into indefinite extent or to be twisted at the end into the spiral folds of the tail of a flying dragon. Nor was the flaming breath or fiery glance of that fabled animal wanting to complete the picture. My eyes, inflamed, bloodshot and glaring, invested the supposed monster with a full proportion of unholy light.

It would be endless were I to merely hint at all the fancies that possessed my mind. Every object that was hideous and roaring presented itself to my imagination. I often thought that I was in a hurricane at sea and that the vessel in which I was embarked tossed under me with the most furious vehemence. The air, set in motion by the swinging of the bell, blew over me nearly with the violence and more than the thunder of a tempest, and the floor seemed to reel under me as under a drunken man. But the most awful of all the ideas that seized on me were drawn from the supernatural.

In the vast cavern of the bell hideous faces appeared and glared down on me with terrifying frowns or with grinning mockery still more appalling. I found I was becoming delirious, and trembled lest reason should utterly desert me. I feared lest, when utterly deprived of my senses, I should rise—to do which I was every moment tempted by that strange feeling which calls on a man whose head is dizzy from standing on the battlement of a lofty castle to precipitate himself from it—and then death would be instant and tremendous.

When I thought of this I became desperate. I caught the floor with a grasp which drove the blood from my nails, and I yelled with the cry of despair. I called for help, I prayed, I shouted, but all the efforts of my voice were of course drowned in the bell. As it passed over my mouth it occasionally echoed my cries, which mixed not with its own sound, but preserved their distinct character. Perhaps this was but fancy. To me, I know, they then sounded as if they were the shouting, howling or laughing of the fiends with which my imagination had peopled the gloomy cave which swung over me.

In twenty minutes the ringing was done. Half of that time passed over me without power of computation—the other half appeared an age. When it ceased I became gradually more quiet, but a new fear retained me. I knew that five minutes would elapse without ringing, but at the end of that short time the bell would be rung a second time for five minutes more. I could not calculate time. A minute and an hour were of equal duration. I feared to rise lest the five minutes should have elapsed and the ringing be again commenced, in which case I should be crushed before I could escape against the walls or framework of the bell. I therefore still continued to lie down, cautiously shifting myself, however, with a careful gliding, so that my eye no longer looked into the hollow. This was of itself a considerable relief.

The cessation of the noise had in a great measure the effect of stupefying me, for my attention, being no longer occupied by the chimeras I had conjured up, began to flag. All that now distressed me was the constant expectation of the second ringing, for which, however, I settled myself with a kind of stupid resolution. I closed my eyes and clinched my teeth as firmly as if they were screwed in a vice.

At last the dreaded moment came, and the first swing of the bell extorted a groan from me, as they say the most resolute victim screams at the sight of the rack to which he is for a second time destined. After this, however, I lay silent and lethargic, without a thought.

When it ceased I was roused a little by the hope of escape. I did not, however, decide on this step hastily, but putting up my hand with the utmost caution I touched the rim. Though the ringing had ceased it was still tremulous from the sound and shook under my hand, which instantly recoiled as from an electric jar. A quarter of an hour probably elapsed before I again dared to make the experiment, and then I found it at rest. I determined to lose no time, fearing that I might have lain then already too long and that the bell for evening service would catch me.

This dread stimulated me, and I slipped out with the utmost rapidity and arose. I stood, I suppose, for a minute, looking with silly wonder on the place of my imprisonment, penetrated with joy at escaping, but then rushed down the stony and irregular stair with the velocity of lightning and arrived in the bell ringer's room. My hands were torn and bleeding; my hair disheveled and my clothes tattered.

I leaned against the wall, motionless and deprived of thought, in which posture my companions found me when in the course of a couple of hours they returned to their occupation.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Why the Sky Is Blue.

The explanation of the blue of the "vaulted canopy above us" is not to be sought in the fact that the air, or its constituent particles, reflect the readily refrangible rays of short waved length and let the less refrangible long waved rays through. The short waves of light—the blue color—are much more strongly reflected than the long waved red ones. Lord Raleigh has proven the blue reflected in the light from the sky to be four-fifths times stronger than the yellow color and six-sevenths times stronger than the red. The violet is six-eighths times stronger than the yellow, or about nine-tenths times more intense than the long waves of red light.

These relations of intensity must therefore cause the reflected light to appear to be mostly blue. The blue of the sky is also connected with the phenomenon known as the polarization of light, that color in the colored waves always being polarized in the same direction, which is quite independent of the nature of the turbid particles of the atmosphere. As long as present conditions exist the sky will be of blue colors of varying intensity.—St. Louis Republic.

The Doll Was Naked.

"I was coming across the St. Lawrence river the other day," remarked Samuel B. Wolfson, a commercial tourist stopping at the Lindell, "and witnessed a thing that made a custom house officer blush, and I'll bet he is the only one that ever had such a sensation in his life. On the boat was a beautiful young miss who had a large package in her lap. The inspector desired to see it, but the young girl refused.

"But I must," insisted the officer.

"It is nothing but a doll," she said. "I'll pay the duty, but you can't see it."

"I hate to be rude, my young lady," said the inspector, "but unless you open the package I shall be forced to take it away from you."

"I will not open it," she said defiantly. "It's nothing but a doll, I tell you, and it has no clothes; one stark naked, sir, and you shall not see it."

The officer tried to laugh, but he couldn't. The other passengers applauded the young lady's nerve, and the inspector passed on.—St. Louis Republic.

RAINY DAY GOWNS

Some Sensible Advice on Woman's Wet Weather Costumes.

SEVERAL GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

There is no Reason Why a Woman Should Look Like a Fright Every Time She Goes Out in a Storm.

Some earnest student of human nature once said that the most melancholy sight in the world was to see a fat man with a boil on his neck trying to flirt with a girl in a fourth story window, but for real downright sadness a woman on a wet day distances all competitors. The average woman in a rainstorm is a sight to shudder at, for, however neat and pretty she may be on ordinary occasions, demoralization seems to set in as the rain begins to fall, and the result is a weird and awful appearance that would make a man cross the street to avoid meeting his own wife. Of course this all applies to the average everyday woman, who does not make a practice of taking a cab home when she feels the first warning spatter—a custom, by the way, which is much more commendable, though perhaps expensive, than straggling around trying to manage parcels, purse, umbrella and dress skirt.

Observe the average woman on a rainy day at the big bridge entrance, for instance, as she fumbles in her pocketbook for ticket or change, and if ye have tears prepare to shed them. Her hat is awry, but she knows it not. In one hand a portion of her dress skirt is hitched, while another portion has been gathering up the mud, as has the portion of one white lace trimmed skirt which, bedraggled and torn, flaps against her shoes, leaving them muddy and unsightly. Her right hand holds an umbrella as well as her skirt; her left fumbles in her pocketbook, while her other, as Sir Henry Boyle would say, endeavors to straighten her hat, fix a hairpin in her bang and do a few other things just as important. Her face is set and hard looking and there is a wild glitter in her eye. From her appearance one might judge that she was a female communist or a shoplifter, or that she was possessed of what in literary circles is known as a "jag." But this woman is a respected member of society, a church member, a King's Daughter, the head of a happy home and an admirer of Browning and Ibsen. But she doesn't look it a little bit.

It is all owing to the attire which ordinarily sane women persist in wearing on rainy days, making no distinction whatever between sunshiny, clear weather and that which is sloppy and "demnition damp, moist and uncomfortable." In these days when woman is "advancing" to such an extent that the tyrant man must needs step lively to keep pace with her it would be well if she would take a pause in debating such subjects as "How to Manage a Husband" and "The Final Extinction of Man," and earnestly discuss "Why Do Women Look Like Such Guys on a Rainy Day?" Then they would commence to realize where they were at in much shorter time than through a century of "talks" on vague and faroff questions. There is no need for lovely woman to make herself look like a fright because she is going out in the rain, but neither is their any law, human or divine, which countenances her going about looking like a bedraggled hen.

Every woman should have in her wardrobe one or two "rainy day" gowns—that is, one or two dark light weight dresses that have outworn better uses, and that ordinarily would be handed over to the maid or the laundress. Take the skirt of such a gown and denude it of all trimming, then shorten it with a liberal hand—as the cookbooks say. Don't be too modest about cutting away all that last foot of material that gets so deeply, darkly, beautifully muddy when the streets are sloppy. It is much better to walk abroad in a gown that shows the tops of your shoes, if necessary, than to walk along blissfully unconscious, with dress skirt and petticoats hitched up to your knee on one side, while the other side trails ingloriously in the mire. You must wear a short, dark petticoat; under this black stockings and good stout boots.

Many women cannot wear overshoes, and if your pocketbook admits of a pair of boots made to order by a good maker for rainy weather use they will be found much more satisfactory and comfortable than the "rubbers" that so often are more bother than help. Now, if you are addicted to the mackintosh, you may wear one over this, as they are made up in very jaunty styles, but every woman knows how hot, heavy and perspiring rubber coats—even idealized rubber coats—are. Except in very violent rainstorms a short jacket which leaves the arms free will be more convenient. Women who affect stained glass effects as to costume and brown pottery coiffures would do well to leave both at home on rainy days. Frouzy hair gets out of frouze and looks unkept and witchlike; "picture" hats get crooked; plumes wilt, and artistic neck garnitures droop in most unbecoming style under the influence of dampness. Braid your hair up snugly under a little English tourist hat or a sailor, either glazed or felt.

Wear a veil—not a cloud of gauze, but a sensible veil that will keep your hair in trim though the wind blows a hurricane. You can have a bit of white linen show at your neck if you wish or a trim mackintosh buttoned snugly across produces a neat effect. The short skirt idea may strike you as rather shocking at first, but try it and you will find it not half bad in wet weather. Robed like this a woman can keep trim and neat through the rain, and will never look like such a fright that her husband will sneak down a side street to avoid greeting her. A bright Brooklyn woman has invented a sensible waterproof garment called the "duck's back waterproof," but every woman does not like these rubber garments, and for such why not adopt a home made rainy weather suit?—New York Herald.

One Rat's Experience Was Enough.

A certain grocery in Buffalo was overrun with rats. One day a barrel half full of molasses fell apart or, at least, the bottom fell out and the molasses ran over the floor. In some way one of the biggest rats in the vicinity got into the molasses, and bedraggled and discouraged was seen creeping laboriously away from the premises. Every rat disappeared at the same time, and not another one, or any evidence of one, has been seen about the place since.—Buffalo Courier.

Keeping Track of Ships.

In the course of the year more than a dozen ponderous books are filled at Lloyd's with nothing but the names of ships, their captains, and the dates on which they touch and leave port. Every known vessel in the world of more than 100 tons register has its record in them, and the underwriters can easily turn to the name of any British or foreign ship and tell approximately where she is at the moment.—London Tit-Bits.

KITEFLYING IN NEW YORK CITY.

On the Roofs It Isn't All Fun, but the Street Arabs Are Worse Off.

When a boy in a growing western town wants to fly a kite all he has to do is to call in his favorite chums and go out to the big lot, and away goes the kite grandly sailing through the air.

But in New York it is different.

Yesterday afternoon a boy was standing on a roof near the bridge trying to fly a kite in a gale of wind. He had a serious time. He was fully seventy-five feet from the ground, and around him were innumerable telegraph wires. Every time he tried to get the kite up its tails were sure to tangle in the wires. Then, too, another boy had a kite flying from a roof near by, and sooner than you could say Jack Robinson the two strings, the two kites and the two tails were all mixed up together in a way that took a great deal of talk to unravel.

Then the gale caught the kite and bore it to the ground. The lad patiently clambered down the long flight of stairs to the street and then came back with his treasure. He was puffing like a porpoise. It was not very much fun.

The telegraph wires bothered him again.

Oh, it was an awful time—this kiteflying in New York. It was so aggravating, too, to see other kites flying in the distance, all held by boys on the tops of tall tenements. The roof is the playground for the kiteflying boys of Gotham.

The other day in one of the most crowded parts of Broadway a boy was holding a kite string, the kite just clearing the edge of a tall mercantile house. How the lad ever secured the place for a kite or how he got it up was a mystery. Yet there he stood, winding away on the string, now letting out a bit, now sending up a "telegram," which, as every boy knows, is a piece of round paper running along the string and borne upward by the stiff breeze.

A policeman came along, and noticing the crowd the boy's kiteflying had brought together said gruffly to the lad:

"Take the kite and move on."

"But the kite won't come down," pleaded the boy, winding on the string.

An old gentleman moved out of the throng and said:

"Hi, there, let the boy have his fun; he is not harming any one."

"But it is a nuisance," growled the copper, "and he better get out. The first thing he knows his string will be in the heads of of the passing teams."

Just then a gust of wind stronger than usual caught the kite and bore it higher and higher in seeming ridicule of the meddling policeman.

The sport was much enjoyed by the crowd.

In disgust the copper moved away, pretending to move a tramp off his beat.

The old man said slowly, with a happy smile:

"I was a boy once myself and I know how it is. Here is a dime, boy. When your kite comes down go and buy yourself some nice red apples."

Then the old codger went away in the big crowd, no doubt very happy at the way he had renewed his youth and at the same time had contributed to the pleasures of a poor New York street arab.—New York Herald.

An Opinion of Husbands.

She was a fat, jolly old colored woman, and she wandered into County Agent Mahoney's office in search of a little coal. Her coal black face beamed with good nature, and honesty shone in both of her eyes. She asked for the coal with the air of one who thought herself entitled to it, but County Agent Mahoney has become suspicious through long experience with applicants for assistance, and he proceeded to catechise her.

"Are you able to work?"

"Cou'se I'ze able to wo'k. Don't I wo'k every day jest like a nigger! I wouldn't come to yo' office if I wazunt hahd up."

"Have you a husband?"

"What I want wid a husban? Dey's only good foh nothin. Had one wunst, the triflin whelp. He done nothin but spen all de money I made foh whisky. I don got tiahd ob dat an fiahd him outen de house. I don't want no moah husban in mine. What am dey good foah anyhow?"

Being a married man Mr. Mahoney was not in a position to give an unprejudiced opinion, so he gave the colored woman an order for a half ton of coal and she went on her way rejoicing.

"If she had told me the old story of a sick husband she would have got nothing," said Mr. Mahoney, "but an opinion on the worth of husbands, coming from such a high source, is cheap at the price of half a ton of coal."—Omaha World-Herald.

Our Degenerate Little Toe.

The whole history of the organism bears testimony to the marvelous persistence of parts in spite of contumely and disuse. Take, for example, the present position of the little toe in man. We know not the condition of this digit in prehistoric man, and have but little information as to its state among savage tribes at the present day, but we do know that in civilized peoples, whose feet are from infancy subjected to conditions of restraint, it is an imperfect organ.

In 1 per cent. of adults the second and third joint have anchylosed; in 3 per cent. the joint between them is rudimentary, with scarcely a trace of a cavity; in 20 per cent. of feet the organ has lost one or more of its normal complement of muscles. But though shorn of some of its elements, and with others as mere shreds, the toe persists, and he would be a bold prophet who would venture to forecast how many generations of booted ancestry would suffice to eliminate it from the organization of the normal man.—Alexander Macalister in Popular Science Monthly.

Starving Our Children.

When we see our house plants looking stunted, putting forth few leaves and no flowers, we stir the soil in the pots and enrich the earth. When we see a child looking pale and thin we say, if we know something of physiological chemistry, "Too little nitrogenous food." If we are simple folk, averse to long words, we remark, "That child seems half starved." It is the truth, however we express it, and a wrong is being done to the child that the fact is not recognized and remedied by whoever has the daily oversight of its meals. The unconscious victim may seem to eat a sufficient amount of food, while it does not get enough of the proper kind to furnish the nourishment the body requires.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Myoptic Eschatology.

Laying aside my glasses clear,
Kind squires to halt myoptic eyes,
Blundering among blurred stars, I peer
Into the dim, dull twinkling skies.

Some day, 'mid those faint lights adrift,
Wandering past all fancy far,
My spirit shall its journey shift
From half seen star to half seen star.

And this daft fear fantastic starts.
In those blurred worlds what shall I do,
Lacking the firm, material parts
To hang my wonted glasses to?
—Life.

BEAR DISCIPLINE.

The Way Old Mrs. Bruin Kept Her Noisy Little Children Quiet.

THE STORY TOLD BY A BEE HUNTER.

The Mother Bear Shook the Little Ones Repeatedly Because the Youngsters Squealed and Played.

"I once saw a she bear act toward her cubs just as I've seen women act toward their children," said an old Zoyalsock bee hunter last week. "Late one August I lined a lot of wild bees to a big beech tree two miles back in the woods on Elk mountain. I located the bees in a hollow part of the trunk, far up toward the top, and when I went to mark the tree so that no one else would claim it I noticed that a bear had gone up and down the tree several times only a little while before.

"There was a lot of loose green beech bark at the butt, and looking up I saw that a bear had been clawing and biting to get in the hollow where the honey lay. I didn't want to cut the tree for two or three weeks, as the bees were gathering honey from the wild flowers of late summer, and, for fear that the bear might dig into the tree and steal the honey before I got ready to chop the tree down, I decided to see if I couldn't catch the bear at it that night and shoot it in the act.

"The next night I climbed the hemlock, heard the brush crack at a distance, heard something that sounded like the whining of a cub, followed by a low growl, and soon everything was as still in the woods as it had been. The bear didn't make its appearance at the bee tree that night, and on my way home a little after daylight I stopped at the house of an old bear hunter and told him of my experience in the woods.

"The old man chuckled over my lack of knowledge concerning the habits of bears, for he saw through it all at once, and then he told me that the cracking I had heard was caused by a bear's feet, and that a bear always makes three or four circuits around a bee tree in the night before it approaches it. The bear I had heard tramping on the dead limbs, the old hunter said, had run across my track while it was making the first circuit, and that it had made itself scarce mighty quick after it had got scent of my boots. 'And I'll bet a dollar that it was a she bear with one or two cubs,' he added.

"Then he told me to take a couple of pieces of board with me when I went after the bear the next time. 'From the time you strike the woods till you get to the tree,' he said, 'keep your boots on the boards by taking one up from behind you and placing it in front of you all the way. Don't let your boots touch the ground, and when you reach the tree strap the boards and boots to your back and take them up.'

"That night I followed the old bear hunter's directions to the letter. A little after midnight I heard the brush cracking around in a circle, for the night was calm and clear, and no wind rustled the leaves. The sound of cracking came nearer and nearer, and when three circuits had been made by the heavy steps I was rewarded for my long watching in the big hemlock by seeing a she bear steal cautiously toward the bee tree, with two cubs tagging at her heels.

"The old bear sniffed around the butt of the tree a couple of times, gazed at the top for a moment, and then stuck her claws in the bark and started to climb. The cubs began to whine and whimper before their mother had gone the length of her up the tree, and immediately she began to stop them by giving a low growl and looking back at them. But the cubs didn't stop their noise, and all at once the old bear backed down, gave each cub a good shaking, sat it up on its haunches, cuffed its ears, shook her fist at it and told it to stay there till she came down.

"The cubs were as still as mice, and the old bear quickly climbed to the top of the trunk and began to tear at the wood with her teeth. I had intended to shoot the bear in the tree, but when I saw that the one that was trying to steal my honey was a mother with two young ones to look after my heart failed me. I might have killed her easily with a charge of buck shot, but I was so deeply interested in her cubs and her work that I made up my mind to let her live and watch her while she was doing her best to dig through the wood to where the honey lay.

"In the course of fifteen or twenty minutes the cubs became tired of sitting on their hind quarters, got down on all fours and started to play with one another. They rolled and capered in the underbrush, and in a little while they began to squeal and look up at their mother, as though they were coaxing her to come down. The old bear flew into a rage over the way they were acting, and hurriedly backing down she gave them another severe shaking, scolded them, cuffed their ears and set them up on their haunches. Then she climbed the tree once more, and for nearly an hour, while she worked like a beaver with tooth and claw to get at the honey, the cubs sat as still as stumps and didn't give vent to a single whimper.

"By that time the old bear had torn through the wood to the honey, and when she had eaten a lot of it she backed down with a pawful of honey for her young ones. The cubs gobbled it greedily, and the old bear soon climbed up and fetched down another pawful, which they ate quickly. All of a sudden the old bear started the cubs off in front of her, and in a moment the bear family was out of sight. The next night I chopped the tree down and secured the rest of the honey. I got a washtub full out of the hollow tree, and I wasn't a bit sorry that I had let the bear and her cubs have their fill of it for once."—Cor. New York Tribune.

Color Perception in Savage Races.

From various investigations made of the subject the opinion would appear to be justified that savage races possess the perception of color to a greater degree than do civilized races. This is made evident by the facts presented by Dr. Webster Fox before the Franklin institute, Philadelphia, his statement covering the results of some 250 examinations among Indian children, 100 of these being boys.

Researches of this character show that in a selection of 100 white boys from various parts of the United States at least five of the number would have proved color blind. Among all these Indian boys not a single case of the kind was discovered.—New York Tribune.

Teaching Him the Error of His Ways.

His Mother—Johnny, always remember what I told you. When you see any little boy showing anger, take him aside and make him feel that he is wrong. Did you do so yesterday with naughty Tommy Tubbs?

Johnny—Yes, indeed, I did. I punched him good too.—Chicago Record.

ENGLISH RESTAURANT WAITERS.

It Is No Wonder That the British Serving Man Looks for a Tip.

In restaurants where the customer pays his bill through the waiter the latter is held responsible for its due payment from the moment he receives the articles ordered by the customer from the kitchen, and what is known as the "check" system is pretty generally adopted. The waiter on beginning his day's work pays in to the proprietor or his clerk from two to five pounds to cover the value of the orders he is likely to receive during the day, and he is given in exchange a number of "checks."

For every order he gives he hands in checks to an equivalent amount. If the value of the orders exceeds the amount of deposit the waiter must pay in more money before he receives the dishes. What the customers pay him he retains until settling time.

If the customer goes away without paying the waiter must bear the loss. In one instance I heard of a customer who, after enjoying a sumptuous dinner, suddenly discovered, with much apparent surprise, that he had not the wherewithal to pay for it, and told the waiter he must go to borrow it from a friend. He offered very fairly to take the waiter with him, and chartered a cab for the purpose. They drove to two or three places without finding the friend at home. At last they discovered him; at least the customer disappeared through what he said was the door of his friend's room.

He did not return, and on the anxious waiter's inquiring whither the door led, he learned that it communicated with a passage leading to the street at the back of the house. It was too late to follow in pursuit, and my unfortunate friend had not only the dinner to pay for, but the cabman engaged by the customer to settle with, which might be considered, under the circumstances, as insult added to injury.

The waiter is the person on whom blame naturally falls if orders are not promptly executed. But he is himself at the mercy of the kitchen porters, who pass him the dishes from the kitchen, and these men can seriously impede him by dawdling in carrying out his orders if he fails to square them with a fee, so that here we find an unexpected illustration of the truth of the late Professor Edward Forbes' scientific observation apropos of the infinitely little in nature:

Big fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite 'em,
And little fleas have lesser fleas, and so ad finitum.

The waiter, who lives in part upon the customer, is himself preyed upon by the kitchen porter.—Good Words.

Railways in the Ottoman Empire.

The continual extension of railways in Turkey in general, and especially in the Syrian province of the empire, is of somewhat wider interest than the economic importance of the lines built or building would suggest. The railway policy of the Ottoman government has resulted so far in the construction of three trunk lines through the northern and central portions of the sultan's Asiatic dominions. These lines embrace a railway from Haidar Pasha—a suburb of Constantinople—running right through the heart of Asia Minor, and thence down to the Tigris valley, Bagdad and the Persian gulf, the object being to link the latter gulf with the waters of the Golden Horn, the second, a line from Samsoon, on the Black sea, southward to Ayas, on the Mediterranean, and so link together the Black and Mediterranean seas; third, to connect the Mediterranean sea through Damascus and the Euphrates valley with the Persian gulf.

The first line has been undertaken by a German company, which has already carried the line to Angora, 440 miles inland from Constantinople. A Belgian company holds the concession for the second line, and has already completed the survey of the first portion. The third line is in possession of an English company, whose operations have already reached the point of actual construction, and this line, which passes through Syria and the Euphrates valley, will form part of the shortest route to India.—London Times.

An Anecdote of Hannibal Hamlin.

A gentleman well known in this state who has been in the wholesale liquor business in San Francisco moved to New York and established somewhere in that state a refinery or distillery, and after awhile special agents of the internal revenue service made up a case against him for, as alleged, evasion of taxes, of which he claimed he was innocent. They finally entered a suit against him in the name of the government, and it was continued along for some time in the hopes of settlement. Finally the gentleman got Mr. Hamlin interested, and he took it up with authorities at Washington, and eventually a settlement was reached satisfactory to both parties.

This gentleman happened to be visiting a friend in Bangor soon after and called upon Mr. Hamlin one evening, and on leaving laid a check for $5,000 on the table. The next day, however, Mr. Hamlin met the gentleman on the street and returned the check to him with the remark, "Here, I am no such fellow, but if you have any nice cigars in your store you may send me a box."—Portland (Me.) Express.

Branded Cattle Not Fashionable.

Those who have had their feelings hurt from time to time by enlarging upon the sufferings of cattle when branded will be glad to know that the practice is getting much less universal than it was a few years ago. There are fewer enormous ranches now and less need for branding than formerly, and, added to this, there is a decided preference in the trade for unbranded hides. A brand on the hip or jaw is not so much objected to as the large, unsightly brand on the side, which renders valueless the best part of the hide. The day of large, unsightly brands is certainly past, and before long the practice will only be resorted to in cases of absolute necessity, such cases becoming more and more rare as large ranches and unfenced prairies become cut up and reduced in area.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Discovery.

There is a handmaiden infesting Brooklyn who played a brief engagement recently in the domestic comedy of a flat. She proved herself to be willing enough to learn the ways of the household, but passing slow of understanding. One day, however, after meeting several rebuffs for misguided zeal, she came to her mistress in triumph.

"Didn't you say, ma'am, that everything in the flat was on one floor?" she demanded.

"Certainly," was the reply.

"Well, it ain't, ma'am. The steam heat comes from down cellar."—New York Times.

Not Afraid.

Little Johnnie—Why can't I play in the street?

Anxious Mother—Suppose a horse should run away, what would you do?

Little Johnnie—Stop 'im.—Good News.

LEGENDARY LORE.

Superstitions Which Have a Strong Hold on Canadians.

THE LEGEND OF THE WEREWOLF.

Belief That Spirits of the Dead Return to Earth—The Prominent Part Played by Old Satan.

In the legendary lore of Canada the devil plays a prominent part. He does not appear as the strong angel who fell through pride, the enemy of God, but as the mediæval devil of monkish legend, the petty persecutor of man. In the rural districts of Canada satan is supposed to be very active. His company may be looked for on all ocasions. The accidental appearance of a little child in the room often betrays the presence of the evil spirit, as the poor innocent is sure to bewail itself vigorously. The prince of darkness may be met at a ball in the guise of a handsome young man, who excels all the rustic gallants in appearance. He wears gloves to conceal his claws and disregards the trammels of conventionality by keeping his hat on his head to hide his horns. He selects the prettiest girl in the room as his partner, but his choice is usually the village coquette, whose vanity or levity has exposed her to the evil influence. In the midst of the gayety a piercing cry is heard. A strong odor of brimstone becomes perceptible, and the attractive cavalier is wafted out of the window, carrying with him some useful domestic utensil—as, for instance, a stove or the frying pan. The girl may escape with a sharp scratch of a claw, particularly if she should happen to wear a cross or a crucifix. Canadian rusties never answer "Entrez" when a knock is heard at the door; they invariably respond "Ouvrez." This is founded upon an old legend of a young woman who replied "Entrez" to such a summons, when the devil came in and carried her off.

When one is starting in a hurry to bring the priest to the sick, the devil is stimulated to the most lively activity, for then it is the question of the loss or gain of a soul. On such occasions an endless variety of the most unforeseen accidents are sure to happen. The horses are found unharnessed, or the harness breaks without any reason, and strange lights flash before the horses' eyes. Prudent sons guard against such contingencies by providing themselves with two vehicles. Then, if an accident happens to one, the other remains available.

The werewolf legend constitutes one of the most somber of the traditionary beliefs existing in French Canada. The story of a human being assuming a wolf's shape is certainly one of the most generally diffused throughout the world, and the werewolf story comes down to us from old Roman times. The French Canadian believes that if a person does not partake of the sacrament for seven years he will turn into a loup garou—a shapeless animal without head or limbs. The loup garou might also assume the form of a wildcat, a hare, a fox or even a black hen, but at night he was obliged to range through woods and desert places. At dead of night the loup garou steals from his bed. Climbing the highest tree in the neighborhood, he hides in its branches and is instantly transformed into bestial shape. He is endowed with supernatural speed and strength. A fierce creature, with appetites exaggerating those of the animal he resembles, his especial delight is in slaughtering and devouring little children. When he returns to human semblance, he may be recognized by his excessive leanness, wild eyes and haggard countenance. In order to regain his estate of humanity it is necessary that the blood of the monster should be shed. This kindly office being performed by a friend, a complete restoration results.

In many parts of the country cats of three colors were considered lucky. Therefore the fortunate possessor of a puss mottled with black, white and gray should preserve the animal carefully. When a Canadian lumberman is sufficiently fortunate to shoot a deer he wraps himself at night in the skin in order to keep off witches.

The souls of the lost or spirits in purgatory naturally occupied a prominent position in Canadian folklore. The dead frequently returned to the world. Among old fashioned persons there were few who had not held converse with a spirit or revenant. In punishment for sin the dead were often detained on the scene of their past misdeeds. One dead person could not help or relieve another. The wrong committed on earth could only be righted by the intervention of a living being. The evil spirits were unable to cross the blessed waters of the river St. Lawrence without the help of a Christian. These haunting spirits were numerous and of various descriptions.

The aurora borealis, called les marionettes, les eclairons, les lustrions, are supposed to be lost souls. It is a common practice among the country people to sing aloud to keep off evil spirits. They believe that the sound of an instrument or the human voice raised in song will cause the marionettes to dance. However, dire misfortune threatens the reckless being who adopts this method of amusing himself unless the precaution is taken of touching him in time with a palm that has been blessed. He gradually yields to a weird fascination, his eyes dilate, his voice grows feeble, and before morning dawns his body lies stiff and stark in death, while his soul has flown to join in the giddy whirl of les lustrions.

Fireflies, known as fen-follets, called by country people fi-follets, are also considered to be lost souls, whose goblin lights lure the unwary to destruction—a sad prerogative possessed by fireflies, in common with other lights of the country, less brilliant perhaps, but whose seductions are quite as much to be dreaded. A simple charm will curb the malicious designs of these airy, glittering imps. If the object of their persecution can retain sufficient presence of mind to thrust either a needle or a sharp knife into the nearest fence, a fi-follet is obliged to stop short in his course. One of two things must then happen—either the fi-follet will impale himself upon the sharp instrument and thus find deliverance, or else he will exhaust himself in frantic efforts to pass through the eye of the needle, an attempt which proves quite as difficult to the fantastic spirit as the most substantial mortals. This gives the traveler time to seek the shelter of a dwelling.—Popular Science Monthly.

The Pied Crows of Scotland.

In Scotland crows are sometimes seen with white feathers. One that I particularly remember had a white head and a white tail feather, irregularly marked. These birds are called pies and are very teachable. They are not, however, easily procured.—

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 21. 1894

Mr. Estee made a speech at Los Angles on last Saturday night and as usual devoted himself to national questions, with which he will have nothing to do in the event of his election. Mr Budd made a speech at Sacramento at the same time and he dealt almost wholly with State issues. In the election of a Governor the people of California will consider which candidate is likely to give the best and most economical administration of affairs. They know that the State government is costing nearly twice as much as it ought. Mr. Budd shows a vigorous determination to institute the desired reform and an intelligent comprehension of how it is to be brought about. When Mr. Budd has promised the public anything he has always kept his promise. He has force to back his intelligence and devotion to the best interests of the State to promot him to pursue the wisest and most economical policy. All the requirements of the occasion are met with in him. The people discredited Estee twelve years ago, and they will do the same thing again.—Expositor.

Before Senator White obtained the same classification for Zante currants that is given to the other qualities of raisins, incoming vessels from the Mediterranian brought hundreds of barrels and thousands of cases of these raisins free of even a revenue duty under the McKinley tariff, which let things in free that we could not produce and tried to shut everything out that could be produced, so as to throw the whole people into the power of the protected monopolists—who furnish great corruption funds to be used in debauching the franchise in close States. The Fruit Trade Journal of New York has not for more than a month contained a report of the arrival of a single Zante currant. California raisin growers have reason to appreciate the action of Senator White, and they should vote for members of the Legislature who will vote to send another Senator to Washiagton to help him work for California's interests in other ways.

The calamity howlers are filling the air with ululations of prognosticated disaster to the sheep industry, now that American manufacturers are allowed to buy foreign wool on equal terms with foreign manufacturers; but just let them wait until there is an inch or two of rain to start feed, and see whether sheep will go up or down in price. The shortness of feed this year has been a very potent cause for the decline in the value of sheep, but this element of depression has been altogether left out of the calculation by the calamity-howlers and the whole discouragement and depression has been charged up to "fear and uncertainity"—just to influence the votes of the prejudiced and uninformed.

The Bulletin says: "These are busy times for Chief Warfinger Boobar and Assistant Root. The demand for berths along the water front is unusually heavy, and this morning there was not a single bit of space vacant that the smallest craft could crowd into. There have been many movemnts of deep-water vessels within the last few days and business is good on all the docks." The Republican newspapers and Republican orators will be force to admit soon that the repeal of the McKinley tariff bill was the best thing that could have happened for the prosperity of the country.

Pio Pico, the last Mexican governor of California, died at Los Angles on the morning of September 11th. He was 93 years old. He was governor of this part of the United States before it came under the sway of this government and he hurried away to Mexico, when the trouble of 1847 and 1848 arose, thus abdicating his governorship.

Dan Burns nominated the Republican state ticket, and is admitted by Republican papers to be the boss of the party. In order to keep the fact of his ownership before the people his name is signed to all of the announcements made for Mr Estee's meetings.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

INDIANA WOMEN SLUMMERS.

They Visited Chicago With the Best of Motives and Were Shocked.

The Indianapolis members of the Chicago "slumming" expedition have returned home. The ladies who joined in the expedition are recognized leaders in W. C. T. U. work in Indiana. All of them are reported as excessively chagrined over the publicity given their visit to Chicago slums, which was undertaken with the best of motives.

"There are some falsehoods which should be corrected," says Miss Ayres. "We left our lodgings at 11 p. m. and returned at 1:15 precisely. We did not visit the worst resorts either. We aimed to inspect the more decent varieties, but the Lord knows for that matter they were all bad enough. The detective who guided us said it was no uncommon occurrence for parties of religious ladies to visit these resorts for scientific purposes, and our visit would never had leaked out if it had not been for a Judas Iscariot of a newspaper man, who gave the whole affair away.

"We had but one simple, solitary and landatory purpose in making the visit," continued the lady. "We wanted to find some practical means of elevating fallen women. Our object was to ascertain what relationship the tobacco and liquor habits bear to this unmentionable vice which we are seeking to cure. If we can strike at the root of the disease, it will be a comparatively easy matter to cure the disease itself. We ascertained that there was a very close relationship between the three vices, and that the latter is superinduced by the tobacco and liquor habits. Now we know whatever we do to lessen the amount of tobacco and liquor sold, by just that much will we lessen the vice which we are aiming at."

Miss Ayres was asked if what the ladies saw was calculated to lessen their estimation of humanity in general. "They were simply shocking. I had never dreamed that so much evil existed. Most of the resorts were like gilded palaces and were always accompanied by liquor and tobacco attachments where the girls indulged as freely as the men. I never want to see the like again. We were not prompted by morbid curiosity. We were working in the interests of social purity, and our motives were of the highest character. We believe that we did a good work."—Indianapolis Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

CHARGED TO A WOMAN.

It Is Said That the American Wife of Barrios Has Caused the Guatemalan Trouble.

A woman again. We learn that the prompter of the recent revolution in the republic of Guatemala, through which a dictatorship has been set up, was an ambitious woman, the American wife of General Barrios, a lady whose name is not unknown in New York. The enemies of Barrios in Guatemala declare that it was she who induced him to proclaim himself dictator, and who is the author of the arbitrary policy under which the country is ruled at this time, and under which the deputies are kept in prison and the army is held ready for action and suspected persons are banished, and the people are compelled to keep as quiet as they can. The enemies of Barrios say that he has neither the pluck nor the brains needed for a dictator, and that he is merely the tool of the determined American woman whom he took to wife.

She may yet rue the day in which she conceived the dictatorship. The anti-Barrios Guatemalans are aroused against her. They denounce her in whispers. They condemn her in placards, which are stuck up in the night time on the dead walls and fences of the city of Guatemala la Nueva. They get out circulars, which are surreptitiously printed and secretly distributed, in which she is characterized as an "American interloper." There is no doubt that she is in danger. If the Constitutionalists who are lurking around the capital and on the Salvadorian frontier, stealthily preparing to take the field against the dictatorship, shall overthrow Barrios, we cannot say that she will not suffer as hard a lot as she has been charged with inflicting upon others. We are surprised at her course. Americans ought to be the champions of democratic freedom and republican institutions everywhere.—New York Sun.

The Oldest Soldier In the World.

Russia proudly claims the oldest soldier, if not the oldest citizen of any rank, in the known world. Her claimant for this distinguished honor is Colonel Gritzenko of Pottawa near Odessa, who, if he lives until Feb. 7, will celebrate his one hundred and twentieth birthday. Gritzenko entered the military service in the year 1789, 104 years ago, and received from the hands of Empress Catherine herself a gold medal for conspicuous bravery at the assault on Ismail. This trophy, of which the aged warrior is justly very proud, bears the following inscription: "For exceptional bravery at the assault of Ismail, Dec. 11, 1789."—St. Louis Republic.

Sensitive Old Saybrook.

The town of old Saybrook will hold a meeting in a few days to rescind a vote recently passed appropriating money for the building of a lockup. Since the vote was passed the sentiment of the town has changed greatly, and now the majority of the people believe that the erection of a building for the retention of violators of the law would cast an odium on the ancient town. It is seldom that the need of such a building is felt in old Saybrook, and the people believe that a community as orderly and law abiding as theirs can get along without it.—Hartford Times.

One Cent Postage.

Postmaster General Bissell believes that the inauguration of the projected one cent postal service is impossible at the present time, owing to the fact that there is a deficit of $8,000,000 in the postal funds in the treasury, and the fact that the adoption of the service would of course reduce the postal revenue 50 per cent.

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1894. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Apr. 1 1894, Cash on hand	$15 847 82	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	19 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	51 75	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	73 55	
Andrew Dell, Int State land	22 40	
P H Mack, Appr. Fair eturned	300 00	
Joseph Silva, Int. State Land	11 20	
E H Edward, " " " "	32 00	
Thos W Perry, " " " "	12 14	
Walter J Harris " " " "	10 36	
Sarah O F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	59 90	
Sarah C F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	23 50	
Walter A Lamar, Int St Ld	22 40	
Walter A Lamar " " " "	22 40	
A W de La Cour Carroll Int S L	15 05	
George H Baily, Int St Ld	53 00	
James R Moffett Int St Ld	18 10	
San Francisco Col. L. Bnk, I S L	22 40	
P A Chalfant, Assesso	105 57	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	519 48	
		17,238 77
May Frank J. Cooper, Int St Land	44 80	
J H Dehy, Int St Ld	11 20	
J W McMurry, Big Pine Schl	16 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	44 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	10 00	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	11 20	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	71 75	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	43 50	
Mrs C Delaney, Int on State ld	8 00	
Solomon Ducas, Int on St Land	11 63	
E P Colgan, C & C Ry Tax	971 14	
Elizabeth Hastings on State Ld	103 10	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	341 09	
J. S. Gorman, Sheep License	775 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	6363 21	
		26,064 39
June J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	56 40	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collectr fees	29 00	
J S Gorman, Sheep License	42 00	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	88 25	
D. J Hession, Recorder fees	125 75	
Paulin & Chambers Int on St ld	44 80	
Trustees Bishop Sch	21 65	
Trustees Fish Spring Sch	11 55	
State For Commissions	15 26	
State for State School Funds	1255 54	
Nathan Gilbert on St Lands	50 74	
Annie L Blanks on State lands	22 40	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	661 37	
J S Gorman, Tax collector	57 55	
J S Gorman, Sheep License Col.	34 50	
		32,489 62

DISBURSEMENTS—

Apr. Salary Fund	1,520 88
Bridge Fund	240 94
General Expense	900 35
Hospital Fund	491 95
Sundry Road Districts	127 95
Independence Bond	7 00
Unapportioned prop. tax	16 13
Round Valley School	50 00
Irving School	140 00
Lone Pine School	65 00
Bishop School	250 00
Warm Spring School	107 50
Station School	160 00
Independence School Dist	86 92
Big Pine School	119 00
Milton School	131 35
Union School	90 00
Fish Spring School	27 75
Irving School Library	9 99
Big Pine Library	61 51
Independence Special Teacher's	44 33
	5,767 55
May Bishop Schl Dist Bond	1,036 00
Big Pine " " "	675 00
Union " " "	372 50
Salary	1,699 95
Unapportioned Prop Tax	1 74
General Expense	10 00
Hospital Fund	35 00
Round Valley School	3 65
Bishop School	298 25
Big Pine School	110 00
Lone Pine School	403 00
Warm Spring School	123 00
Independence School	34 89
Irving School	90 00
Lone Pine School Building	17 95
	10,679 11
June State General	2,955 97
Salary	1,099 98
Unapportioned	3 77
Hospital	52 00
Irving School	45 00
Bishop School	75 50
Big Pine School	51 00
Round Valley School	7 65
Warm Springs School	17 25
Station School	85 00
Milton School	54 50
Union School	10 00
Lone Pine School	4 00
Lone Pine Library	60 88
Independence Library	60 78
Bishop Organ	12 00
Bishop Bond	3 43
	14,609 82
July 1, 1894, Cash on hand	17,878 80
	32,489 62

Treasurer's Trial Balance, July 1 1894

To the Salary Fund	$4,202 78	
General Expense "	1,726 53	
State General "	475 56	
Hospital "	74 72	
Bond "	2,500 36	
Bishop school organ fund	9 65	
General road fund	222 33	
To the various Road District Funds		
No 1	400 29	
No 2	166 78	
No 3	117 31	
No 4	197 53	
No 5	132 02	
Unapportioned County	58 55	
Road Poll Tax	240 40	
Bridge Fund	592 94	
Swamp and overflowed Land	1,555 15	
Institute	71 00	
Big Pine special School	16 00	
Teachers Library Fund	40 00	
Coroner's	88 28	
Unapportioned Property Tax	319 72	
To the various School Dist. Funds		
Round Valley	$ 50 26	
Irving	200 39	
Bishop	96 87	
Station	20 91	
Warm Springs	100 49	
Big Pine	488 06	
Milton	39 20	
Independence	252 87	
Fish Spring	108 16	
Union	172 33	
Lone Pine	226 93	
To the various School Dist. Library Funds		
Milton	$ 46 20	
Round Valley	8 44	
Irving	45 98	
Bishop	81 50	
Station	150 84	
Warm Springs	12 00	
Big Pine	36 72	
Independence	21 87	
Union	43 02	
Lone Pine	41 36	
Fish Springs	83 96	
Independence Bldg Fund	3 00	
Fish Springs " "	36 40	
Lone Pine " "	17 12	
Fish Springs schl dist organ	11 55	
Independence Bond Fund	48 18	
Bishop (old) " "	71 03	
Bishop (new) " "	197 15	
Union " "	111 88	
Big Pine " "	78 98	
Fish Springs " "	81 42	
Lone Pine " "	1,730 33	
Cash Balance		$17,808 80
	$17,808 80	$17,808 80

W. T BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 10th day of July, 1894

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
☞Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
2364m

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beauti
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m
Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.
W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence,

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, I can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Mrs S. Williams,
Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrive— p m
Mound House		10.50 a m		5.55 p m
Dayton		11.20 a. m.		5.25 p m
Wabuska		1.53 p m		3.15 a m
Hawthorne		4.20 p m		12.00 m
Luning		6.35 p. m.		10.15 a m
Sodas Springs		7.15 p m.		8.35 a. m
Belleville		8.25 p m.		8.15 a. m
Candelaria	Ar.	9.10 p. m	Lv.	6.45 a. m
		No. 3.		No.
		Leave—		Arrive— a m
Belleville		8.35 a m		5.35 p m.
Benton		12.05 p m		1.45 p m
Bishop Creek		2.15p. m.		11.10 a m
Alvord		3.00 p m		10.10 a m.
Independence		4.35 p. m.		8.40 a m
Lone Pine		5.25 p. m.		7.45 a m
Keeler	Ar	6.15 p. m.	Lv.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles), Bodie (18 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alta valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 26th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
E. Robinson	1	500	125 00
.....	2	200	50 00
T. C. Boland	3	500	125 00
.....	4	200	50 00
.....	18	500	125 00
.....	19	200	50 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	175 00
J. J. Gunn	12	200	50 00
Jas. Holland	20	20	5 00
P. H. Mack	22	270	67 50
D. Holland	16	30	7 50
.....	21	30	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 26th day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Independence Inyo County, California, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

PO TPONEMEN.

The above sale postponed till Aug. 4, 1894.
DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named company, held the 4th day of August, 1894, the sale of delinquent stock under assessment No. 6, was postponed until Saturday, August 18, 1894, at the same hour and place.
DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named company, held the 18th day of August, 1894, the sale of delinquent stock under assessment No. 6 was postponed until Saturday, September 15th, 1894, at the same hour and place.
DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Victor Topier Plaintiff, vs Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

The people of the State of California send greeting to Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain the judgment of this Hon. Court dissolving the partnership heretofore and now existing between yourselves and the Plaintiff, under and by virtue of an agreement made and entered into by you on the 30th day of October, 1893, and that the title to the mines or mining claims described in said agreement may be adjudged freed from all the conditions therein and restored as follows: That the Plaintiff is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "American Flag Mine;" that defendant Jaques Jalberque is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "French Flag Mine" and that Defendant Manasese Louca is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "Mexican Flag Mine," as said mines are described in said agreement and the complaint of file herein; Together with the costs of suit.

Said plaintiff alleging that you have utterly failed, neglected and refused to in any manner whatsoever comply with the terms and conditions of said partnership agreement, or to perform any of the duties imposed thereby, since on or about the 27th day of January, 1894; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

TO ADVERTISERS
A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and
Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
☞Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.☜
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

F. E. DENSMORE. P. H. MACK.
MACK & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.
☞Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
☞Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
☞Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MCQUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
AND BATHS.
☞Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.☜

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallnah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the north west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, SEPT 21.....1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman.....P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff.....JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer.....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist.....ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist.....W. H. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist.....JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Independence, 7:30 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

SATURDAY, Sept. 15, 1894.

People vs. Scovil—District Attorney moves that hearing on appeal be set for September 20, 1894. Motion denied and hearing continued without date.

Nelligan has nearly completed his court house contract.

All quiet now until election—that is, all but the candidates.

The weather during fair week was all that could be desired.

There are quite a number of idle men in town, and grub stakes are in demand.

J. R. Eldred of Big Pine is the Populist nominee for Supervisor in the 3d District.

George Leonard, owner of Gold Piece, arrived from Kern County on Wednesday, returning Saturday.

John W. P. Laird Esq. is visiting at Independence. Mr. Laird is engaged as assistant counsel to prosecute the Hines case.

Mr. Hudspeth accompanied by his wife and child arrived at Independence last Tuesday. School opens for the fall term on Monday.

Anybody knowing the whereabouts of a yearling jack, no brand, having a bell on with no clapper in it please notify R. Rossi, Independence Cal.

Mrs E. A. Reddy of Darwin has been in town for the past two weeks. She has been in ill health for some time and is here for medical treatment.

Sportsmen are hereby strictly forbidden to hunt or shoot upon my premises.

Mrs M. Lewis.
Camp Independence.

The Defiance mine at Darwin continues to ship ore in paying quantities. In the mean time development is steadily going on and when a favorable opportunity comes the output can be greatly increased.

On Thursday evening H. Giles and Ed. Rose arranged arranged a match between Sagebrush and Gold Piece for $1,000 a side, one quarter of a mile, to come of November 19th. They are both speedy animals and a hot race may be expected.

Brown & Wills, abstracors, is the name of a new firm in Independence. The young men have been engaged for the past year in abstracting the records of Inyo Coty and are now in a position to furnish all information upon land titles and other questions in connection therewith that may be desired. See their card.

J. W. P. Laird of Bakersfield addressed a large audience in the court house last evening, the subject of his discourse being the Populist party, its principles, aims and hopes. Mr. Laird spoke for about an hour and a half and was listened to with much interest.

A telegram from San Francisco on Friday announced that Hon. P. Redly was too ill to come to Independence to try the Hines case. Accordingly the jury summoned by Sheriff Gorman to appear at Independence next Tuesday has been excused and the case will be formally postponed next Wednesday.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

There came to my place at Camp Independence (the Lacey ranch) about the 1st of March, 1894, one bay mare, no brands visible, white star in forehead, about five years old, weight about 950 pounds. The owner is notified to prove his property and remove the animal, or she will be sold according to law.

RAFAEL ROSSI,

Sept 22, 1894.

The Foot-race.

There was quite an exciting foot race on Friday between Ed. Ober and Bert. Campbell. It will be remembered that Ober and Campbell ran at Bishop a year ago and Ober won. Campbell has been here for a month past and finally arranged a race on Thursday evening. The start was mutual consent, distance, 75 yards. After several scores Campbell got off about three feet in the lead, and the men finished so close that the judges decided it a tie. On the run-off Ober won by two feet. Campbell furnished his own backing and the race was hotly contested. There is talk of a match with Rector at 100 yards.

THE FAIR.

Never in former years has there been a more beautiful display of farm and work-basket products than that viewed at the Pavilion this week. While the live stock department has been showing bluer blood each year the fair sex have kept well abreast of them in their own line of work. Both in quantity and quality the needle work surpasses any former exhibit, and the task of the judges in selecting what is best from all that is so fine must be a difficult one. In the culinary department one is tempted by jellies, jams, pickles and preserves that delight the eye as well as the palate, while the well spread table Thursday evening would indicate that the Directors had at least one good lunch in their lives. The apiary display is a most interesting one and shows that our bee men are up with the times in all their methods and contrivances. A section of a hive with the busy bees and their queen attracted much attention. The rare display of Indian work that took the prize at the Mid-winter Fair makes us realize that we have a unique industry in our midst that should not be allowed to die out. It is time that the photographer whose pictures are displayed should drop the adjective amateur. The valuable map of Inyo county shows what a vast area the county covers and what a stupendous task the work must have been. The fruit and vegetable products are of the finest and testify what we all know—that in products of the soil we lead them all. A collection of growing plants enhanced the beauty of one corner of the room while cut flowers filled vases and jars. The drawing and painting display contains some admirable pictures of animal and still-life. Rope work and rugs of rags and burlap show what skillful fingers can do with homely materials. The borax, marble and and other minerals present an interesting spectacle to the mining man. In the juvenile department are some good drawings but the young people should have made a larger display. On Wednesday and Thursday evening a musical and literary entertainment was given and a competition for the best recitation was given Wednesday evening. For children of the ten years old Louella Robinson received the first premium and Irma Webb the second. For those twelve years old Blanch Bunney received the prize. There was a large attendance each evening.

THE RACES.

The first race was for Indian ponies, there being six starters, a single dash of a mile. Blackrock with an 80-pound boy up won easily.

The two year old trot was taken by Nancy V. driven by John Taylor. He got off in the and was never headed.

The three-eights dash had three starters. It looked a cinch for Gold Piece and was gathered in by that speedy sprinter with ease.

Wednesdays races began with the stallion trot, which was won by Patsy in straight heats. Stranger led to the stretch in the first heat but as he is a very large horse the heavy going told on him.

The half mile and repeat was the only betting race of the meeting. There was a bad start made in in the first heat, Gold Piece getting off one hundred feet in the lead and he came in easy. Tommy Williams on Proxy made a regular Bay District ride through the stretch to save his distance. Novelty failed to beat the flag. In the second heat the horses got off to a splendid start and Proxy won all the way, Gold Piece being distanced.

Thursdays sport was opened with the 3 minute class trot. Echo started a strong favorite at two to one. Lem was "rank" and broke badly in the first turn, Echo taking the heat. For the second heat drivers were changed behind Lem, and he was thoroughly warmed up before the heat which he gathered in handily, also taking the third.

The two-year old half-mile dash was won in hollow style by Kate Robinson's Northcne.

On Friday Patsy and Inyo met in the free-for-all trot. While warming up for the first heat Inyo collided with a buggy on the track and wrenched his shoulder and completely wrecked his "bike". Patsy won the first heat all the way. The next heat was taken by Inyo and the final heat by Patsy by a short half length. Inyo undoubtedly lost the race through his mishap as the high wheeled sulky is at least five seconds slower than the "bike" on this track.

The mile dash was a "cookie" for Proxy, he having no trouble whatever in taking it.

The last race of the fair, for three-year-olds, was won by Echo who took the second and third heats. McGinty finished ahead in the last heat and was set back for breaking.

On the whole the sport was very good though betting was very light.

Following is the summary:

TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1894.

Indian Pony Race—1st $15; 2nd $10.
Won by Blackrock; 6 starters.

2 year-old trot 1 mile, $75.
Nancy V., John Taylor 1
Butcher Boy, drawn.
Emma, R. W. Scott 2

¾ mile dash, $100.
Gold Piece, Rose 1
Beatrice, Whitney 2
Novelty, F. Williams 3

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1894.

Trot—Stallion, mile heats, 2-in-3, $125.
Patsy, Naylor 1 1
Stranger, Brown 2 2

Running—½ mile and repeat, $100.
Proxy, T. Williams 2 1
Gold Piece, Rose ..... 1 dis
Novelty, Plumley ..... dis

THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1894.

Trot—Mile and repeat, 3 minute class, $100.
Lem, 1st heat Rose, 2d and 3d Naylor ... 2 1 1
Echo, McBride 1 2 2

Running—¼ mile, 2-yr-old, $50.
Northene, Shaw 1
David Terry, Whitney 2

FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1894.

Trot—Free for all, 2 in 3, $200.
Patsy, Naylor 1 2 1
Inyo, Mulholland 2 1 2

Running—Free for all, 1 mile, $125.
Proxy, Whitney 1
Prince, Naylor 2
Cyclone, Rose 3

Trotting, 3-year-old, $100
Echo, McBride 2 1 1
McGinty, Brown 1 2 2

STOCK PARADE.

The stock parade on Wednesday and Thursday mornings was highly creditble to the push and enterprise of Owens Valley stockmen. All grades were shown from standard bred to heavy draft. The roadster class was especially remarkable as all the animals with one exception were bred and raised here, and were a fine, showy lot of horses that could have been exhibited with credit in any country.

THE BALL.

The ball Friday evening was a grand success, socially and financially. The large pavilion was taxed to its utmost to accommodate the number of dancers, the music was excellent and the management perfect. The midnight supper at the Norman House was all that could be desired and the affair wound up the eighth annual Fair in a blaze of glory.

The County Hospital Burned.

The building owned by Mrs Lewis and used by her as the county hospital was totally destroyed by fire last Friday morning about four o'clock; a blind man who was a patient of the hospital was unable to escape in time and was burned to death. The origin of the fire is unknown; there being a high wind hard work alone was all that saved the surrounding buildings. One strange fact of the last fire was that Mrs. Lewis lost her dwelling house last year at the same time. The building was a total loss, there being no insurance. Mrs. Lewis also loses her entire crop of grain consisting of two hundred sacks. The building was erected in the early days of Inyo County, being formerly used as a store by our town merchant Mr. Chenot when he carried on a merchandising business at the Fort.

A Coroner's jury was impanelled by Justice Davidson who found that that the deceased was named Jacob Braumstein, a native of Germany, aged 63 years. That his death was caused by fire whether accidental or intentional not known.

Brown & Wills,

ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

TIMBER CULTURE FINAL PROOF.

T. C. E No. 60.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
September 17 1894.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Hunter has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1894, on timber culture application No. 60, for E ½ SW ¼ and W ½ SE ¼ of section No. 11, in Township No. 14 S. o Range No. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: John Shepherd, James R. Moffett, J. E. Shepherd and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.

a14-6t IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Notice to Voters.

Section 1083, of the Political Code as amended March 9, 1893, provides as follows:

SECTION 1083. Every male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the right of citizenship under or by virtue of the Treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, and whose name shall be enrolled on the Great Register of such county fifteen days prior to an election, shall be a qualified elector at any and all elections held within the county, city and county, city, town, or district within which said elector resides.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F P Blaisdell.
Laws— R Shively.
Bishop—W O Meroney.
Big Pine—A K Eugley.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—Wm Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—Ed Walker.

D. J. HESSION,
County Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.

Dated August 2nd 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

The JOCKEY Saloon.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

TATE & NAYLOR

PROPRIETORS.

WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present he same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of School Superintendent subject to the decision of the voters of Inyo County, at the election on Nov. 6, 1894.

A. E. JANVIER,
Georges Creek, Cal.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the will of the people.

W. H. WALKER,
Olancha, Cal.

FOR STATE SENHTOR.

R. LINDER

Of Tulare.

Regular Republican Nominee for the 32d District.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 711.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
August 13, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Margaret A Shepherd, of Independence, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 711, for the W ½ N W ¼, Sec. 15, To 14 S, R 35 E. M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 24th day of September, 1894.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: James R. Moffett, James E. Shepherd, Joseph Seely and A. E. Janvier, all of Independence, Cal

a17-6t IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 7, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of the lands situated within the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested, and the public generally. Within the next sixty days, following the date of this notice, protests, or contests against the claim of the railroad company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL CLEAR LIST No. 19.

North of base line and West of San Ber. Meridian, Cal. Southern Pacific (Main Line) Granted Limits, Independence District:

PARTS OF SECTIONS	SEC.	T.	R.	ACRES
5 Selection October 27, 1891 S & E Mt Diablo Mer				
All	38	27	33	640
E ½ NW ¼ W ½ NW ¼ NW ¼ SE ¼ & S ½ SE ¼	29	28	34	240
6 Selection August 17, 1893.				
S ½ SE ¼ NW ¼ SE ¼ SW ¼ NE ¼ & SE ¼ S W ¼	21	29	35	200
7. Selection September 28, 1893.				
All	17	31	33	640
All	19	31	33	649 02
All	21	31	33	640
All	33	31	33	640
All	35	31	33	640
Total for District				4 249 02

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence. - Cal

New House
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made **Two Hundred Dollars a Month**. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

RESTORE YOUR EYESIGHT.

Cataracts, scums or films can be absorbed; paralyzed nerves restored, without the knife or risk. Diseases of eye or ear cured at home treatment. "We prove it." Hundreds convinced. Our Illustrated pamphlet "Home Treatment for Eyes," free. Inquiries answered.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

Agricultural District

No. 18, State of California.

—CONSISTING OF—

ALPINE MONO and INYO COUNTIES.

—WILL BE HELD AT—

INDEPENDENCE

INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1894.

Grand Ball on Friday Evening.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

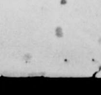
—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.



$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay MADE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

BIG 10P ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and convenience First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing .....$2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROSPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons
j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

dependence, Cal

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly
on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
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First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Hardly Suited to the Occasion.

Editor (looking over reporter's copy)—What's this? "Our esteemed fellow citizen, Colonel Jones, is believed to be at death's door." Didn't we print a sketch of Colonel Jones' career some time back? Look it up and bring it up to date in case he should die tonight.

Reporter (after an inspection of the files)—Here it is, sir, but I'm afraid it won't do for an obituary. It was written when we were opposing Colonel Jones for the legislature.—Life.

A Hint Requiring Action.

He—They say that microbes which cause disease are conveyed from one person to another by kissing.

She—Indeed?

He—Yes.

She (after a pause)—Microbes don't scare me very much.—New York Press.

Persevering.

Customer—Waiter, do you remember me? I came in here yesterday and ordered a steak.

Waiter—Yes, sir. Will you have the same thing today, sir?

Customer—Yes, if no one else is using it.—New York Herald.

The Top Notch of Style.

Mrs. Hayrick—Mrs. Lawnmo says all the folks at her house is fashionable people.

Mrs. Meadow—I guess it's so. All the women has dogs, an all th' dogs is sick.—New York Weekly.

Pliny's Giant.

Galabra, the giant whom Pliny mentions as having been "brought out of Arabia" during the reign of Claudius, was ten feet high, of fine proportions and weighed upward of 400 pounds.

A Miracle in Missouri.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE FAR MORE WONDERFUL THAN THE MAGIC OF THE EAST.

The Remarkable Experience of Post Master Woodson, of Panama, Mo.—For Ten Years a Cripple.—To-day a Well and Hearty Man.

(From the Kansas City Times.)

The people of Rich Hill, Mo. and vicinity, have recently been startled by a seeming miracle of healing. For years one of the best known men in Bates and Vernon counties has been Mark M. Woodson, now postmaster at Panama, and brother of ex-State Inspector of Mines, C. C. Woodson, of this city. The people of Rich Hill, where he formerly resided, and of his present home, remember well the bent form, misshapen almost from the semblance of man, which has painfully bowed its head half to earth and labored snail-like across the walks season after season, and when one day last month it straightened to its full height, threw away the heavy butt of cane which for years had been its only support from total helplessness, and walked erect, firmly, unhesitatingly about the two cities, people looked and wondered. The story of the remarkable case has become the marvel of the two counties. Exactly as Mr. Woodson told it to a *Times* reporter, it is here published:

"For ten years I have suffered the torments of the damned and have been a useless invalid; to-day I am a well and hearty man, free from almost every touch of pain. I don't think man ever suffered more acute and constant agony than I have since 1884. The rheumatism started then in my right knee, and after weeks of suffering in bed I was at last relieved sufficiently to arise, but it was only to get about on crutches for five years, the ailment having settled in the joint. Despite constant treatment of the most eminent physicians the rheumatism grew worse, and for the last four years I have been compelled to go about bent half toward the ground. In the winter of 1890-91, after the rheumatism had settled into its most chronic form, I went to Kansas City upon advice of my brother, and for six weeks I was treated in one of the largest and best known dispensaries of that city, but without the slightest improvement. Before I came home I secured a strong galvanic battery, this I used for months with the same result. In August, 1892, I went to St. Louis, and there conferred with the widely known Dr. Mudd of hospital practice fame, and Dr. Kale of the city hospital. None of them would take my case with any hope of affording me more than temporary relief, and so I came home, weak, doubled with pain, helpless and despondent.

"About this time my attention was called to the account of a remarkable cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People of locomotor ataxia, rheumatism and paralysis. I ordered some of the pills as an experiment. When I began to take them, the rheumatism had developed into a phase of paralysis; my leg from the thigh down was cold all the time and could not be kept warm. In a short time the pills were gone, and so was the cane. I was able to attend to the duties of my office, to get about as a well and strong man. I was free from pain, and I could enjoy a sound and restful night's sleep, something I had not known for ten years. To-day am practically, and, I firmly believe, permanently cured of my terrible and agonizing ailment. No magician of the Far East ever wrought the miracle with his wand that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me."

To verify the story beyond all question of doubt Mr. Woodson made the following affidavit:

State of Missouri, } ss.
County of Bates, }

I, M. M. Woodson, being duly sworn on my oath state that the following statements are true and correct as I verily believe. M. M. Woodson.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of March, 1894.

John D. Moore, *Notary Public.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co.

Beatrix Randolph.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

He said that love did unquestionably exist, and that it was the strongest and most enduring passion of the human heart, but that it by no means followed that we could always love the same person with equal fervor. Life was growth, and love, which was the essence of life, must therefore be subject to growth likewise. As we developed, as our minds and capacities expanded, we put aside the things of our less mature time, and embraced the interests and the loves corresponding to our larger sphere. There was one love for childhood, another for youth, another for the prime of life. The greater a person's inherent scope and energy, the finer his organization, the more often would he find it necessary to change the object of his affections. To do so was not in opposition to true morality, but in obedience to it; but society, consulting solely its own selfish convenience, had artificially and arbitrarily made such acts criminal, and had thereby bewildered and mortally injured myriads of innocent human beings.

To this the prima donna replied that love could grow illimitably without danger of ever outgrowing its object. The need was not of more to love, but to love more. God, who was love itself, loved the meanest of his creatures, and what God loved that, surely, is not unworthy the affection of the most richly endowed of mankind. As Jocelyn did not immediately confute this argument the prima donna arose and gently intimated that it was necessary for her to be alone in order to prepare for the evening's performance.

Jocelyn ought to have known the futility of argument with a woman about a subject in which the emotions are mainly involved. Even if he had demonstrated his proposition and obtained her assent to it, he would not have been a bit nearer his goal. A woman overpowered by passion will act in direct opposition to the most elementary dictates of reason; and the same woman will not swerve a hair's breadth from the path of rectitude if the most unanswerable logical demonstration do not tally with her emotional prepossession. The fatal flaw in Jocelyn's syllogism was Jocelyn himself. Man may sometimes be led by the intellect, but woman only by the heart—and by curiosity.

After the above discussion it became vaguely apparent to Jocelyn that the prima donna was drifting away from him. She parried his attempts at familiar intercourse gently but effectively. He had in fact done her a service against his own interests. He had assisted her to formulate her instinctive recoil from the view which he sought to inculcate. It was incumbent upon him, therefore, to take some practical step. The close of the season was at hand.

While he was racking his brains as to what he should do, accident came opportunely to his aid. As he was walking about one evening behind the scenes, while the opera was in progress, a carpenter, who was tinkering a defective joint in the scenery up somewhere in the wings, let fall a chisel, which struck Jocelyn on the head, inflicting a superficial but alarming looking wound along the right side of his forehead. He staggered and fell, and blood streamed down his face. A surgeon was sent for, and meanwhile Jocelyn was removed into the prima donna's dressing room. Just then the prima donna, warm and palpitating from her scene, came in with glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes, the thunder of applause still sounding in her ears.

Jocelyn's ghastly aspect filled her with compassion and tenderness. She knelt down beside him where he lay upon the sofa, dipped her handkerchief in water, and with soft murmurs of sympathy and ruth washed the blood away from his wound. He recognized his good luck and lay still for a time, apparently in the dead faint that precedes dissolution. But watching his opportunity when they were left alone for a few minutes he faltered out an entreaty to be lifted to a sitting position, and when she clasped her strong young arms about him to accomplish his desire she found herself unawares entangled in his embrace, and before she could extricate herself she felt his lips on her cheek.

She placed him in the attitude he wished, and then got slowly and wearily to her feet, her face pale and her eyes dark.

"So," she said, with a perceptible intonation of contempt, "I was not mistaken!"

"Forgive me, Beatrix," he sighed out, still affecting to be overcome by weakness. "I could not help it. Darling girl, I love you so! I can fight against it no longer."

"I might have known that you were like the others—or worse," said she, "but I could not believe it till now. I shall never be mistaken again."

"Oh, Beatrix! have you no pity—no consideration for—for my condition? Heaven knows how I have struggled! Take off this bandage," he continued querulously, snatching away the handkerchief from his forehead. "Let me bleed to death—I will not live without you!"

"It will take you a long time to bleed to death, Mr. Jocelyn," returned she quietly. "I shall not be able to wait for you. Perhaps Madame Bemax will. Shall I call her?"

"You shall not speak to me in that tone!" exclaimed Jocelyn, raising himself on his couch in real or feigned passion. "I have not deserved it! Have I not done everything for you? Have you forgotten what you owe me?"

"You cannot have forgotten that I long since told you I could never marry you, so how could you expect that I would pay you what I owe with myself?"

"I am not a man to make cold blooded calculations!" said he, getting impulsively on his legs. "If you had any heart you would understand, Beatrix," he went on, suddenly changing his tone and attempting to seize her hands; "I do not ask an irrevocable compact—I do not hope that you can love me always. You will go on, I know, and leave me behind. But, oh! my dearest one, would you regret in the future that is before you, and which my poor aid will have helped you to enjoy—will you regret, then, having made a man who loves you insanely—having made him, for a little while only, the happiest of human beings? You may be loved by younger men than I, and handsomer and richer but never"——

"Mr. Jocelyn," she interposed, with a manner that indicated a lamentable hardening of her once sweet and gracious nature, "if you would look at yourself in the glass you would understand why I appear so unsympathetic. Even a prima donna, who holds herself at the beck and call of every good looking fellow who happens to take a fancy to her—even I cannot listen to you until you have washed your face. Perhaps you had better not use my washstand—people are so censorious, and your sensibilities are so delicate; but if you will go to your own place and get yourself in presentable condition then you may come to-morrow and we will talk over your proposal as quietly as your passion will admit. I will ask my father and Gen. Inigo to be present as witnesses and to offer suggestions; for you are so young and impulsive that perhaps I might otherwise get the better of you. I think I hear some one coming," she added, laying her hand upon the door latch; "perhaps it would be pleasanter for you to go out of your own accord, instead of waiting to be—assisted!"

Jocelyn departed, feeling sore outside and in. But he fancied he knew a way to make the prima donna regret his dismissal.

CHAPTER XII.

"TO BE HONEST, AS THIS WORLD GOES."

"There's nothing in it that you may not see; will you read it?"

Mr. Wallie Dinsmore had been indulging in a good deal of casuistry of late, owing to a desire to reconcile his theory that human beings ought to help one another with his temperamental aversion to being mixed up in other people's affairs. He might have evaded the difficulty by handing over the matter which troubled him to Mrs. Cadwalader; but that would only have been an indirect way of forcing his own hand. He smoked a great number of cigars, seated in his study chair, and incidentally tried to stare his great white owl out of countenance; but he hesitated still.

One morning while thus occupied he heard a carriage stop at the door and a card was brought up to him. Contrary to his usual custom in such cases, he jumped up, tossed his cigar into the fire, gave a pull to his collar and a jerk to his coat, and bade the servant conduct Mlle. Marana upstairs.

By the time she appeared he had recovered his genial serenity. He shook hands with her with the quiet cordiality of a man constantly in the habit of receiving famous prime donne in his private sitting room, and at the same time gave the servant a look which intimated that he would be not at home while this visitor remained.

"You come in good season," said he, "the owl and I have just been talking about you."

"I did not ask for Mrs. Dinsmore," began the prima donna.

"Well, I know," interposed Wallie. "I have often tried to persuade her that the morning is the proper time to receive calls, but she is still wedded to her superstitions. You must try to put up with me. I believe I should make a pretty good aunt."

The lady felt the kindness with which he endeavored to put her at her ease, and a faint color dawned in her cheeks. He went on:

"I see by the papers that you are soon to leave us. It must be pleasant to you to feel how much respect and regard, as well as renown, you have won since you came here. I hope it may soon bring you back to us?"

"Do you respect me, Mr. Dinsmore?" demanded she, fixing her eyes on him.

"You were an enigma to me at first," he replied immediately, "but I respected you involuntarily, even before I knew that I was right in doing so."

He met her look as he spoke, and she felt that he spoke what he meant.

"I came to ask you to help me respect myself," she said, with a pause between. "Did you know that I was an actress as well as a singer?"

"I knew what you refer to the first moment we met," answered he, with a friendly smile. "I had seen Mlle. Marana abroad."

She did not need to ask him whether he had kept her secret. Between persons of a certain order of integrity assurances of such a kind are superfluous. She breathed a sigh of relief. He had known, and yet had not withheld his respect, the respect of a gentleman. Her sad heart began to take a little courage.

"I think I know your father, Mr. Randolph," he resumed, with the slightest accent of interrogation. "You must not think me a Paul Pry, but Mr. Randolph is a gentleman of the old school, not a good dissimulator, and he accidentally betrayed himself to me one day without knowing it. Perhaps I ought to have confessed to him, but I am a wretchedly undecided mortal about such things, and I have been debating for the last month what I had better do. More than a month; in fact, ever since Geoffrey Bellingham went away."

As he carelessly uttered the last words his glance passed over her. She did not move an eyelid. Her breath stopped for a few moments, but that could not be seen.

"She has already learned some things, poor girl!" thought Wallie to himself. "Your main object in entering the profession must be nearly achieved," he presently continued, as she remained silent.

"You think it was only the object that justified me?" she said quickly.

"If I were you," he replied, "I would be myself in the future."

"But can I sing any more?"

"Speaking for the public, I should say sing on forever. You have gained a footing from which nothing can dislodge you. You need no other woman's reputation, and the public will easily forgive you the ruse you have put upon them; indeed they have nothing to forgive."

"I would rather you found fault with me than made it easy for me," she said, with a tremor in her voice. "There is no one else I can go to."

"I don't think you need a scolding," returned Wallie, with his kindly smile. "The past is done with. I can imagine you have had an uphill time of it in many ways. But you have gone far to rehabilitate completely Mlle. Marana's character, and I should fancy she would be very reluctant to have it known that she cannot claim the merit of the vindication. Another season you would probably be free from vulgar annoyance, even were you to continue your present disguise, but in your own name and with the outside protection which it would enable you to command you would be perfectly secure. However, I sha'n't pretend to advise you, Mademoiselle—Miss Randolph. In the first place I am an interested party—I want you to go on singing for my own benefit; and, furthermore, I cannot tell how far the pleasures of the profession may seem to you to outweigh the drawbacks—or vice versa."

"It's the only thing I'm good for—that's all," said she, looking up at him.

"I wonder what Geoffrey would say to that?" thought Wallie. "By Jove! it's outrageous what fools these boys and girls will be. They will—they seem to like it! Well, then, they deserve to have their little miseries, don't they? Of course they do! I wish I were"—he checked himself and dropped his eyes, which had dwelt too long upon her loveliness. "Come, come," he said to himself severely, "this will never do. Attend to your business, old two-and-forty, and pay proper reverence to your daughter!"

He got up and said aloud:

"Miss Randolph, I'm going to ask you a great favor. I'm an old man, as I needn't tell you, and I am a slave to my habits. Would you permit me to smoke a cigarette? What small wits I have go hopelessly wool gathering if I don't keep them together with a little tobacco."

Miss Randolph smiled.

"My father always smoked," said she. "It would make me feel at home."

"Dear me!" thought Wallie ruefully, "she might have let me off as an elder brother! But she takes me at my own valuation—bless her heart! Now let us see what can be done."

He lit his cigarette, and sent the smoke curling through his nose. "Art is certainly a great resource," he observed, "and a noble one. It has been said, and it may be true, that it admits of no rivals. If one's affections are unoccupied—one's human affections, I mean—and are likely to remain so, I dare say one could not do better than to devote one's self wholly to art. You feel, you say, that there is nothing else you could possibly prefer to it; that you were made for music and for nothing else?"

"Nothing else," she repeated in a husky voice, feeling as if, with those words, she had surrendered her last secret of hope of happiness.

"This will come out all right," thought Wallie to himself cheerfully; "if that ass Geoffrey were only here it might be settled on the spot." Aloud he said: "That being the case, I don't see how you could be more fortunately situated. With you circumstances, expediency and inclination all pull together. It was not so with a young friend of mine once who showed remarkable talent for the stage. She had got so far as to make her debut, with every prospect of success, when she was unlucky enough to fall in love with—and be fallen in love with by—a young gentleman of good family here, a lawyer. You will hardly believe it, Miss Randolph, you are so differently constituted in every way from her," continued Wallie, gravely; "but when she discovered that he would feel pained if she remained on the stage she actually gave up her whole career! And they were married, and she has never been heard of in a public way since. And she seems very happy too! But she could never have had the same single hearted devotion to art that you have."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Why a Sheriff Cannot Be Re-elected.

The reason why the sheriff of New York cannot be elected to two successive terms is this: It is the sheriff's duty to carry out the process of courts against official delinquents during trial and after conviction. Should a sheriff endeavor forcibly to hold over for a second time after having been defeated for re-election he would be the instrument of the court's process against himself—a paradoxical position which the law avoids by making him ineligible for re-election.—New York Sun.

EXPENSIVE ECONOMY.

Some people begrudge the little money that an Allcock's Porous Plaster costs, and then when they are wracked with pain from a lame back, or from the soreness arising from a cold, they will spend any amount of money to relieve the pain. If they only had one of these world-renowned plasters on hand they would be saved a vast amount of suffering and be considerably richer. At the first sign of stiffness of the joints apply one of these plasters without any delay. The soreness will be greatly relieved at once and soon disappear entirely. It will be money saved to have them on hand, to say nothing of the comfort they bring.

Brandreth's Pills contain no irritating matter.

Fond Wife (pouting)—You think more of your books than you do of me. Loving husband—My darling, I never have to read the same book twice.

BRACE THE NERVES.

Sedatives and opiates won't do it. These nervines do not make the nerves strong, and failing to do this fall short of producing the essential of their quietude—vigor. And while in extreme cases—and these only—of nervous irritation such drugs may be advisable, their frequent use is highly prejudicial to the delicate organism upon which they act, and in order to renew their quieting effect increased and dangerous doses eventually become necessary. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an effecient substitute for such pernicious drugs. It quiets the nerves by bracing, toning, strengthening them. The connection between weakness of the nervous system and that of the organs of digestion is a strong and sympathetic link. The Bitters, by imparting a healthful impulse to the digestive and assimilating functions, promotes throughout the whole system a vigor in which the nerves come in for a large share. Use the Bitters in malaria, constipation, bilious and kidney trouble.

If you notice, the fellow who pays his way is the one who weighs his pay.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

A FRENCHMAN'S LUCK.

Nicholas Buchy Wins $4,000 in the Honduras National Lottery Drawing.

Nicholas Buchy, a Frenchman who keeps a wine house and boarders at 253 South Sixth St., is going about his duties with a bouyant heart, and his joy is shared by his faithful wife and five loving children and his many friends generally.

Nicholas' happiness is based on the fact that he received a check from the Honduras National Lottery Company (Louisiana State Lottery) for $4,000 the result of a lucky one dollar investment, which he made recently.

Mr. Buchy was absent from his wine house this morning, but his good wife, a woman of prepossessing appearance, confirmed the news of her husband's great, good fortune, and added: "It came just in the nick of time, too, for business has been poor and Nicholas had lost considerable money because of it, and sickness in the family, not to mention the helping hand which he extendid to worthy but poor neighbors."

Madame Buchy in speaking of her husband's fortune smiled beamingly on all around her and did not hesitate to assert that her good man had only gotten his deserts. In this she was enthusiastically seconded by those who sat sipping wine and drinking beer at the table in the large and scrupulously clean barroom. Buchy is one of five who will have divided among them the second capital prize of $20,000.

Buchy was born near Strasburg, Alsace-Lorraine, 63 years ago, but came to Philadelphia 41 years ago. For 31 years he followed his trade, that of a tin and sheet-iron worker, managing by diligence and thrift to comfortably support his wife, whom he had courted and won in his native land, and a growing family.

In addition to providing for his family Buchy would, now and then, take a modest chance "just to woo dame fortune" as he told his children better half.

On the occasion of the drawing of June 12 last Buchy was delighted to fine that he had won at last.

Buchy has told his friends that his good fortune will not cause him to change his mode of life, and that he will continue to conduct his wine house opposite the square.—Philadelphia (Pa.) *News*, July 11.

There are educated pigs, but there are none who do not like mud.

$100 REWARD, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Even the most successful attempt to bear the wheat market must go against the grain.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted. Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion

are caused by bad blood, and by a run down, worn out condition of the body. Remember

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Be Sure to Get Hood's **Cures**

Hood's Pills are gentle, mild and effective.

Anagreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail, 25c., 50c., and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

SEVERE EXPOSURE

Often results in colds, fevers, rheumatism, neuralgia and kindred derangements. We do not "catch cold" if we are in good condition. If the liver is active, and the system in consequence doing its duty, we live in full health and enjoy life "rain or shine." To break up a cold there's nothing so valuable as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They keep the whole system regulated in a perfectly natural way. If we do not feel happy, if we worry and grumble, if we are morbid, if the days seem dreary and long, if the weather is bad, if things go awry, it is the liver which is at fault. It is generally "torpid." A common sense way is to take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. We generally eat too much, take insufficient exercise, by means of which our tissue-changes become indolent and incomplete. Be comfortable—you are comfortable when well. You'll be well when you have taken "Pleasant Pellets."

No Constipation follows their use. Put up sealed in glass—always fresh and reliable.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES **CATARRH** PRICE 50 CENTS, ALL DRUGGISTS

Scrofula

is Disease Germs living in the Blood and feeding upon its Life. Overcome these germs with

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, and make your blood healthy, skin pure and system strong. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

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Dr. Liebig's Invigorator the greatest remedy for Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood and Private Diseases, Overcomes Prematurness and prepares all for marriage life's duties, pleasures and responsibilities; $1 trial bottle given or sent free to any one describing symptoms; call or address 400 Geary St., private entrance 405 Mason St., San Francisco.

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50c. and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Prop'rs Cleveland, Ohio.

MALARIA! DO YOU FEEL BAD? DOES YOUR BACK ache? Does every step seem a burden? You need **MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY.** Three doses only. Try it.

Hercules Gas or Gasoline **Engines**

Workmanship the very best.
Always Ready, a boy can start them.
No double or false explosions.
They Oil Themselves.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1894.

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QUEER THINGS IN ANIMAL LIFE.

The greyhound runs by sight only. This is a fact. The carrier pigeon flies his hundreds of miles homeward by eyesight, noting from point to point objects that he has marked. This is only conjecture. The dragon fly, with 12,000 lenses in his eye, darts from angle to angle with the rapidity of a flashing sword, and as rapidly darts back, not turning in the air, but with a clash reversing the action of his four wings and instantaneously calculating the distance of the objects or he would dash himself to pieces. But in what conformation of the eye does this power consist? No one can answer.

Ten thousand mosquitoes dance up and down in the sun, with the minutest interval between them, yet no one knocks another headlong on the grass or breaks a leg or a wing, long and delicate as they are. Suddenly a peculiar, high-shouldered, vicious creature, with long and pendant nose, darts out of the rising and falling cloud, and settling on your cheek, inserts a poisonous sting. What possessed the little wretch to do this? Did he smell your blood while he was dancing? No one knows.

A carriage comes suddenly upon some geese in a narrow road and drives straight through the flock. A goose was never yet fairly run over, nor a duck. They are under the very wheels and hoofs, and yet they contrive to flap and waddle safely off. Habitually stupid, heavy and indolent, they are nevertheless equal to any emergency.

Why does the lonely woodpecker, when he descends from his tree and goes to drink, stop several times on his way and listen and look around before he takes his draught? No one knows. How is it that the species of an ant which is taken in battle by other ants to be made slaves should be the black or negro ant? No one knows.

The power of judging of actual danger and the free and easy boldness that results from it are by no means uncommon. Many birds seem to have a correct notion of a gun's range, and are scrupulously careful to keep beyond it. The most obvious resource would be to fly right away out of sight and hearing, but this they do not choose to do.

A naturalist of Brazil gives an account of an expedition that he made to one of the islands of the Amazon to shoot spoonbills, ibises and other magnificent birds which are abundant there. His design was completely baffled, however, by a wretched little sandpiper, which preceded him, continually uttering his tell-tale cry, which at once aroused all the birds within hearing. Throughout the day did this individual bird continue its self-imposed duty of sentinel to others, effectually preventing the approach of the hunter to the game, and yet managing to keep out of the range of his gun.—Philadelphia Times.

PRETTIEST HAND OF ALL.

Since iron came into use the towering form of the smith, as we have watched the sparks fly from his anvil, has stood for the synonym of manly strength, integrity and honesty. Novelists have written him a hero, poets have sung of his strong arms and his broad forehead, and Mr. Murray, in beautiful measure, has related the true incident of "The Smith of Ragenbach," who saved the lives of a hundred children, himself perishing in the effort.

A few weeks since I was at M——, and my business being completed, I inquired if there were any whist players in town, and was referred to Judge B——. I timidly entered his office, introduced myself, and in less than a minute the judge's desk was closed and he was at the telephone calling for Colonel H——. No words were wasted. All he said was: "Colonel, get Dave and come here at once." He then dropped on his knees, removed a few dusty law books, and brought forth a complete duplicate set, national method, cards and all. At this instant there entered two men—one with a clean-cut, classical face, who was introduced as Colonel H——, editor of a local paper. The other was in his shirt sleeves, more or less soot was on his open, frank face, and his hands bore the marks of having been washed for the occasion. He was introduced as "Dave, our blacksmith."

For over two hours scarcely a word was spoken. Twenty hands forward—twenty hands back—520 tricks. Then the score was counted, and the gain was one for the Judge and the Colonel. It appeared to be a greater triumph than winning a case in court. The judge's tongue was loosened, and he told of this, and that, and the other, closing with a description of the prettiest hand he ever saw. Then the Colonel told of a pretty hand. Perhaps I, in a dull way, said something. The blacksmith, in almost a drawling tone, said: "The hand that I remember was first white, and plump, and dimpled, perfect in shape. As time wore on it became broader and darker. Then the fingers grew longer, the wrinkles came, the nails were easily broken and uneven, a little wart was on the thumb, the little blood vessels were clearly marked, and the blue veins stood out conspicuously on the back. It was the prettiest hand I ever saw. It was my wife's hand. Do you not remember, Judge," colonel? Three years ago this afternoon we filled her grave with flowers and tears."

In that old lawyer's office, the walls covered with cobwebs and blackened with smoke, four strong men wept like babies, and three of us mentally thanked God that in this cold, selfish world there was at least one tender-hearted man. Time may go on in its usual way—men may come and men may go—sorrows and joys alike may pass; but this one afternoon, and this one man, will never by me be forgotten.—I. W. H., in Whist.

About $40,000,000 has been expended for improving the harbors and waterways of the great lakes.

SLUMS OF BIG CITIES.

Results of the Investigation Ordered by Congress.

CONDENSATION OF THE FACTS.

Light on Chicago, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Percentage of Sickness Very Small.

Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright has forwarded to the President his seventh special report, which relates entirely to the slums of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago, being the results of an investigation ordered by Congress.

As the result of his researches, Commissioner Wright has compiled the following:

The cities comprehended in this resolution are Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis, San Francisco and Washington—sixteen in all, with a total population of 8,037,458. Before entering upon the investigation, an estimate was made of the total population of the slum districts of the cities named, and it was found that, according to the best information obtainable from the municipal authorities of the different cities, the slum districts in the sixteen cities named comprehended at the least calculation about 800,000 people. The work which the Department of Labor had in hand prevented entering at once upon the investigation called for by the joint resolution referred to, but preliminary studies were made of the cities, resulting in the conclusion that the sum of $20,000 appropriated by the resolution, was altogether inadequate for the collection of the facts called for. An estimate for additional appropriation was therefore made, but Congress took the ground that it was better to make a tentative investigation in accordance with the resolution, even if for only certain districts of certain cities comprehended in the resolution. This was probably a wise conclusion. The results of the present investigation, therefore, relate only to the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago, and to certain districts within the cities concerning which there can be no differences of opinion as to whether or not they are slum districts.

The total population canvassed in the four cities is 83,852. The districts selected by no means contain the whole slum population of the cities included in the investigation. According to the best estimates the total slum population of Baltimore, is about 25,000; of Chicago, 162,000; of New York, 360,000; of Philadelphia, 35,000. The districts selected are among the worst in the city, and may be denominated as the centers of the slum population. The investigation has been conducted relative to this number of people in the four cities named for the sum appropriated in the resolution.

It should be borne in mind that in each city all the inhabitants of the districts selected have been brought under the investigation. In every district there are to be found people of the highest respectability, people of means living in good houses, etc. They have all been considered as inhabitants of the slum districts, and necessarily so, because the enumerators or agents engaged in collecting the facts should not be expected in each case to draw the line.

The following is a brief summary of some of the results of the investigation:

Liquor Saloons—In the city of New York there was, at the time of the investigation, one liquor saloon to every 200 persons, but in the slum district canvassed there was one saloon to every 129 persons. In Philadelphia, in the city at large, there was one liquor saloon to every 870 persons, but in the slum district canvassed there was one such saloon to every 502 persons. In Baltimore, in the city at large, there was one saloon to every 228 persons, but in the slum district canvassed there was one saloon to every 105 persons. In Chicago, in the city at large, there was one saloon to every 212 persons, while in the district canvassed there was one saloon to every 127 persons. In these calculations fractions have been dropped.

Sex—Comparing the sex of the population in the slum districts canvassed with that of the whole city, it is found that in each case the males predominate to a greater extent in the slum districts. In Baltimore, in the city at large, 47.44 per cent. of the population are males, while in the slum district selected the males constitute 49.84 per cent. of the population. In Chicago the difference is between 51.68 per cent. for the whole city and 53.93 per cent. for the slum district. In New York the difference is between 49.34 per cent. of the whole city and 54.61 per cent. for the slums. In Philadelphia it is between 48.82 per cent. for the city at large, and 53.48 for the slum district.

Native and Foreign-Born—The total foreign-born in the city of Baltimore is 15.88 per cent. of the total population, but in the slum distirct canvassed it is 40.22 per cent.; in Chicago the total foreign-born in the city at large constitutes 40.98 per cent. of the population, while in the slum district it is 57.51 per cent.; in New York the foreign-born is 42.23 per cent. of the total population, while in the slum district it is 62.58 per cent., and in Philadelphia the foreign-born constitutes 25.74 per cent. of the total population, and 60.45 per cent. of the slum population. These figures show conclusively that the proportion of foreign-born persons in the slums of each city is largely in excess of the proportion of the whole population. This excess is in Baltimore, 24.34 per cent.; in Chicago, 16.53 per cent.; in New York, 20.25 per cent., and in Philadelphia, 34.71 per cent.

Voters—In the city of Baltimore 20.13 per cent. of all the voters of the city are foreign-born, but in the slum districts canvassed 44.04 per cent. of the voters are foreign-born. The variation in Chicago is not so great, the foreign-born voters of the whole city being 50.62 per cent., and in the slum districts canvassed 61.31. Of the whole number of voters in New York city, 49.93 per cent. are foreign-born, while in the slum district canvassed 62.44 per cent. are foreign-born. In Philadelphia the differences are greater, 29.94 per cent. of the total voters being foreign-born and 58.94 per cent. of the voters of the slum district belonging to that class.

Occupations—The occupations of the residents of the slum districts in the four cities named are as varied, probably, as in the cities at large, but direct comparisons with the occupations of the whole city in each case cannot be made, as the classification of occupations, as shown by the eleventh census, are not yet ready for use.

Earnings—The earnings of the people living in the slum districts canvassed are quite up to the average earnings of the people generally and at large, but as there are no data with which to make comparisons of average earnings, the results of this investigation must practically stand alone, yet from all that can be learned from various sources, the statement made is believed to be correct.

Health—The agents and experts employed in this investigation were nearly unanimous in the opinions they expressed relative to the health of the people of the slum districts. It should be remembered that this investigation was conducted in the most thorough census manner, each and every house and every tenement in every house being visited and the facts taken down for each and every individual living in the slum districts. The testimony of the agents therefore, relative to general conditions, is most valuable. The statistics drawn from the schedule replies show no greater sickness prevailing in the districts canvassed than in other parts of the cities involved, and, while the most wretched conditions were found here and there, the small number of sick people discovered was a surprise to the canvassers. It may be that owing to the time of year (late spring), the people were living with open windows, and thus not subjected to the foul air which might be found in winter. A supplementary investigation, however, made in winter, discloses substantially the same conditions.

Persons to Each Dwelling—According to the eleventh census the number of persons to a dwelling in Baltimore was 6.2; in Chicago, 8.6; in New York, 18.52; in Philadelphia, 5.60. The averages for the slum districts are about the same for Baltimore and Philadelphia, there being in the former city 7.71 persons to a dwelling, and in Philadelphia 7.34 persons, but in Chicago the slum population averages 15.51 persons to each dwelling, and in New York 36.79 persons.

CANCER AND PORK.

It is a humiliating fact that little is known yet as to the most prominent factors in the production of cancer. That a large number of cases occur from local irritation, for instance, cancer of the lips and mouth from smoking tobacco has been demonstrated, but there is a large number of cases where no such cause can be reasonably assinged.

An unusual cativity is being manifested abroad, however, at this time by some of the most renowned investigators. A league has been formed for the purpose of investigating this disease as tuberculosis was investigated, and if possible to require it to give up some of its secrets. That the number of cases is yearly increasing is sadly too true.

Some startling revelations along this line are already being made and promulgated by those eminent investigators, M. M. Verneuil, of Paris, and Roux, of Lausanne. They are, as the result of observation and research, disposed to regard it as being caused most frequently by the use of pork.

M. Verneuil in some former article declared that there was a marked relationship between the abuse of meat food and cancer. In following up this line of thought more closely he was led to conclude that the use of pork was a special source of danger, and said it was well worth considering if this was not the sole cause. He arrived at and enunciated, the following proposition: "In the course of a long and laborious surgical career, it was observed that the sIraelites who follow closely the laws of Moses respecting the use of pork as an article of food, are always refractory to cancer; and that this idea had presented itself afresh in connection with two special cases."

M. Roux gives his experience as strikingly confirmatory of conclusions reached by his renowned colleague.

This is an interesting question and should be looked at without prejudice, and divested of all mercenary or commercial considerations. The position assumed is not illogical. It is well-known that certain animal foods result in special diseases or symptoms. It is well known that in many persons shrimps, lobsters and crabs produce urticaria, and that diseased meat produces intestinal and gastric irritation. It was a common belief among the ancients that pork produced leprosy, and a common belief prevails that the frequency with which leprosy is found in the Bergen district in Norway is attributed to the fact that fish constitutes almost the entire diet of the people. It will be a satisfaction to know that these investigations will not rest at this stage, but will be prosecuted with vigor until the cause of this most alarming and fatal disease has been fully demonstrated.

The good die young—at least so far as chickens are concerned.

RULERS IN EXILE.

What France Has Wrought in this Way.

SOME HOPELESS KINGS INTERNED.

Compulsory Guests of Alien Countries.—Misfit Crown Wearers Scattered Along the Algerian Coast.

A correspondent of the New York "Sun," in Algiers, writes: "When Daudet wrote his 'Rois on Exil,' he only recorded the trials, sufferings, humiliations and banishment of European princes. There is yet another book to write on the vicissitudes of the unhappy Eastern potentates who have experienced the same mortifications and sorrows and have been compelled by superior powers to change the barbaric splendor of their native courts for a life of more or less gilded captivity as the compulsory guests of alien countries.

"Prince Duong Chaer, the little Cambodian prince, has just been 'interned,' to use the euphonious term of diplomacy, in Algeria, by the will of the French government, adding one more name to the list of the rulers once omnipotent, but now condemned to obscure mediocrity and passive inactivity, passing from a throne to the rocking chairs of cosmopolitan hotels, or the spurious comforts of a furnished European flat.

Some, like Duong Chaer's father, Norodom, may be allowed a palace in Africa, where they live on in the straight waitscoat of European politics. But the young are doomed; they will never handle the heavy scepter of their ancestors; they must renounce forever the absolute liberty that was their birthright, their mysterious orgies, their reckless expenditure, and voluptuous cruelty. They will use their eastern craft and subtlery in squabbling over the allowance they receive from the "protecting" government, and, perchance, under the outward semblance of a pacific bourgeois, indulge in dreams of retaliation. After them their children must choose between annihilation or completer neutralization.

At Djelfa, the small Algerian city half-way between Algiers and Laghonat, Duong Chaer will lead the sleepy, monotonous existence which will but rarely be relieved by the scanty distractions offered by the Kzar, or fortress of Boghari, which he was permitted to visit on his way to his ultimate destination.

It is the most interesting of the stations spaced on the road running from the Mediterranean seaboard to the Desert of Sahara. There, now that the era of bloodshed and fatal razzias is past, a population of petty tradesmen has arisen. They offer the varied types of many races, every religion, and every caste. Arabs, Muzabites, Spaniards, Sicilians, Jews, Christians, Mussulmans communicate with one another in a composite language, consisting but of few words, which they all understand, which enables them to exchange a limited number of ideas and to transact their business. At night the Kzar of Boghart magically assumes the aspect it must have originally worn; in the daytime it is a huge market, a noisy agglomeration of busy, hustling men, through whose crowds the Moorish horseman rides majestically or the solemn chanting cortege of a funeral forces its way. But in the upper portion of the city civilization, with its leveling influence, seems to have taken no hold. Figures flit by that might have stood by the tomb of a Cheops or a Sesostris; centuries have passed, mountians have been leveled, seas turned aside; alone the women of Bogbart have remained unchanged. Under their draperies they may still be Cleopatras, Salomes, Delilahs.

Duong Chaer is not the only exile on these shores. At Medeah dwells a prouder ruler than he could ever have been—the ex-King of Annam, Ham N'Ghi. He is a slender-looking young man, with a woman's face, on which it is difficult to decipher a thought, a desire, or a purpose. His delicate exterior conceals muscles of steel and a supple, athletic frame, hardened to every bodily exercise. In his exile the little dispossessed king preserves a royal impassibility.

He endures passively and hopes secretly for some providential intervention that will replace him on the throne of massive gold of his predecessors. He wears the costume of his country and eats after the Chinese fashion, but with the extraordinary adaptability of his race he has in many things adopted the habits of a more refined civilization. He is no longer the unclean object whose neglected and dirty appearance made him the laughing stock of the sailors on the ship that carried him off, whose naively paraded vices excited their censure. Today Ham N'Ghi is educated and clean; he has learned French, reads the papers, fences and shoots, paints in water colors under the tuition of a French artist, who recognizes real aptitude in his pupil, and has taken kindly to the bicycle, which he rides for miles under the burning sun of those laditudes.

Old Norodom is "interned" in the dreary palace of Phnum Penn, at some distance from the river. This edifice is composed of buildings, presenting the different and grotesque styles of the architecture of his native land and of Siam. A gilded dome is surmounted by the elephant tusk, symbolical of Buddha; a brightly painted minaret rears its gaudy crest on another roof. The palace is not one continuous structure; it is abruptly interrupted by open spaces united together by rough sheds and bamboo galleries; there are sharp angles and nicongruous turnings; the mournful silence is broken only by the trumpeting of elephants or the scream of an eagle high in the air, while the carrion birds can be seen hovering over the trenches in which corpses lie decaying.

This is the melancholy abode in which Norodom ends his worthless life. His majesty is very short, enormously stout and repulsively ugly. His eyes are lusterless; it is almost impossible to believe that any ideas have ever germinated under that narrow, receding forehead framed in tanlged, unkempt hair, alive with vermin. His blackened teeth are incrusted with gold ornaments; his long pointed nails are dyed pink. He wears a crimson silken blouse, embroidered with figures of gods and fantastic animals; his neck and arms are laden with necklaces and heavy rings and bracelets of chased gold; his feet are encased in red morocco sandals. He spends his days chewing betel, lying on a mattress with his boxes of aromatics and spittoons strewn around him so that he need have as little exertion as possible; his hands are generally crossed on his fat stomach; he arrely moves, and is surrounded by his minister and chief dignitaries, while his favorite slave is curled at his feet, rising only to replenish his provision of betel or to introduce other women who bring in his meals on silver plates. His chief food is rice and his drink Persian wine. He leaves his couch only to visit his elephants, of which he has a great number, and for which he keeps a special minister. This hideous and miserable old man will in all likelihood end his profitless days at Phnum Penh.

The palace contains numerous and immense rooms, furnished with gaudy and meretricious things purchased for large sums in Paris, which are slowly moldering away. Norodom never enters them; he prefers to wallow on a filthy crapet or worn piece of matting in a dirty shed into which insects, huge spiders, scorpions and cobras crawl at will, to nestle in the royal mattress. Norodom, although apparently unconscious of his degradation, is sad and weary even of his sloth, of his favorite betel root and of the servile adoration of his sycophants crouching round him in a nauseous atmosphere.

At night a slight animation runs through the shed and arouses its occupants; it is the time when women in brilliant and scanty draperies, enter and dance before the king in the attempt to bring a flash of lust before his filmy eyes; but he rarely vouchsafes them more than a vague, indifferent glance. If he thinks at all, which is doubtful, he maybe wonders supinely why these pale Europeans have deemed it worth their while to disturb the tenor of his former life, and why he was not permitted to remain an idle, voluptuous, cruel and imbecile despot, after his own fashion, in the land that was once entirely his own.

Will European politics, the beneficial influence of modern civilization, the presumed necessities of social equilibrium, finally reduce poor little Duong Chaer to the level of his father, or will he, under the paternal protectorate of the French government, abjure the hereditary tendencies of his race and develop into a more useful and intelligent member of society, while still cherishing the silent hopes and ambitions that sustain Ham N'Ghi in his captivity.

THE CHILDREN'S EYES.

That there is a large percentage of the young people and children of these days who are dependent upon the use of glasses for good sight, is a well known fact. That there must be a cause for this is equally apparent.

Formerly it was a rare sight to see a child with spectacles. Today it is a common thing, and especially among the children of the better class. Specialists assign various reasons for this degeneration—our habits of life as a paramount cause.

Plainer food, more out-of-door life, more sleep and less social dissipation, was the rule with our ancestors' children. The living rooms were not overheated with steam or furnace, and the ventilation must of necessity be better, because of the rude construction of the buildings, giving free admission of air through cracks in the walls and about windows and doors.

Whatever demands fixed application of sight is felt to be injurious for the little ones who are hardly more than babies. As the child grows older, study by gas or lamp light is a severe tax on the eyes, especially if the print is fine. The books used for school work ought to be printed in clear, large type.

The light for reading or study should not be a cross light or shine directly on the face, nor from the back, but should come from the left side. This is a point which cannot be too frequently emphasized, as too little attention is given it by teachers and parents.

The six-year-old daughter of a family living in the suburbs returned home the other day from accompanying her father to the train in a high state of excitement. To her mother's inquiries she answered, "I met a man you don't know, papa don't know, just me. He said: 'Good morning, Miss N., but,' with indingation, "he didn't shake his hat at me!"

Judge Ballinger, at Portland, has ruled that the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians had the effect of removing them from under the charge of Indian agents, and gave them the standing of American citizens. As such the United States laws governing Indian wards of the Government do not apply to them, and the selling of liquor to an Indian who is not in charge of a United States Indian agent is not punishable under the United States statutes.

Hutchings and Anderson, formerly of the crew of the notorious schooner Achilles, who are charged by Captain Oscar Bartel with having robbed the schooner's strongbox while the master was in Sitka jail, have been sent from Port Townsend to Sitka.

OLD SLEEPING CARS.

Travel Before the Days of Peripatetic Palaces.

CARS WITH THREE TIERS OF BERTHS

It is Claimed That Theodore T. Woodruff was the Originator of Sleeping Cars.

The labor troubles of the last few weeks, in which the Pullman Palace Car Company has been a central figure, have recalled to many of the older people of the present generation the times when there were no such things as sleeping cars, and travelers who were obliged to pursue their journey at night had only the alternative of trying or not trying to catch a few winks of sleep sitting upright in the uncomfortable, straight-backed seats. The time was not so very long ago, although the splendid and luxurious vestibuled trains of the present day seem perfect enough to have passed through a long period of evolution.

It was just about forty years ago that the idea of a sleeping car for night travel first took tangible form. To say positively that this or that man was the original inventor of the sleeping car would probably be met with protests and expressions of diverse opinions. The sleeping car, like the sewing machine and other modern necessities, was as much the product of popular demand as of the inventive genius of one man. The times called for them loudly, and it is not strange that the response came from a number of quarters at about the same time. Also, it is not strange that the response came from the mechanical genius of the United States.

The "American Railway" says that the prototypes of the sleeping car were used on the Cumberland Valley Railroad between Harrisburg and Cumberland as early as the winter of 1836-37. These cars, however, were not of the combination order, and they were abandoned in 1848.

According to the tradition preserved by the Wagner Palace Car Company, the originator of the sleeping car was Theodore T. Woodruff. The honor is also claimed for "Ben" Field, of Albion, in this State, once a prominent politician. Albion was the early residence of George M. Pullman, and it is to him, it is said, that the Pullman cars owe their origin. Mr. Woodruff prepared his model, it is said, in the office of James Tillinghast, at Rome, N. Y., in 1854. Mr. Tillinghast was then in the service of the Rome & Watertown Railroad. He did not have sufficient faith in Woodruff's invention to advance the money to have it patented. So, like many other inventors, as well as prophets, who have found little honor in their own country, Woodruff was obliged to go out from the original scene of his labors to find somebody to appreciate his new idea and to give him financial support.

Woodruff finally found a patron in Mr. Wason, the car builder of Springfield, Mass., to whom the inventor had gone with his precious model wrapped in an old bandanna handkerchief. Mr. Watson built a trial car, which made its first trip on the New York Central and the Rome & Western Railroad. The car was afterward run to Cleveland, Cincinnati and other western cities, where it was looked on as a great curiosity. It was finally sold to the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, and was regularly run on its line for a number of years.

At first the new sleeping cars were more popular with passengers than with railroad managers. The railroad men looked at all improvements likely to increase the comfort of travel with distrust. They argued that the more convenience travelers had, the more they would want, and the cost of them to the companies would be enormous. They probably realized that more attractive traveling would increase the volume of travel, but their deductions as to the amount of traveling that would probably be done were drawn from the days of stage coaches, and they apparently never suspected what an immense impetus to travel, and what an enormous increase in their business would result from the adoption of such improvements as sleeping cars.

The public had its way, however, as it generally does, and in a few years sleepers were running on most of the prominent railroads of the United States.

The first sleepers that were built would not be considered fit to travel in now, but they were regarded as great luxuries then. A picture showing the interior of a Wagner sleeping car, in use on the New York Central Railroad was published in Frank "Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" on April 30, 1859, and gives a good idea of the "luxuries of travel," as they existed thirty-five years ago. The fittings and furnishings were of the plainest sort. A shelf was placed across the seats, which accomodated passengers as usual in the daytime, to form the lower berth, and two were let down from the sides, forming three tiers of berths on each side of the car. The car was lighted by kerosene lamps, attached to the ceiling, and warmed by an old-fashioned wood stove, placed near the center of the car. By taking care in selecting the position of the berth, one might on a cold night have the privilege of sleeping in the temperature of the tropics, in the varying degrees of the temperate zone, or in the frigidity of the arctic circle, according as he should be near to or remote from the stove.

The man with a lantern in the center of the car is not the president of the road. He is the conductor. The coats of all the conductors in those days may not have fitted as well as does the one worn by the subject of the sketch, but all the conductors then wore high hats, and so did the engineers and firemen, and almost everybody else for that matter.

The exterior of the cars, like that of other passenger coaches of those days, was unornamented.

Accompanying the picture in "Frank Leslie's" was the following editorial comment, which is especially interesting as showing how this "step in the right direction" was regarded in 1859.

"In days gone by travelers might well have imagined that it was the object of the proprietors of public conveyances to render them as uncomfortable as possible. Now, at least in this country, it appears to be quite the reverse.

"Formerly traveling, among other inconveniences, implied a total abstinence from sleep, or if indulged in it was in such an uneasy posture that the sleeper awoke more fatigued than before. Now American ingenuity has invented a sleeping car which is in use on several of our long lines, in which, for a small increase in the fare, the traveler may enjoy his natural rest and yet not be retarded in his journey.

"Our illustration was drawn from one of the cars in use on the northern branch of the New York Central Railroad, on which line sleeping cars are attached to every night train. The cars may be used as ordinary day ones, but at night two shelves are let down from the ceiling and a third shelf is formed by letting down the backs of the seats. On each of these mattresses and bedding are placed, curtains closely drawn up during the day are let down, and the whole forms a very comfortable sleeping place about the size of a ship's berth.

"We are glad to see that some of the railroad companies have adopted these cars. It is a step in the right direction which will, without doubt, be soon followed by the directors of other railroads. In a pecuniary point of view it will certainly be profitable, as without calculating the income from the increased travel which always follows improvements, every traveler would gladly pay an increased fare for the accommodation."

Woodruff sold to Webster Wagner the right to build and use the sleeping cars on certain roads, and to George Gates, the rights of the patent on the Buffalo & Erie. Gates' establishment was kept up from 1859 to 1873, when it was merged into the Wagner Palace Car Company.

Wagner, who gave his name to the company, which has built all the palace cars for the Vanderbilt roads, was born near Palatine Bridge, N. Y., of German parentage. He learned the wagon-maker's trade, and used his skill to such good advantage that before he died he had the satisfaction of knowing that he was making some of the best vehicles in the world. Wagner made a fortune, and was elected to the State Senate. He was killed in one of his cars in a railroad accident at Spuyten Duyvil in 1882.

George M. Pullman was formerly a miner in Colorado. In 1858 he entered a train on the Lake Shore road at Buffalo. A sleeping car was making a trial trip on that train, and he resolved to try a berth. He was tossed about and made so uncomfortable that he arose before daybreak and spent the remainder of the night thinking what a pity it was that such an excellent idea as that of a sleeping car should be so crudely and uncomfortably carried out. Before he arrived in Chicago he made up his mind to build better sleeping cars than the one on which he was riding. His first cars were run on the Chicago & Alton Railroad in 1859. Abraham Lincoln was one of his early passengers, and the future President took the greatest interest in the invention, and had the construction of the car explained to him.

It was not until 1864 that the first combination day and sleeping car of the present type was built by Mr. Pullman. It cost $18,000, and was named Pioneer. It was lettered "A," for at that time it was not believed that there would ever be cars enough in use at one time to exhaust the letters of the alphabet.

The Pioneer was larger than the ordinary coaches, and it could not pass under some bridges nor by some platforms. When President Lincoln's body was taken from Chicago to Springfield on the Pioneer, however, the railroad company willingly removed the obstructions, and when General Grant took a trip west some months later, more platforms were adapted to the size of the Pioneer. In height and width the Pioneer set the standard for the size of all Pullman coaches, but the length has been increased.—New York Tribune.

KEEP YOUNG.

Judicious mental work may help to lift one out of the ruts of premature old age. Read and think what you read. Don't use your mind as if it were a sieve and you were trying to see how much you could pour through it. There is a belief extant that knowledge, if gained at all, must be acquired in youth. Fallacious theory! Behold Galileo at three score and ten pursuing his studies with unflagging zeal; Cato beginning Greek when advanced in years; Ogilby commenced classical studies when past fifty. Gladstone is as much the student today as when the bloom of youth mantled his cheek. Be kind to the feelings and fancies of youth. If they prove perennial, so much the better. Don't forbid yourself glad, recreative thoughts and action. Don't be ashamed to make yourself as pretty as you can. A sensible woman may feel a thrill of pleasure innocent as a maiden's when receiving a glance of respectful admiration from a manly form. Smile without affectation, be pleasant without being silly—in short, be young as long as you can.—Kate Field's Washington.

The Parisian police have cloesd up the billiard academies on account of the gambling in connection with them.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28 1894

The New York Tribune, in speaking of the recent Republican victory in Maine, says "that the good people of the Pine Tree state do not admire the socialistic income tax." The truth is that the people of Maine would have given "the socialistic income tax" their most hearty approval had the question ever been raised during the campaign. McKinley made a dozen of his most persuasive and euphonious high-tariff speeches in the state; but never once referred to the income tax; and the oratory of Hon. T. Buncombe Reed was singularly free from references to this subject. The Republican orators were wise in doing so and leaving the income tax to take care of itself. Everybody knows the object of the income tax. It was to compel non-resident Americans to bear their quota of the maintenance of this government. Such chaps as Mr. W. Waldorf Astor and other renegade Amercans, who "can't live anywhere but in London, you know," are the fellows that the authors of the income tax are after.

Notwithstandig all our political wiseacres have said about the dark days that were sure to come upon the country if a low tariff was inaugurated, the naion once more moves ahead and is rapidly regaining temporarilly her suspended vitality. The only sufferers are the beniciaries of the protected industries, and they have amassed such inordinate wealth under protective legislation that they cannot now well afford to groumble. Merchants are selling more goods because the panic is over, and people are buying more freely. And as the cares and troubles of the last two years recede farther and farther into the dim heretofore, men begin to understand that it was largely an effect of sentiment and that they were "more frightened than hurt."

The feeling that the members of the United States senate should be chosen by a direct vote of the people, instead of being elected by the legislatures of the several states, is one that has been long slumbering in the breasts of a dissatisfied people, but which received an additional impetus from the dilatory action of the late senate upon the tariff bill. And while the American people are gnerally hostile to any suggested change in the government handed down to us by the revolutionary fathers, yet the slow and sure deterioration of our upper house of the national congress has awaken d them to the absolute necessity of some salutary innovation that may inure to the good of the republic.

The old cry of give us lower taxes comes up from every corner of the state and all three of the gubernatorial candidates have already pledged themselves to the relief of an overtaxed people. But let us see what the man who is elected will do. We all well remember that similar pledges before election were made by Colonel Markham, but when once he was fairly installed in the gubernatorial chair all those pledges are fargotten. There certainly should be one man out of the three who has the moral courage to stick up, after election, for what he promised before eleceion.

The idea of Breckinridge contesting the result of last Saturday's primary election, is simply absurd. If by the aid of professional politicians by whom he is and always has been surrounded he should succeed in getting Mr. Owens counted out, what would the result be? Simply that Mr. Breckinridge would be snowed under at the general election and a Republican elected to represent the Ashland district. The people who flocked to the support of Owens in this fight did so from a deep-rooted belief that an untried man is better than one who has been tried with Breckinridge results.

It was a matter of much interest to California in general and his old district in particular, that Mr. Caminetti consented to run for Congress again. He has done much for our section and will be returned to finish up several matters that vitally concern us. People are looking more carefully into the worth of officers than they have ever done before and it goes without saying that Congressman Caminetti will succeed himself this time.

OUR MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Ram it in, cram it in,
Children's heads are hollow;
Slam it in, jam it in,
Still there's more to follow;
Hygiene and history,
Astronomic mystery,
Algebra, histology,
Latin, etymology,
Botany, geometry,
Greek and trigonometry;
Ram it in, cram it in,
Children's heads are hollow.

Rap it in, tap it in,
What are teachers paid for?
Bang it in, slam it in;
What are children made for?
Ancient archæology,
Aryan philology,
Parsody, zoology,
Physics, climatology,
Calculus and mathematics,
Rhetoric and hydrostatics;
Hoax it in, coax it in,
Children's heads are hollow.

Scold it in, mold it in,
All that they can swallow;
Fold it in, hold it in,
Still there's more to follow.
Faces pinched, sad and pale,
Tell the same unvarying tale,
Tell of moments robbed from sleep,
Meals untasted, studies deep:
Those who've passed the furnace through
With aching brow will tell to you—

How the teacher crammed it in,
Rammed it in, jammed it in,
Crunched it in, punched it in,
Rubbed it in, clubbed it in,
Pressed it and caressed it in,
Rapped it in and slapped it in,
When their heads were hollow.
—Arthur's Home Magazine.

A DIPLOMATIC BOY.

His Reformation Was Sudden and Many Sided and Served His Purpose.

I have a little son 8 years old. He is smart and bright, and for mischievousness I think can't be beaten. I was sitting in a room one day reading and smoking, when he came sauntering up to me with the forefinger of his left hand in his mouth. I thought at the time that there was something wrong, but said nothing with regard to the same.

"Pa," he said after awhile, "I didn't get one demerit in school today."

"You didn't, Willie?" I interrogated, throwing a rather fierce look upon him. "Well, I'm sure that's a good showing."

"Yes, and I carried a bucket of coal up for Kate after school," he went on, still keeping that finger in his mouth.

"Why, you are getting very considerate," I returned.

"Yes, and I brushed your coat all off nice and clean."

"No, Willie; you didn't do that?" I asked, looking frowningly at him, for I knew he had been up to something.

"Yes, I did, pa, and I lit the gas in ma's room for her."

"Well, now."

"And I shined your best shoes until they glitter like Sister Lila's looking glass."

"Is that so? What else have you done?"

"Well, I studied all my lessons in school, got out at the regular time, said 'yes, sir,' to Uncle John and helped the hostler around the stable."

"Why, what is the matter with you? Are you going to get sick?"

"No, sir," he replied, twisting around a trifle, "but I'm going to be a better boy—at least for a while."

"You are? Well, I'm glad to hear that."

There was a short pause, and then he said: "Here, pa, are two cigars for you. I bought them with my own spending money. I'll buy you a boxful when I get money enough."

At this juncture he placed both little arms around my neck and sobbed aloud.

"Oh, pa," he asked, "do you like your little boy?"

"Why, of course I do," I replied, getting alarmed. "Are you ill?"

"No, but I've got something to tell you. Would you keep your little Willie from pain?"

"Certainly I would. Tell me what is the matter, my son?"

"All right, pa, I will—dear, good, old pa. This morning Billy Button, Tommy Todd and myself were playing ball, and I couldn't catch very well, so I went and got your brand new stovepipe hat and caught with that. Pa, that hat must be made of awful poor stuff, for the first fly ball went clear through it, knocking the roof out. But never mind, I'll buy you another one," clasping me tighter as I essayed to rise, "and one gooder'n that too!"

What could I do?—Boston Courier.

Paderewski as a Hard Worker.

To be a pet of the public sometimes has its disadvantages. M. Paderewski, for instance, keeps up his reputation only at the cost of tremendous efforts. To an interviewer for Black and White he has confided the fact that he practices at the piano often for 15 or 16 hours a day. Once, in New York, he had to work up eight entirely distinct programmes in little over as many days, and then it was a case of 17 hours' practice daily. One must always be at it, he explains, to keep the fingers right and the memory active. The work is certainly tiring, and M. Paderewski considers that playing billiards—a game he is very fond of—has saved his life by affording him the necessary relief from his arduous work.

Those crashing blows of his on the piano are not, as some might imagine, made with the closed fist. Sometimes they are done with the third finger stiffened out, sometimes with the thumb sideways. He seems to see nothing wonderful in the effect produced, although his hands are so delicate that an ordinarily firm shake makes him wince. It is true that he has a forearm such as a professional strong man might envy, so perfect is it in its muscular development.—London Daily News.

To Kill a Lobster.

When a live lobster is required for boiling or other purposes, here is a simple and comparatively painless mode of killing it: Run a long, narrow bladed knife into the tail at the third joint from the end, having the blade slant downward. This will cut the spinal cord, and death will quickly follow.

LEVI STRAUSS & Co's
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending June 30 h, 1894. Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Apr. 1 1894, Cash on hand		$15 817 82
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	19 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	51 75	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	73 55	
Andrew Dell, Int State land	22 40	
P H Mack, Appr. fair returned	3 00	
Joseph Silva, Int. State Land	11 20	
E H Edward, " " "	32 00	
Thos W Perry, " " "	12 14	
Walter J Harris " " "	14 36	
Sarah O F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	59 90	
Sarah O F Wrinkle, Int St Ld	23 50	
Walter A Lamar, Int St Ld	22 40	
Walter A Lamar " " "	22 40	
A W de la Cour Carroll Int S L	15 05	
George H Baily, Int St Ld	33 00	
James E M Gillett Int S Ld	15 10	
S n Francisco Chl. L. B. & L. I S L	22 40	
P A Chatfant, Assessor	155 37	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector	519 43	
		17,358 77
May Frank J. Cooper, Int St Land	44 80	
J H Dehy, Int St Ld	11 20	
J W McMurry, sig. Pine Schl	16 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collect fees	41 00	
J. S Gorman, Tax-collec or fees	10 00	
J. S. Gorman, Sher fi fees	11 20	
D. J. Hession, recorder fees	71 75	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	43 55	
Mrs C Delaney Int on State Ld	8 00	
Solomon Ducas, int on St Land	11 63	
E P Colgan, A C Ry Tax	97 14	
Elizabeth Hastings on State Ld	100 16	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	341 30	
J. S Gorman, Sheep license	75 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	6361 21	
		26,064 59
June J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	56 40	
J. S Gorman, Tax-collectr fees	20 00	
J S Gorman, Sheep license	42 00	
D J Hession, Clerk fees	38 25	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	125 75	
Paulin & Chambers int on St ld	44 80	
Trustees Bishop Sch	21 65	
Trustees Fish Springs Sch	11 55	
State Commissions	15 20	
Sale for State School funds	125	
Nat Gilbert on S. Lands	59 7	
Int. Banks on State lands	22 40	
P A Chatfant, Assessor	661 37	
J S Gorman, Tax collector	57 55	
J S Gorman, Sheep License Col.	34 5 00	
		32,4 9 62

DISBURSEMENTS—

Apr. Salary Fund	1,520 88
Bridge Fund	240 94
General Expense	900 35
Hospital Fund	491 95
Sanitry road Districts	127 55
Independence Bond	7 00
Unapportioned prop. tax	16 13
Round Valley School	50 00
Irving School	140 00
Lone Pine School	65 00
Bishop School	25 00
Warm Spring School	107 00
Station school	100 00
Independence School Dist	36 52
Big Pine school	119 00
Milton School	131 35
Union School	90 00
Fish Spring School	27 75
Irving Sch ol Library	9 00
Big Pine Library	61 51
Independence Special Teacher's	41 33
	5 7 5
May Bishop Schl Dist Bond	1 035 00
Big Pine " " "	675 00
Union " " "	375 00
Salary	1,099 9
Unapportioned Prop Tax	1 74
General Expense	10 00
Hospital Fund	3 00
Round Valley School	3 00
Bishop School	258 55
Big Pine School	110 00
Lone Pine School	40 00
Warm Springs School	173 00
Independence School	34 80
Irving School	90 00
Lone Pine school Building	17 95
	10 79 1
June State General	2 9 5 97
Salary	1 092 98
Unapportioned	3 77
Hospital	52 00
Irving School	45 00
Bishop School	75 50
Big Pine School	5 00
Round Valley School	7 65
Warm Springs School	17 55
Station School	85 00
Milton School	54 50
Union School	10 00
Lone Pine School	4 00
Lone Pine Library	60 88
Independence Library	6 58
Bishop Organ	12 00
Bishop Bond	3 43
	14 6 0 82
July 1, 1894, Cash on hand	17,8 8 0
	32 189 62

Treasurer's Trial Balance, July 1 1894

For the Salary Fund	$4,202 78	
General Expense "	1,756 53	
State General "	475 36	
Hospital "	74 72	
Bond "	2,500 30	
Bishop Schl organ fund	9 65	
General road fund	222 33	
To the various Road District funds:		
No. 1	400 99	
No 2	165 73	
No 3	117 31	
No 4	197 53	
No 5	133 02	
Unapportioned County	75 55	
Road Poll tax	24 40	
Bridge Fund	5 7 94	
Same and overflowed Land	1,5-8 15	
Institute	71 00	
Big Pine Special School	16 00	
Teachers Library Fund	40 00	
Coroner	88 25	
Unapportioned Property Tax	319 72	
To the Various School Dist funds:		
Round Valley	$ 50 26	
Irving	200 29	
Bishop	99 87	
Station	20 91	
Warm Springs	100 49	
Big Pine	488 06	
Milton	39 20	
Independence	252 87	
Fish Spring	108 16	
Union	172 33	
Lone Pine	226 91	
To the various School Dist. library Funds:		
Milton	4 46 20	
Round Valley	8 44	
Irving	45 98	
Bishop	81 50	
Station	130 44	
Warm Springs	12 09	
Big Pine	36 72	
Independence	24 87	
Union	43 02	
Lone Pine	41 36	
Fish Springs	83 96	
Independence Bldg Fund	3 00	
Fish Springs " "	36 40	
Lone Pine " "	11 12	
Fish Springs school dist organ	11 55	
Independence Bond Fund	48 18	
Bishop (old) " "	71 02	
Bishop (new) " "	197 15	
Union " "	111 88	
Big Pine " "	78 93	
Fish Springs " "	8 42	
Lone Pine " "	1,730 38	
Cash Balance		$17 808 80
	$17,8 8 80	$17 808 80

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July, 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 10th day of July, 1894

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m.
Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.
W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Horses, Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. T. MAIRS, Proprietor

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.
H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrive—
Mound House	10.50 a. m.	6.55 p. m.
Dayton	11.30 a. m.	5.25 p. m.
Wabuska	1.35 p. m.	3.05 a. m.
Hawthorne	4.50 p. m.	12.00 m.
Luning	6.35 p. m.	10.15 a. m.
Sodas Springs	7.15 p. m.	9.55 a. m.
Belleville	8.25 p. m.	8.15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9.10 p. m.	Lv. 6.45 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. Arrive—
Belleville	8.35 a. m.	5.35 p. m.
Benton	12.05 p. m.	1.45 p. m.
Bishop Creek	2.15p. m.	11.10 a. m.
Alvord	3.00 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.25 p. m.	8.40 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.25p. m.	7.45 a. m.
Keeler	Ar 6.10 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles), Bodie (8 miles), Bridgeport and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmore, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage or omnibus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Antigo Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT SODAS with stages from Cerro Gordo (16 miles), Lone Pine (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, California. Location of Canal near Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 26th day of May, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
Z. Robinson	1	500	125 00
"	2	200	50 00
T. C. Boland	3	500	125 00
"	4	200	50 00
"	18	500	125 00
"	19	200	50 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	175 00
J. J. Gibson	12	200	50 00
Jos. Holland	20	20	5 00
P H Mack	27	270	67 50
D. Holland	16	30	7 50
"	21	30	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 26 h day of May, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Independence, Inyo county, California, on Saturday, the 21st day of July 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale postponed till Aug. 4, 1894.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named company, held the 4th day of August, 1894, the sale of delinquent stock under assessment No. 6, was postponed until Saturday, August 18, 1894, at the same hour and place.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named company, held the 18th day of August 1894, the sale of delinquent stock under assessment No. 6, was postponed until Saturday, September 15th, 1894, at the same hour and place.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office—Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Victor Tapier Plaintiff, vs. Jaques Jalbertque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

The people of the State of California send greeting to Jaques Jalbertque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The action is brought to obtain the judgment of this Hon. Court dissolving the partnership heretofore and now existing between you selves and the Plaintiff, under and by virtue of an agreement made and entered into by you on the 30th day of October, 1893, and that the title to the mines or mining claims described in said agreement may be adjudged need from all the conditions thereof and restored as follows: That the Plaintiff is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "American Flag Mine;" that defendant Jaques Jalbertque is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "French Flag Mine" and that Defendant Manasese Louca is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "Mexican Flag Mine," as said mines are described in said agreement and the complaint on file herein; Together with the costs of suit.

Said plaintiff alleges that you have utterly failed, neglected and refused to in any manner whatsoever comply with the term and conditions of said partnership agreement, or to perform any of the duties imposed thereby since on or about the 27th day of January, 1894; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

TO ADVERTISERS
A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. O. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and in the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in R. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaned.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 16 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura state of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the north west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range Nu. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER, with 78 characters, and $25 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
88 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND BHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman	A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman	P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge	GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff	JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney	P. W. FORBES.
Assessor	P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer	W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner	H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed)	JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools	J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist	ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist	A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist	W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist	JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist	FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Independence, 7:30 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1894.

Bertrand Rhine vs. Antone Verra—Filed complaint Issued summons. Issued writ of attachment.

BORN.

BEAUDRY—In Candelaria, Nevada, September 12, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Beaudry, a daughter.

O. I. Mairs went to Lone Pine to-day.

John Baxter has three tons of winter apples for sale.

If you have any cobbling to do get around with it while Davis is here.

The Georges Creek School begins next Monday with A. E. Janvier as teacher.

John W. P. Laird Esq., visited Bishop early in the week, returning yesterday.

The law firm of Mack and Densmore has dissolved partnership by mutual consent.

The Darwin contingent returned home last Monday. They had a "way up" time at the Fair.

Charley Collins started for Los Angeles on Wednesday. He expects to be absent about two weeks.

H. P. Nelligan came down from Bishop yesterday. He has about two weeks painting to do here.

The trial of the case of the People vs. James and William Hines has been set for December 11th.

Feed on the flat is very short and local stockmen will have hard rustling to pull through the winter.

J. J. Gann has completed his ditch camp and expects to start plowing on his section of the big ditch to morrow.

It is quite likely that several parties from Independence will visit the Fair at Los Angeles which begins October 15th.

The board of Supervisors met last Monday evening and fixed the tax rate for 1894-5 at $2. per $100. See the report elsewhere.

Wm. Miller has opened a station at Indian Wells where travelers can be accommodated with meals and horses cared for.

The north wind this morning gives a strong premonition of approching winter. The trees are in the sere and yellow leaf,

There is practually no hay for sale in this vicinity, and very little in the County. The sheepmen have bought up a large quantity.

Anybody knowing the whereabouts of a yearling jack, no brand, having a bell on with no clapper in it please notify R. Rossi, Independence Cal.

Sabina Robinson, who was mixed up in the Brazzanovich killing at Soda Springs a few years ago, died at Hawthorne last week of heart disease.

Sportsmen are hereby strictly forbidden to hunt or shoot upon my premises.

Mrs. M. Lewis.
Camp Independence.

C. B. Rawson has sold his band of cattle to T. B. Rickey. The price is said to be eight dollars per head, including about three hundred head of steers.

Henry Rhine started for the borax marsh at Salt Wells Valley yesterday. He will go from there to San Francisco returning home by way of Los Angeles, taking in the Fair en route.

Mrs. M. Lewis is erecting a new ward at Camp Independence to take the place of the recently burned building. The new structure will contain ten beds and a dispensary.

Ed. Ober and Bert Campbell have signed articles of agreement to run 100 yards at Independence on Oct. 27th. A forfeit has been deposited and both men gone into active training.

Henry Detels met with a severe accident last week. When returning from the track on Thursday his team collided with a post, throwing him out and bruising him severely about the head and face.

John Shepherd has been very ill during the past week at the home of his son-in-law, D. Holland, at Independence. Early in the week his condition was quite serious, but this morning he is reported to be much better. Dr. I. J. Woodin has been in constant attendance.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, September 24, 1894.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to law for the purpose of levying taxes for the fiscal year 1894—5.

Present, Supervisors A. C. Freeman, Frank Fitzgerald, W. H. Uhlmeyer, John Wilson and Robert Love, Chairman.

County Auditor's Exhibit showing county financial transactions for the preceding fiscal year, were submitted and filed.

County Superintendent's School Census reports and estimates were submitted and filed.

Official notice from the State Board of Equalization with information as to State levy of taxes and of assessment of the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company were submitted and filed.

Upon motion of Supervisor Fitzgerald, seconded by Supervisor Freeman, it was unanimously ordered: That State and County taxes for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1894, and ending June 30, 1895, be and the same are hereby fixed at the rate of Two ($2 00) dollars upon each One Hundred ($100) dollars of taxable property within Inyo County. That the same be levied and collected pursuant to law and apportioned to the various funds as follows:

To the State Fund	$0 49 3
General Expense Fund	60 0
Hospital "	9 0
Bridge "	4.0
Road "	22 0
Bond "	24 7
School "	26 0
Salary "	5.0
Total	2 00 0

Ordered that pursuant to assessment made by the State Board of Equalization on the 6th day of August, 1894, assessment of the Carson & Colorado Railroad Company be entered upon the County Roll in accordance therewith as follows:

For the length of 74 25 miles of main track and for franchise, road-bed and right of way at a valuation of $2,137 14 per mile, making in the aggregate $158,683.

That the number of miles of said railway and the pro rata valation thereof being in the several school districts are as follows:

Station District	6¾	miles,	$14,425 68
Bishop "	4	"	8,548 56
Warm Spring Dist	8	"	17,097 13
Big Pine "	7	"	14,959 58
Fish Spring "	14¼	"	30,968 54
Milton "	7½	"	16,028 56
Independence "	4½	"	9,617 13
Union "	7	"	14,959 98
Lone Pine "	15	"	32,057 44
Total	74¼		158,683 00

Ordered: That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Bishop School District for the current fiscal year at the rate of forty (40) cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered: That a special Tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Big Pine School District for current fiscal year at the rate of forty-six (46) cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be paid to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered: That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Fish Spring School District for current fiscal year at the rate of twenty-two (22) cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered: That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Independence School District for the current fiscal year at the rate of thirty-six (36) cents on each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of the School District Bond Fund.

Ordered: That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Union School District for current fiscal year at the rate of twenty-two (22) cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered that a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Lone Pine School District for current fiscal year at the rate of forty five (45) cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

The matter of the proposed special tax for Riverside School District being under consideration and the papers therein having been examined by the Board it was

Moved by Supervisor Freeman seconded by Love: That a tax of seventy (70) cents per $100 be levied upon property in said District.

Ayes—Freeman, Love.

Nays—Fitzgerald, Uhlmeyer, Wilson.

Claims of Supervisors for mileage and per diem were examined, approved by District Attorney and warrants ordered drawn upon Salary Fund as follows:

Robert Love	$ 20 70
A. C. Freeman	18 00
W. H. Uhlmeyer	15 00
John Wilson	10 80
Frank Fitzgerald	26 40

Board adjourned to meet Monday October 1, 1894.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

There came to my place at Camp Independence (the Lacey ranch) about the 1st of March, 1894, one bay mare, no brands visible, white star in forehead, about five years old, weight about 950 pounds. The owner is notified to prove his property and remove the animal, or she will be sold according to law.

RAFAEL ROSSI,

Sept 22, 1894.

LOST.

Certificate number 22 for 360 shares of the Big Pine and Owens River Canal Company water stock dated April 11, 1893. The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will apply to the Secretary of the above corporation for a duplicate certificate if said stock is not found on or before the 1st day of November 1894.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

September 26, 1894.

Are you registered? If not remember that the time is getting close to hand. See list of deputy Clerks in the various precincts

NO REMOVAL.

The Independence Land District Will Be Kept Intact.

The following correspondence concerning the Independence Land Office will be of general interest:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9, 1894.

I. H. MULHOLLAND ESQ.
Independence, Cal.

Sir:—The action of the Senate on that bill (removal of Land Office) was only pro forma. It is the practice to rid the files of measures that have performed their purpose. It was a struggle to keep your district intact.

Yours truly,
A. CAMINETTI.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 24, 1894.

HON. P. H. MACK,
Independence, Cal.

My Dear Sir:—I forward to you a note herewith which I have received from Josephus Daniels, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, wherein he states that the order of the consolidation of the Visalia and Independence Land Districts, has been revoked. I am glad that we are able to accomplish this.

Your friend.
STEPHEN M. WHITE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INERIOR,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17th 1894.

HON. STEPHEN M. WHITE,
Los Angeles, California.

My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing a letter from Hon. P. H. Mack, has been received. I am directed by the Secretary to acknowledge its receipt and to state that your request in the matter has been complied with, the President having signed an order revoking his former order for the consolidation of the Visalia and Independence land districts. They will remain in the future, as in the past, as two distinct offices. Permit me to express the hope that the outlook for us in California is good. With sentiments of esteem and high regard, I am,

Very truly yours,
JOSEPHUS DANIELS.
Chief Clerk.

MRS. A. M. HANDY was convicted of murder in the second degree and recommended to the mercy of the court in Reno last Monday for killing M. D. Foley. It is not improbable that she will get a new trial and be acquitted.

A. Schnoke of Bishop spent a few days in town early in the week. Mr. Schnoke is foreman of the Ford ranch at Bishop and reports that Mr. Ford together with R. Love and others in that vicinity will fatten several hundred head of cattle this fall and drive them to Los Angles early next spring.

In Frozen Russia.

In Russia, where the cold is very intense, the markets are very curious things. The meat is frozen; the carcasses of dead animals, as sheep and pigs, stand upright outside the stalls; everything, even game and poultry, requires to be thawed before it can be cooked, and the market people's dress is as picturesque as it is warm and comfortable.

Then the rivers are frozen over all the winter long, and so thick is the ice that every one can skate, anywhere and any time. Stalls are put up on the ice and busy markets held there.

In the Asiatic part of Russia the people live chiefly by hunting and fishing, and the fur of the Russian animals is very beautiful—the ermine, fox, sable, sea otter and others.

At the end of the winter, when the snow melts, the huntsman pursues the elk wearing long shoes, in which he can glide over the snow very quickly, while the poor elk sinks into the snow deeper and deeper every step and is at last overtaken and killed.—Good Words.

John Reginald.

In Canada's last famous murder case the accused was "John Reginald" Birchall. In the present one the prisoner is "John Reginald" Hooper. Have John Reginalds a propensity for becoming notorious?—Ottawa Journal.

REGULAR

- Democratic -

TICKET.

Inyo County, Cal.

Sheriff	ALNEY L. McGEE
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION
Assessor	ANDREW DELL
Treasurer	J. J. MOORE
Dist. Attorney	P. W. FORBES
Supt. Schools	H. H. HOWELL
Coroner	JAMES NEVINS
Supervisor, 1st Dist	FRANK SHAW
Supervisor, 3d Dist	WM. J. LAKE

NOTICE.

THE copartnership existing between the undersigned under the firm name of MACK & DENSMORE is dissolved by mutual consent.

P. H. MACK.
F. E. DENSMORE.

Independence, Sept. 26, 1894.

Brown & Wills,

ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

Social attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of School Superintendent subject to the decision of the voters of Inyo County, at the election on Nov. 6, 1894.

A. E. JANVIER,
Georges Creek, Cal

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the will of the people.

W. H. WALKER
Olancha, Cal

FOR STATE SENATOR.

R. LINDER

Of Tulare.

Regular Republican Nominee for the 32d District.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 7, 1894

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of the lands situated within the townships hereinafter below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested, and the public generally. Within the next sixty days, following the date of this notice, protests, or contests against the claim of the railroad company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL CLEAR LIST No. 19.

North of base line and West of San Bernardino Meridian, Cal. Southern Pacific (Main Line) Granted Limits, Independence District:

PARTS OF SECTION	SEC.	T.	R.	ACRES
5 Section October 25, 1891 S & E M. Diablo mer.				
All	33	27	33	640
E ½ NW ¼ W ½ NW ¼ NE ¼ SW ¼ & S ½ SE ¼	29	28	34	240
6 Section August 17, 1893				
½ SE ¼, W ½ SE ¼ SW ¼ NE ¼ & E ½ SW ¼	21	29	35	200
7 Section September 23, 1893				
All	17	31	3	640
All	19	31	35	649.02
All	21	31	35	640
All	31	31	35	640
All	31	31	3	640
Total Acres				4,249.02

TIMBER CULTURE FINAL PROOF

T. C. E. No. 60.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
September 17, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Hunter has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1894, on timber culture application No. 60, for E ½ SW ¼ and W ½ SE ¼ of section No. 11, in Township No. 14 S. of Range No. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: John Shepherd, James R. Moffett, J. E. Shepherd and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.

a10-6t IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.

Dated August 2nd 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

Notice to Voters.

Section 1083, of the Political Code as amended March 9, 1893, provides as follows:

SECTION 1083. Every male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the right of citizenship under or by virtue of the Treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, and whose name shall be enrolled on the Great Register of such county fifteen days prior to an election, shall be a qualified elector at any and all elections held within the county, city and county, city, town, or district within which said elector resides.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F. P. Blaisdell.
Laws—A. R. Shively.
Bishop—W. O. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Eugley.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—Wm. Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—El Walker.

D. J. HESSION,
County Clerk.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

The JOCKEY Saloon.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

TATE & NAYLOR

PROPRIETORS.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTIN EVENTS.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made **Two Hundred Dollars a Month.** No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me

RESTORE YOUR EYESIGHT

Cataracts, scars or films can be absorbed and paralyzed nerves restored, without the knife or risk. Diseases of eyes or lids can be cured by our home treatment. "We prove it." Hundreds convinced. Our illustrated pamphlet "Home Treatment for Diseases of the Eye" sent free. Everybody write. Address, "Medical Dept.,

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. EULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines, Liquors, & Cigars.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro

feb12tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing .....$2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

A well appointed shop, with refrigerator insuring the purity of meat, and every ort made to give satisfaction to patrons

j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal A. N. BELL.

By Authority of Congress.

U. S. Gov't Baking Powder Tests.

The report of the analyses of Baking Powders, made by the U. S. Government (Chemical Division, Ag'l Dep't), shows the Royal superior to all other powders, and gives its leavening strength and the strength of each of the other cream of tartar powders tested as follows:

	LEAVENING GAS. Per cent.	Cubic in. per oz.
ROYAL, Absolutely Pure,	13.06	160.6
The OTHER POWDERS TESTED are reported to contain both lime and sulphuric acid, and to be of the following strengths respectively,	12.58	151.1
	11.13	133.6
	10.26	123.2
	9.53	114.
	9.29	111.6
	8.03	96.5
	7.28	87.4

These tests, made in the Gov't Laboratory, by impartial and unprejudiced official chemists, furnish the highest evidence that the "Royal" is the best baking powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Beatrix Randolph.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

"I can—understand her being happy, though," said Miss Randolph, almost in a whisper. Then Wallie's heart smote him that he had played upon her. After all, what did he know about what had occurred between her and Geoffrey? There may have been a veritable tragedy instead of an ordinary lover's misunderstanding. As a matter of fact he had no suspicion of the tragi-comic mistake which was the immediate cause of their separation. He thought it probable that she had revealed her true name to him, and supposed that they had differed on the "public career" question, which he had just illustrated in his fable.

In order to give himself and her time for reflection he took up the conversation at another point. "In the event of your accepting another engagement,' he said, "I suppose Inigo would be the fortunate man?"

"Nothing has been decided about that," she replied, falling with a sense of relief into the business tone. "I have been told—that is, it seems that there may be a difficulty I had not thought of—a legal trouble. This money that I have been receiving," she went on, after a pause, "has been paid, of course, to Mlle. Marana. The agreement according to which it is paid is signed by her—that is, not by me. So it seems that legally I am only her representative—her deputy, as it were, and she can, if she chooses, demand that I make over all the money to her. But of course all the money, or most of it, has been paid away for—to my father, so you see there would be trouble."

"Humph!" ejaculated Wallie, taking a pinch of his mustache between his thumb and forefinger. He meditated for a while, staring at the owl, which silently returned his gaze. "Who is your lawyer?" he inquired at length.

"I haven't any."

"Was it Inigo who"——

"No—he—I don't know whether it had occurred to him." The truth was that Hamilton Jocelyn, in requital of the injury to his feelings, had written the prima donna a letter, in which he had advanced the above suggestion; and he had further announced that it was his purpose immediately to acquaint the real Marana with the position of affairs, and to offer her his services in the event of a prosecution. It is doubtful whether he really contemplated any action of the kind, but it would not have softened the unloveliness of his present sensations could he have known that Beatrix was not in the least surprised or shocked at the position he had taken. It seemed to her quite in keeping with his character.

"She might give you some annoyance," Wallie admitted, after further consultation with the owl, "but I'm by no means sure she could obtain a verdict. I imagine she must have written to Inigo, definitely withdrawing from the engagement, and hence his substitution of you. Was that the way of it?"

"Yes; and I believe she paid the forfeit."

"Then I don't think you need worry. There can at any rate be no doubt that you have done the singing, and as singing is paid nowadays, four thousand dollars a night is none too much for it."

"It was three thousand the first month, and thirty-three hundred afterward," put in the prima donna.

"Inigo certainly told me when he returned from Europe last June that he got Marana for four thousand a night," Wallie affirmed. 'But probably he took advantage of your being a debutante to cut it down."

"Mr. Jocelyn—that is, I think not; I was told that I received the same that she was to have had."

"Hamilton Jocelyn? Is he mixed up in this affair?" inquired Wallie, with an air of dissatisfaction.

She had intended not to bring Jocelyn's name into the conversation, but as it had slipped out she now thought it best to say, "It was he who introduced me to Gen. Inigo, and he has been acting as my agent—paying me the money. And he said," she added, wishing to do her enemy justice, "that it was by his exertions that Gen. Inigo was persuaded to raise my salary after the first month."

Wallie threw away his cigarette and rubbed his nose. "Well," he said, presently, "I dare say Jocelyn knew what he was about. I should like to hear what he has to say in Inigo's presence. Impresarios and agents are human, and need looking after occasionally."

"What I thought was," she resumed, "that if it should turn out I had no legal right to the money, I should really have to make some more, whether I liked it or not. It would have to be made in some way, you know, and papa—and there seems to be no other way but for me to go on singing, if I can get an engagement."

"As to that," said Wallie smiling, "if I wanted to make a fortune I would turn impresario and make you my single investment. Let us assume, for argument's sake, that from the pecuniary standpoint you are perfectly free either to go on or not. Now, of course there are ways in which you might cultivate music without keeping in opera. You could sing at a church, or, when you felt in the mood, at a private or public concert. But there is something else in the profession besides the singing—there is the audience. Do you know what I mean?"

"Yes," said she, in a low voice.

"It is a magnificent stimulant," he continued. "There is no other to compare with it in the world. They say when you have once felt the delight of it nothing is so difficult as to give it up. There is nothing that you would exchange for it."

"That is not true!" said she, lifting her head. In a moment she added: "But I have felt that it would be a great consolation." Wallie glanced up, and she blushed.

He rose again from his chair and took another cigarette from the box on the low bookcase. Then he went to another place for a match, which he scratched underneath the mantelpiece. Then he lit the cigarette and threw the burnt end of the match in the fire, after having shaken it rapidly to and fro to extinguish it. She watched him half absently, thinking what a good fellow he was, how quiet, how honest, how kind, how quick of apprehension. But through him, beyond him, in his place she was seeing another figure, which she never hoped to behold again in reality. Oh, the perversity of human affairs! The goodness that we meet with is not the goodness that we want; the evil that happens to us is not the punishment of our evil!

Wallie glanced at her through the smoke of his cigarette with a sympathetic interest, half sad, half humorous. The heavy fur lined cloak that she wore was thrown back on the chair; her head leaned backward, showing the white throat; her richly made, close fitting black dress revealed the lithe beauty of her figure; there was a soft dimness about her eyes; a little strand of bright hair had strayed across her forehead. How mournful she looked! How easily she might be happy! How gladly he would make her so! But those who have the good will have not the power, and those who have the power— "I hope to gracious!" exclaimed Wallie to himself, "that he is suffering the torments of the damned! I may have been a fool in my time, but nothing should ever have made me turn my back on a woman like that!" And he reseated himself with a resentful vehemence that drew a creaking remonstrance from his armchair.

"Do you think, Miss Randolph," he asked, "that the time would ever come when you would prefer the consolation to the—thing it consoled you for?"

"A consolation is only—a consolation," she replied, with a little smile. "But you must not think that I am—was meaning anything except in a general way. I should only find it more tiresome than usual to have nothing to do now that I know what it is to do something."

"Speaking in a general way, however, don't you think it would be unwise to seek consolation as such until one was quite certain, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that consolation was the thing one needed?"

"Oh, of course there can be no doubt!" she answered. But there was in her tone, and in the sudden, inquiring expansion of her eyes, a feeling less of conviction than of misgiving and suspense, as if the earnest emphasis with which he had spoken had led her to suspect that he might know something of great moment to her. He had no such knowledge, but he had a strong persuasion that she was the victim of a misfortune that might be set right; and he perceived that the time was now come when he might speak to her openly on the subject which had all along been in both their minds. But as he opened his mouth to do so there was a knock at the door, and the servant came in with a letter.

"The messenger boy's waiting, sir," he said, "and wants to know if there's an answer."

"Tell him," said Wallie sternly, "to go to"— He stopped. The handwriting on the envelope had caught his eye. "If you will excuse me?" he said, glancing at his visitor, while he tore the letter open. He took in its contents with a look. "No answer—I'll answer it in person," he said to the servant, who withdrew.

"Miss Randolph," said Wallie, standing in front of her with the letter in his hand, and a peculiar smile on his face, "this is from a friend of mine whom you know. There's nothing in it that you may not see; will you read it?"

She took the letter, saw the signature, let her hand fall to her lap for a moment, then lifted it again and read as follows:

DEAR WALLIE—I returned this morning. In Ireland I met a young fellow named Randolph, with a lady, who turned out to be Mlle. Marana. I didn't know what to think, but came on at once in order to warn her namesake here. At the hotel I found Randolph and his father. It appears that the former and Marana had arrived a few hours before me on another steamer. Our Marana went out this morning, no one knows where. From something I happened to hear old Randolph say to his son I begin to suspect I have made an astonishing and wicked blunder. I will explain when I see you, which must be at once. The two ladies must not meet at present, if we can help it. If you get this in time meet me here at 1 o'clock. G. BELLINGHAM.

"Shall we go to the hotel together?" said Wallie, when she had read the letter.

"No, I cannot see him. Oh, my brother!" she pressed her hands over her face, and bent her head down on the arm of the chair.

"I think," said Wallie gently, after a pause, "that Mrs. Dinsmore has just come in. I know she'll want you to stay to lunch. Shall I tell her you're here?"

"Let me go to her," said Beatrix, rising suddenly and moving blindly toward the door. Wallie drew her arm beneath his and led her out. Ten minutes later he was on his way up town.

CHAPTER XIII.

HOW HER BROTHER WAS PUNISHED.

"After fifteen minutes I await Gen. Inigo."

When Wallie reached the hotel he met Geoffrey in the vestibule. "You had better have stayed at home and built my cottage for me," remarked the former, as they shook hands. "You don't do going-to-Europe well."

"I have something to tell"——

"I know all about it. I've been chatting with the lady the last hour. I'm disappointed in you. You should have married her first, and she would have left the stage of her own accord afterward."

"That was not the question. But how did you know"——

"That you wanted to marry her? I am only mad north-northeast. When the wind is in the south * * * But she's too good for you."

"The point is, that she is the daughter"——

"Great Scott! Do you mean to say you didn't know who she is?"

"Did you?"

"I? Of course. I knew the other one, in the first place. But didn't she tell you?"

"Do you suppose," said Geoffrey gravely, "that I would have gone to Europe if I had known that the man whom I saw * * * that there was all that mystery about, was her own father?"

Wallie stared at his friend a moment and then laughed. "This is very sad," said he. "And, if I am not mistaken, you were with me that day when Randolph came in and gave himself away—However! What are you going to do?"

"The real Marana is here, or rather, at the Albemarle. I want to know what she is going to do. She may decide to make trouble."

"There is one obstacle in her way, fortunately."

"What?"

"Well, it would be awkward for her to prosecute the sister of her lover."

"He is her lover only in the sense that he wants to marry her."

"What about that hundred thousand dollars he got rid of?"

"It is as I say, nevertheless." And Geoffrey gave his friend a synopsis of what Helwise had told him on the subject.

"In that case there is all the more reason for her to keep quiet," said Wallie.

"Then why did she come to America?" Geoffrey inquired.

"Have you seen her on the subject?"

"I have had no opportunity yet."

"Well, leave it to me. You are not a diplomatist. This young Randolph has got himself in a nice position! If Miss Beatrix was not his sister, or if Marana were not his lady love, he could take a hand on one side or the other; but as it is he's helpless both ways. I should think he would feel tired. What sort of a fellow is he?"

"He seemed well enough the little I've seen of him."

"I see; you think of him as your future brother-in-law," said Wallie smiling. "But don't be too comfortable. That young lady is not to be played fast and loose with."

"Oh, I'm not comfortable!" said Geoffrey gloomily.

"Well, I won't hit you while you're down, but if you get up again, look out! Where is this young scamp?"

"Up stairs, I believe, with his father."

"I'll have a hack at him, to begin with. You may as well keep yourself to yourself until you hear from me again. We can't afford any more blunders."

He sent up his card, and was conducted to the room where the Randolphs, father and son, were. The latter was walking up and down the floor, while the former stood with his back to the fire, looking as high shouldered and dignified as possible.

"I am here," said Wallie pleasantly, after the formalities were over, "unofficially, on behalf of the lady who has been singing the past season under the name of Mlle. Marana."

"Mr. Dinsmore," said Randolph, Sr., twisting his eyebrow sternly, "you are perhaps not aware that the lady is under my especial charge."

"I have known for some months that she is your daughter, Mr. Randolph, but no one is aware that she is under your especial charge."

"I do not understand you, sir!" said Mr. Randolph fiercely.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Prevalence of the Dress Suit.

"No doubt," said a citizen, "men wear better clothes now than ever before, and no doubt more men than ever conform to polite usages in dress. There are now many men who can wear a dress suit with almost faultless unconsciousness who once never wore one at all, and the purchasers of dress suits nowadays are by no means confined to any particular part of the city, and there are many men who, while they may not provide themselves with a dress suit as a part of their regular equipment, yet wear one upon special occasions.

There was a time, and it is well within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, when the business of the man who kept dress suits to hire was a theme for the local newspapers and for the correspondents of newspapers out of town, but there are many places in the city now where dress suits may be hired, including not a few in districts quite remote from Broadway and Fifth avenue.—New York Sun.

The Prickly Pear of Africa.

Mischievous though the prickly pear is it is not without its good qualities. Its juicy fruit, though rather deficient in flavor, is delightfully cool and refreshing in the dry heat of the summer, and a kind of treacle is made of it.

Great caution is needed in peeling the prickly pear, the proper way being to impale the fruit on a fork or stick while you cut it open and remove the skin, and woe betide the fingers of the unwary "new chum" who plucks the treacherous fruit.

In dry weather at the cape these spiteful little stings do not even wait for the newly arrived victim, but fly about, light as this thistledown, ready to settle on any one who has not learned by experience to give the prickly pear bushes a wide berth.—"Home Life on an Ostrich Farm."

An Enemy to Fire.

A bigger enemy to fire than water has made its appearance. It is bottled up in a sheet iron cylinder about 1½ feet long and comes out in a thin stream for six or seven minutes consecutively. The inventor, who is a Frenchman, to prove the efficacy of his tool filled a big box with tar, poured on kerosene oil and set it alight. After it had burned furiously for some time the contents of the extinguisher (the constituents of which are known only to the inventor) were directed against the flames, which quietly went out in less than a minute.—London Standard.

An Advantage from Fogs.

In speaking of fogs a medical journal draws some consolation from the fact that even fogs have one compensating advantage, which has often been overlooked. "It is," it says, "reasonable to suppose that a fog effects a partial purification of the atmosphere. This is borne out by the fact that when a fog subsides the deposits contain the carbon, sulphur, organic bases and other injurious and irritating particles which formerly existed in a state of suspension in the atmosphere."

A Woman's Rebuke.

When one woman rebukes another the cynical bystander thinks it well to have his ear open. She was a woman whose clothes were better than her manners.

She walked into the railway car, tilted her head superciliously, sniffed once or twice and asked in a loud voice:

"Is this the smoking car?"

"No, ma'am," answered a demure young woman in the first seat, "I think you'll find it three cars forward."—Washington Star.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Only a Step

from Weak Lungs to Consumption, from Depleted Blood to Anæmia, from Diseased Blood to Scrofula, from Loss of Flesh to Illness.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, prevents this step from being taken and restores Health. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

'Twas at the sea he did begin
Her radiant charms to doubt;
He gazed on her as she went in,
And then as she came out.

BRACE THE NERVES.

Sedatives and opiates won't do it. These nervines do not make the nerves strong, and failing to do this fall short of producing the essential of their quietude—vigor. And while in extreme cases—and these only—of nervous irritation such drugs may be advisable, their frequent use is highly prejudicial to the delicate organism upon which they act, and in order to renew their quieting effect increased and dangerous doses eventually become necessary. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an efficient substitute for such pernicious drugs. It quiets the nerves by bracing, toning, strengthening them. The connection between weakness of the nervous system and that of the organs of digestion is a strong and sympathetic link. The Bitters, by imparting a healthful impulse to the digestive and assimilating functions, promotes throughout the whole system a vigor in which the nerves come in for a large share. Use the Bitters in malaria, constipation, bilious and kidney trouble.

"My young son asks me," said a father, "if I can say this rapidly: 'Can a cop club a cat?' and I say maybe I could, but I don't want to."

PLASTERS.

If you are thinking about buying a plaster, remember that you will place it upon your body and cannot get a plaster that will be *too good* for you.

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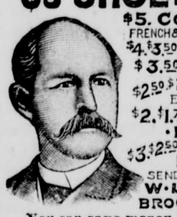

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1894.

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A SONG.

Free is thought? not so!
For a word may fetter;
Who truth's soul would know
Oft blind eyed doth go
Stumbling o'er the letter!

Fair thy speech and fine?
Thou thyself, ah, better
Than all words of thine;
Oh, the life divine,
That eludes the letter!

—Heinrich Heine.

THE DEATH JOURNEY

Among all the bad men who troubled the peaceful little settlement of Dona Ana, the name of Pete Ramantaro led all the rest. He enjoyed such distinction in this respect that throughout all Dona Ana county, whenever any special piece of devilment was committed to which there was no clew, it was placed at once and by common consent to Pete's credit. To be sure some who knew him well said that Pete was not as black as he was painted. Nevertheless it was decided that he must "go," preparatory to the firm establishment of an orderly and law abiding community.

"Mebbe Pete's square enough," admitted Scotty Short, proprietor of the Jack Rabbit saloon, "but he makes lots of trouble. He's killed two men in my place, and it ain't no way to do."

"They was mighty tough customers, them two," said the storekeeper, "and Pete ought to had a vote of thanks for wipin 'em out."

But public opinion on the whole was dead against Ramantaro, and such little matters as the above, which should have been counted in his favor, were not made much of. The community decided that it would feel better if he were well out of it.

A bit of news will circulate about an adobe village in the southwest in the same rapid and mysterious manner that it percolates through a New England hamlet. So when Ysabel Manetta came to Dona Ana that afternoon on a combined errand of business and pleasure—to buy some meal at the store and to gossip awhile with a crony—she learned that matters of grave import were afoot.

"There will be trouble here this night," said the Dame Maria Salgado, shaking her head wisely. "They are not going to have any more shooting and killing, and your brave Ramantaro had better think twice before he comes again and puts his head into this lion's mouth."

"Pouf," replied Ysabel, tossing her head and scornfully curling her red lips. "Do you think Ramantaro would be afraid?"

"I know what I think," answered the dame. "I think he would better keep away."

The sun was yet high when Ysabel remounted her patient little burro and took her way home across the desert plain. It was a good three leagues to the corral where Vicento Manetta herded a few goats and basked in the sun all day, asking little in life except to be let alone. The way thither was along a sandy trail that wound between patches of cactus and Spanish bayonets.

Ysabel's home was a low adobe hut—brown, like the earth from which it was made. Beside it was the corral, inclosed by a dusty green cactus hedge, where the goats were kept at night; behind it a piece of dense chaparral, and beyond that the terrible waterless desert—the very desert of the desert—the Jornado del Muerte—the Journey of Death.

The old man was lazily bringing the goats home. When he had put them in the corral he squatted down on his heels and watched the girl prepare the evening meal.

"What do they say at Dona Ana?" he asked after waiting for the girl to volunteer some speech.

She replied to this with another question.

"Has Pete been here today?" she asked.

"No. He said he would not come until tonight. Don't you remember?"

"He could have changed his mind."

Then after a pause she added:

"He must keep away from Dona Ana."

"Eh!" said the old man, with a quick suspicion of one familiar with the scent of danger. "But how will you manage it?"

"I shall find a way," answered the girl briefly.

"You tell him to hold, and he will be the more fierce to go," grumbled Manetta.

The sun went down and the moon and the stars came out and made the world white with their light.

The two sat upon the ground before the hut, their backs against the adobe wall, their blankets drawn well about them. The night was as still as it was white, except for the faraway yelping of a coyote or the hoot of an owl.

After a time there was a sound of distant hoof beats. They drew nearer, and a well caparisoned rider halted in front of the hut.

"You are glad to see me," he said sarcastically, as neither the man nor the girl stirred. "It is worth riding far for such a welcome."

"We are tired," answered Ysabel indifferently.

"Yes, Ramantaro! We do something besides play—we," grunted Manetta.

The horseman swung himself down beside Ysabel.

"Tell me," he said.

"We have lost the new goats."

Ramantaro muttered an oath.

"The ones you got from the English man?"

Manetta chuckled a silent assent, remembering how he had got them.

"Did he come for them?"

"Bah! No. He has not that courage. They have strayed away up the arroyo."

"Then they will come back?"

"Yes, when the wolves have eaten them."

"And you followed them?"

"Until I could go no farther."

The man arose and looked across the plain.

"The arroyo is a cursed place," he said, "but Juan is sure of foot. Yes, I could bring them back. But I must be in Dona Ana tonight."

"Don't let our goats interfere with your pleasures," said Ysabel. "Doubtless some one will miss you if you are not at Dona Ana."

"The devil! No, you know it is not that, Ysabel. But there will be some good play tonight. I must not miss it."

"Oh, very well. I shall go for the goats again when I have rested."

"What! up the arroyo? Nonsense. See here. I will go if you will promise me"——and he bent over and whispered in her ear.

"I will not promise. If you cannot do this"——

"I but jested. I shall go and find your goats."

As he road away Ysabel stood and watched until he was well beyond hearing. Then she went into the chaparral behind the corral and soon returned driving a half dozen fine Angora goats.

"If he rides until he finds them he will not be in Dona Ana tonight," she said contentedly, as she fastened the flock securely in the corral.

Ramantaro had ridden but a little way up the arroyo before he began to slacken his pace and to ride as a man undecided in his course.

"Bother the witch," he muttered. "I shall lose half a life's fun by this. I can win more money in play at Dona Ana tonight than these goats and their increase will be worth in a hundred years. I will tell her," he said finally, turning his horse resolutely about, "that I found the goats, but that the wolves had found them first."

Then he put spurs to Juan and rode toward Dona Ana.

It wanted yet two hours of dawn when Ysabel, lying awake, heard again the noise of approaching hoofs. She arose and threw a blanket about her and went outside.

Ramantaro leaned from his horse and whispered:

"Get me some pistols, quick! I have but one, and the regulators are close behind."

Without pausing to question, the girl went into the hut, put on some clothing swiftly, came out and ran to the corral, where in an instant she had saddled and mounted her father's horse. Then, wheeling to the side of Ramantaro, she handed him a pistol and placed two in her own belt.

"Two can fight better than one," she said.

Ramantaro laid his hand gently upon her arm.

"Have you thought?" he asked.

"Yes," was the firm reply.

"If you go now you cannot return."

"I know."

Just then the goats, aroused by such an unusual stir at that early hour, began to move restlessly behind the cactus hedge. This seemed to remind Ramantaro of something.

He spoke hesitatingly:

"Ysabel, I did not go after the goats."

"I know. It does not matter. They were not lost. You have been to Dona Ana. I wanted to keep you from that."

"They were not lost? We are quits, then."

With that the outlaw bent toward his companion and drew her to him and kissed her full upon the lips.

Then they seated themselves well in their saddles, laid their reins loosely on the necks of their horses and rode away toward the coming dawn.

For a long time they rode silently, neck and neck. When the day began to show across the bare plain the girl looked about her and shuddered.

Ramantaro saw the look and spoke:

"It is our only chance. They will not dare follow here."

"It is the Jornado del Muerte."

"Yes. It is the Journey of Death."

Then they rode forward calmly into the brown horror.

A little later the leader of the regulators, without slackening his pace, extended his right arm before him and said to his companion:

"Do you know where he has gone?"

"Into the Jornado del Muerte," was the awed answer.

"Yes, into the Journey of Death." Then he added grimly.

"We shall have him now, like a rat in a hole."

As they rode on the hot sun came out and burned upon the brown sand that had already been parched in the furnace of many thousand years. Its heat was reflected into their faces, and the alkali dust dried their throats and tongues almost beyond endurance. Some began to mutter discontentedly, and to look back over the way that they had come.

Later, when they discerned some moving specks a long way off, they gathered up their courage in both hands, rode grimly on to seize their prey.

Ramantaro looking back saw his pursuers. He laid his hand upon Ysabel's rein.

"They come," he said. "I can escape only by going on. It is twenty leagues yet. Few have ever crossed the Jornado del Muerte and lived to tell it. But you—they will not harm you. Will you turn back?"

The girl shook the reins upon her horse's neck and urged him forward.

"I will go where you go," she answered.

"He is a long way off," said the leader of the regulators, halting his pace and watching the moving specks ahead of him. "One cannot tell here how far. Distance cheats the eye. It lies to one."

"We will go back," he said again after a little while. "I am ashamed to go back, but it is only death to go farther. But he is just as safe, nodding in the direction of the fugitives, repeating, "just as safe as though we had a rope around his neck."

When he saw that his pursuers no longer followed Ramantaro rested a little. He unslung the leather water bottle from his shoulder and gave to Ysabel to drink. Then he made a motion as if swallowing some himself and poured a little of the water into his palm and moistened the horses' mouths with it.

He used it sparingly, for upon that and the endurance of their horses now rested their hope for life.

All through the long afternoon they rode on, straight across the brown desert. They grew faint and weary, and once Ysabel would have fallen but she was stayed by her companion's hand. He gave her water again, and when the moon came up they yet rode—riding for life.

Ysabel's horse stumbled and fell and could not rise again. Ramantaro lifted her in his arms.

"Leave me and ride," she whispered. But he raised her to his own saddle, and the good Juan bore them both forward. Finally he, too, fell.

Then, knowing that his own strength was all that they could depend on, Pete rose and lifted the girl in his arms again and madforward as best he could, weakly, blindly staggering and falling sometimes, but always forward with a strength born of despair. And so he struggled on through the long night.

When the Indians who live in the old peublo of San Miguel, which is just upon the eastern edge of this terrible desert which men yet know by name as the Journey of Death, came out in the morning to draw water from the single well that God has placed there to mark the limit of the "cursed place," they found a man and a woman lying asleep beside it.

The half empty gourd which the woman clutched in her hand showed that they had drunken, and when they awoke and told whence they had come the Indians crossed themselves and murmured:

"She is a saint. For no woman ever came across the Jornado del Muerte and lived."—Detroit Free Press.

Took Her Part.

Edith—What a quick turn for repartee Harry Prince has!

Mabel—But he never says anything to wound one's feelings.

Edith—And then he's so gallant! You should think the world of him. He was so prompt in your defense the other day! Somebody remarked, "There are no frills on Mabel Stone," and Harry replied, "On the contrary, she is distinctly plain."—Boston Transcript.

A Habit of Her Former Profession.

Prince Ponialonski (the guest of honor at Mrs. Newlyritch's afternoon reception)—Zank you, madame. I shall accept a cup of coffee wiz mooch plaizhaire.

Mme. Newlyritch (concerning whose early history society is in the dark, addressing the caterer's attendant)—Draw one!

NOURISHING JUICES.

When Disease Shall be Almost Unknown.

FRUIT IN ITS RELATION TO HEALTH.

Of all Fruits, Apple is King, With the Grape as Queen.—Diet of Fruit and Nuts.

The prophetic intuitions of man, as well as data from experience, point to an era when disease shall be almost unknown, and death shall only take place from a natural and painless physical decay. And every improvement in the art of living, every added light upon the tortuous path by which humanity ascends to a higher plane of existence, is a help toward attaining that period.

That nature has abundantly furnished fruits and nuts for man's nourishment as well as delectation, is no novel theory.

It is well-known that the three principal classes of foods—the carbonaceous, the nitrogenous and the phosphatic, required in every human system, are found in a diet of fruits and nuts. Moreover, they are found in the right proportion. When to this fact is added the ease with which they are cultivated, the large variety to be obtained in all localities except the frigid zones, their delicious toothsome qualities and the ease with which they are digested by all moderately healthy persons, we have a series of strong arguments in favor of their constant use.

It is as if Nature said: "Here my children, I distill from my alembic the choicest elements, the finest flavors, the most delightful colorings, the most graceful forms, in order that you may slake thirst and hunger with my largest. Watered by dew and rain, fed by glorious sunshine, grown through that wondrous alchemy that no chemist has yet rivalled, I offer you the ultimate of all juices and potencies that can heal and nourish. Take, eat, without the barbaric sacrifice of animal life."

In that good time coming her mandate will be obeyed. Who can doubt it that believes in progress?

That we have wandered far from the period when man subsisted on this ideal diet, no one can doubt. An excess of starchy food has, doubtless, changed and deteriorated the process of digestion.

In the mental stress and strain involved in modern life, a stimulating meat dietary is needed or supposed to be needed—(which is the same thing, in effect) by a majority of persons. With a higher grade of development along all lines, there must come a surer, slower, truer mode of living, a period when less concentrated food is needed and craved. Until that time, the acids and salts of fruits will be necessary to counteract unhealthy states induced by rich, highly seasoned concoctions.

Meanwhile, the use of nature's diet is continually on the increase. Car loads of sub-tropical friuts from California and the South supplement the smaller and richer products of the Northern States, and the poorest families now revel in oranges, bananas, figs, dates, pineapples, berries, and all sorts of toothsome delicacies.

Of all fruits, apple is king, with the grape as queen. Mrs. Rorer, than whom there is no better food authority known—declares that she is glad to see her son consume a dozen or more every day of his life. Space fails me to mention the various acids and ingredients packed in this fragrant globe; every school-boy will practically testify to their notable qualities. Like other fruits, it is more wholesome cooked, at least for many stomachs, and the methods by which it may be prepared and compounded, are practically exhaustless.

In regard to health, such an article as this must naturally touch upon salient points alone.

A high authority, the English "Lancet," recorded a remarkable cure. It was that of a child three years of age, who, during half of his little life, had been ill, covered with ulcers from head to foot, blinded and suffering continually, eight medical men had declared that death, alone, could relieve his sufferings.

The ninth decided to change the whole method of treatment, discard medicine and let nature cure.

Fruit with a little honey alone, was fed to the sufferer, either in their ripe state or cooked, he was fed on grapes, cherries, apples, pears and plums.

Within three days amendment was visible. Soon, for the first time in over a year, the little fellow began to open his eyes. In fifteen weeks the child was cured. A remarkably fair skin had replaced the eruptions and the swollen features had assumed a healthy, pleasing appearance. So much for he use of fruits alone.

Among the friends of the writer is a young journalist who has filled and still holds, a fine and noteworthy position. Two years ago he came to New York, broken in health, nervous, weak and utterly discouraged.

Fleeing from city life, he sought the Shaker community at Mt. Lebanon, N. Y. Under the advice of that noble Elder Frederick Evans, so well known to many of the readers of "Health," the journalist decided to give up all food but cereals, fresh vegetables and above all, a plentiful supply of fruits.

Under clouds and doubts he began the change. But gradually gaining strength, good spirits, and health, he left that abode of peace a transformed man. Whereas he had eaten meat three times each day, he now never touches animal food. Yet he daily accomplishes an immense amount of intellectual work.

Starchy food involves a great strain upon the organs of digestion. Of this element fruits contain very little, while they are rich in glucose which is ready for digestion and assimilation. Now, while the mechanical process of digestion in the stomach is the same for starch as glucose or for nitrogenous food, which is made assimilable by the gastric juice, it still remains undigested. Consequently, the starch must pass to the intestines to undergo there a second process, thus increasing the expenditure of vital force in the act. This is the reason why, in persons of weak digestion, a meat diet is more easily managed than one of cereals, which are rich in starch. Yet, to the wise, I fully believe the better way is, as soon as practicable to pass to a diet largely made up of fruit, with, perhaps, a small proportion of nuts.—"Health."

A SPECIMEN OF EAST INDIA MAGIC.

On the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Calcutta during the winter of 1875-76, I saw a marvel of leviation performed in the presence of the Prince and some 50,000 spectators. The place was the Maidam, or Great Plaza of Calcutta, and the old fakir, who was the master magician of the occasion, did his work out in the open plaza. Around him, in raised seats and on and under the galleries of the neighboring houses, the native princes and begums were gathered by the score, arrayed in their silks and jewels, with a magnificence to which our western eyes are little accustomed. After a salaam to the prince the old fakir took three swords with straight cross-barred hilts, and buried them hilt downward about six inches in the ground. The points of these swords were very sharp, as I afterward informed myself.

A younger fakir, whose black beard was parted in what we now call the English fashion, although it originated in Hindustan, then appeared, and at a gesture from his master stretched himself out upon the ground at full length, with his feet together and his hands close to his sides, and after a pass or two made by the hands of the old man, appeared to become rigid and lifeless. A third fakir now came forward, and taking hold of the feet of his prostrate companion, whose head was lifted by the master, the two laid the stiffened body upon the points of the swords, which appeared to support it without penetrating the flesh. The point of one of the swords was immediately under the nape of the man's neck, that the second rested midway between his shoulders, and that of the third was at the base of the spine, there being nothing under his legs. After the body had been placed on the sword-points the second fakir retired, and the old man, who was standing some distance from it, turned and salaamed to the audience.

The body tipped neither to the right nor to the left, but seemed to be balanced with mathematical accuracy. Presently the master took a dagger, with which he removed the soil round the hilt of the first sword, and releasing it from the earth, after some exertion, quietly stuck it into his girdle, the body meanwhile retaining its position. The second and third swords were likewise taken from under the body, which, there in broad daylight and under the eyes of all the spectators, preserved its horizontal position without visible support, about two feet from the ground. A murmur of admiration pervaded the vast throng, and with a low salaam to the prince, the master summoned his assistant and lifting the suspended body from its airy perch, they laid it gently upon the ground. With a few passes of the master's hand the inanimate youth was himself again.—Professor Harry Kellar, the Magician.

SOME ODDITIES IN ETIQUETTE.

In Holland a lady is expected to retire precipitately if she should enter a store or restaurant where men are congregated. She waits until they have transacted their business and departed.

Ladies seldom rise in Spain to receive a male visitor, and they rarely accompany him to the door. For a Spaniard to give a lady—even his wife—his arm while out walking is looked upon as a violation of propriety.

No Turk will ever enter a sitting-room with dirty shoes. The upper classes wear tight-fitting shoes with goloshes over them. The latter, which receive all the dirt and dust, are left outside the door. The Turk never washes in dirty water. Water is poured over his hands, so that when polluted it runs away.

In Syria the people never take off their hats or turbans when entering the house or visiting a friend, but they always leave their shoes at the door. There are no mats or scrapers outside, and the floors inside are covered with expensive rugs, kept very clean in Moslem houses and used to kneel upon while praying.

In Persia, among the aristocracy, a visitor sends notice an hour or two before calling, and gives a day's notice if the visit is one of great importance. He is met by servants before he reaches the house, and other considerations are shown him, according to relative rank. The left and not the right is considered the position of honor.

In Sweden, if you address the poorest person on the street, you must lift your hat. The same courtesy is insisted upon if you pass a lady on the stairway. To enter a reading-room or a bank with one's hat on is regarded as impolite.

Rice water is recommended in which to wash challies. Boil a pound of rice in five quarts of water. Cool it to the tepid point; then put in the goods and wash well, using the rice as soap. Pour off the water, leaving the rice sediment. Rub the challie well in this, rinsing in the poured-off water. Use no rinsing water, but hang the materials to dry direct from the rice water.

HEALTH CULTURE.

Custom Rules the Great Majority of Women.

PLEASURES CURBED TO SUIT ILLS.

Wrongs That May Not Revert to the Mother, but Surely Will be Visited Upon Children.

There is nothing that impresses the mind of a guest more sadly than the absence of health in American homes. One can scarcely call on a friend where the conversation is not largely the condition of some invalid member of the family absent or present, who claims the sympathy of loving hearts. Health, absolute and unimpaired seems phenomenal; and daily headaches, backaches, indigestion, etc., are as fully anticipated as is the earth's revolution. The question does not seem to be "how can I prevent a recurrence of my ailment?" but "how much can I accomplish before its recurrence?" It is not entirely the fault of the present generation of women and girls. Their parental influence is hurry; and they also have the misfortune to have been reared in ignorance of the true knowledge of the laws of correct living. Restricted as thay have been in these respects whether from mistaken ideas of delicacy, or from tradition how can they be brought to understand economy of their powers? Custom has demanded that education of the body be neglected, and custom is a recognized leader in every circle regardless of hygienic laws, Nature's laws, God's laws, if so strong argument is needed to claim attention of women. It is custom, not health, comfort or duty that rules the majority of women. A woman sees delicate health resulting from the imprudence of others, yet continues her own ways not thinking she will surely be called to account for these wrongs done in the flesh; wrongs that may not revert to her but most surely will be visited upon children. Would the true mother but pause and consider that her child is far better fortified for intellectual adult life with health thoroughly established granting no concessions to any ailments, than with a crowded mind toppling over a poorly developed body, education would not be the incubating process it is now, and we should have strong, enduring men and women in lieu of a people destined to succumb early to nervous disease and heart failure. Mothers deplore their condition after they are once present and censure the imprudence of other mothers, yet no one mother in a thousand works earnestly to prevent it in her own case. She must follow custom's demands instead of Nature's—the piano, the school books, the easel, everything that encourages concentration of will power. What wonder hearts and nerves are overworked and yield early to disease.

Let the women of our counrty aim earnestly and strongly at restoring their privileges of health and their consequent power of healthy influence and the men of our country will be stronger in body and more enduring of mind.

The men look to the women for mental influence. How can men live and thrive when the women that make home home, are delicate, and when they see only delicate emotional girls being reared to fill the places of this generation of delicate women? The strength of every nation depends on the women. Men not properly reared reflect discredit on the women whose influence shaped their lives.

If the boy saw only invalidism at home, how could his child mind be well grounded for vigorous growth. The mental environments of a cihld's mind are never obliterated. They are stamped there and they shape the individual for better or for worse. What then can be worse for the reflective mind than pictures of tired women, mothers and teachers?

The home should be a picture of comfort, of health, of peace, whether it is the dwelling place of the wealthy or of the poor; and the element that wrecks the harmony of most of our American homes is covered by the word invalidism

I have many times publicly made the remark that not the invalid but those who sacrifice for her, should claim our sympathy. The remark, before it is mentally digested, sounds harsh and unfeeling. Let us analyze it briefly, laying aside the isolated cases of unselfish invalidism, and those who suffer continued acute pain, and consider the mass, those who sit at every fireside, and there's scarce a home exempt. Pleasures are curbed to suit her ills. Company can be invited only in accord with her condition of nervousness, every member of the home must shape his life, business, pleasure of domestic interests to suit the demands of the invalid, which unconsciously have become selfish through months, perhaps years of delicate health. Noises are checked and topics chosen to suit the invalid's peculiarities, and everyone she influences is more or less a slave. In the home of moderate means, luxuries are purchased at a sacrifice of the necessaries of life for the healthy ones, and many valuable lives embittered. The invalid whether wealthy or otherwise, does not realize the sacrifice of her own pleasure; her mind is less active than the minds of the healthy friends who surround her, and she has fewer desires. The husband bends his stronger ambitions ever to suit her needs. Parents, brothers and sisters are also her subjects while the child grows to recognize her in no stronger light than as an object of sympathy and tender love. Even his obedience is the demand of emotional love. What wonder that the boy has weak morals and the girl delicate health? The invalid does not realize these great wrongs, but the child is never free from the environment, and the world in consequence suffers from the unhealthy influence thus emanated. No one lives simply. Every one's life no matter how obscure is radiatory. Progression or retrogression spreads broadly not only to those in touch but through them throwing out influence to the multitude.

What then can be a higher, nobler aim than perfection of bodily powers, the foundation of mental health and endurance? and why do our women value so lightly this blessing, and pay so little heed to the need of preserving it, and escaping the curse of invalidism, a curse which is once pronounced seldom withdrawn. I say women, not that men are exempt from disobedience to the laws of health, but that the health of the women involves the health of the nation. They are the mothers, and in the main the educators, and on their abilities rest the interests of our country.

The question arises, whence cometh this enemy Invalidism, and where shall we turn to escape its ravages? The answer is clear. It is born of ignorance twofold in its power, ignorance of the body and ignorance of the natural laws that govern it. The remedy is education in this and these laws. With rare exception we are born free and perfect. From babyhood on, unhygienic living and the environment of custom enslave us with ills that too often are encouraged through the mad rush we call living, to a permanent stay. We pray our Creator to rid us of these ailments and still continue to follow the rule of custom regardless of rational habits and physical economy. Experience compels me to say that the instances are rare when women truly aim at respecting nature's laws. They work diligently in one direction, losing courage in others, compromising with custom as carefully as possible so that Mrs. Grundy's curiosity need not be aroused. I rarely find even the careful mother who does not encroach on her delicate child's health to encourage mental development, so deep-rooted is the craze for mental pabulum.

I will quote here an incident to prove how dangerous a craze this is in America. I am a frequent visitor at a hospital where crippled children are treated. One day I was attracted to their school-room, where are present scores of patients, moulded into different plaster casts, the able work of our skilled physicians. Noting the need of better organic condition among them, I said: "I presume you give them excercises for the members free from braces, and for good breathing, don't you?" "Oh, no," the teacher replied, "we don't have time for any." The remark is so ludicrous, it deserves a corner in a comic paper rather than here, but it will help illustrate my theme that the sentiment of the average American woman is to cultivate the element called mind, regardless of its dwelling-place, the body.

I will repeat again, and the words should be written in letters of fire in every home—not the invalid but those whom she enslaves, are the real sufferers, and I trust the remark will sink deeply enough into every reader's mind to inspire them to make self-preservation their highest aim, and thus to save their circle and their country the misfortune of posessing an invalid.—Margaret Lindley in Health.

THE COMING DEMAND FOR HORSES.

The "Breeders' Gazette" is disposed to make a hopeful view of the future of horse breeding in spite of present depression. It says Horse breeding is not "gone to the dogs" in this country nor will it ever together. What is wanted is a little more brains in the business—a little clearer knowledge of what is wanted and how to produce it.

There are several things that in this connection may be profitably taken into account. As to the present and probable near future of the demand, the rapid increase in the luxurious style of living that is now prevailing calls for an enormously increased supply of carriage horses, well bred, shapely and thoroughly trained; the extension of trade and commerce calls for a large, heavy animal, that can draw heavy loads a short distance and at a rate of speed that is consistent with safety in the crowded streets of our cities, and such horses, weighing 1600 to 1800 lbs. are in demand at prices that would astound many farmers. The roadster, too, is in demand. This is a sinewy, robust animal that is capable of speeding for hours at a gait of not less than eight or ten miles an hour, and covering a few miles at even a quicker pace.

This is a horse of luxury and is an animal of high breeding and thorough training to fit it for use in all circumstances. Horseback riding is also steadily growing in popularity as a fashionable amusement and recreation, and here is a field for intelligent breeding as well as training that can very properly go hand in hand with the ordinary work of the farm. In short, the growing demands of commerce, of business, of pleasure and of fashion in the matter of horses will furnish to farmers a pretty sure market for such as can be brought up to the standard required by these demands.

LITTLE PEOPLE.

A little boy was coming home with his mother from church, when he heard her saying that the sermon was not worth much. The little boy immediately turned round and said: "Oh, mother, what could you expect for a halfpenny?"—Tit-Bits.

Security—A five-year-old girl had been attending Sunday school for several weeks, learning weekly to repeat the golden texts. A few days ago her mother had occasion to administer a severe reproof, when the little one looked up undismayed, and slowly and calmly observed: "The Lord is on my side; I will not fear." It was her golden text of the Sunday previous.—Boston Herald.

GUESSES.

You bring me the words of an old refrain
And ask me to make the meaning plain;
Three little people who wonder why
The world is wide, and the heavens are high.

But how would a guess from each one do?
So, Master Harry, and first come you:
For the ships on the sea, and the stars in the sky,
The world is wide, and the heavens are high.

And what do you think, with your dreamy air,
Little Blue Eyes on the cushion there?
For flowers to blossom and birds to fly,
The world is wide, and the heavens are high.

Last and least of the wondering three,
Here is wee Freddy, and what says he?
To play with marbles and kites to fly,
The world is wide, and the heavens are high.

Ah, well, a reason you each have found,
So now the riddle to me comes round:
And this is the guess I venture why
The world is wide, and the heavens are high.

Up the great hillside our feet to set
A little farther and farther yet;
To try forever and still to try,
The world is wide, and the heavens are high.

—Kate Putnam Osgood in St. Nicholas.

Peddlers In Japan.

The horse is practically unknown in Japan, and the peddlers must carry their wares on their shoulders. Those who sell food carry it about in square boxes slung over each shoulder on a large pole. In one box is usually a charcoal furnace, with a pot of soup over it. The other contains a sort of curd, made of beans, which is sold in square slices that look like clear salt pork. On selling a slice the dealer transfixes it with a stick and besmears it with the soup, which is red and so thick as to form a paste.

The vender of sweetmeats often carries his goods on his head in a box surmounted with paper flowers. He beats a drum as he goes along, and the children, who seem always happy and smiling in Japan, gather about him. The toy peddler has a little cart (everything in Japan is little) covered with paper windmills or other paper decorations.

In the country districts no other street merchant is so frequently seen as the lamp dealer, who has a box of lamps over one shoulder and one of chimneys over the other. He stops everywhere, and it would seem that the Japanese, like Goethe, want "mehr licht." Close at this dealer's heels follows the kerosene merchant, with can and measure.—Washington Star.

Rousseau's Affectation.

Rousseau lived long on his fifth floor in Paris, forgotten by the world which he affected to despise, and from affectation really shunned, when an accident happened to him in one of his solitary walks. He was met in a narrow part of the street by M. de Fargeau, driving very fast in his carriage, and in his attempt to get out of the way was pushed down by a large Danish dog running before the horses. M. de Fargeau immediately stopped his coach and hastened to assist the person whom his dog had thus knocked down, but when he saw it was the author of "Emillus" he renewed his apologies and attentions.

The next day he sent to ask after Rousseau.

"Tell your master to chain up his dog," was the only answer.—Paris Journal.

A Cure For Love.

Take a grain of sense, half a grain of prudence, a dram of understanding, one ounce of patience, a pound of resolution, a handful of dislike. Intermix them altogether, fold them up in the alembic of your brain for 24 hours, set them on a slow fire for hatred. Then strain them clean from the dregs of melancholy. Sweeten them with forgetfulness. Put them in the bottle of your heart, stopping them down with the cork of sound judgment. There let them stand 14 days in the water of cold affection. This, rightly made and properly applied, is the most effectual remedy in the universe and never was known to fail.—Sala's Journal.

Half Rates.

Very Old Man (at ticket office)—Give me a half rate ticket to Chicago and return.

Ticket Agent—But you are not eligible for one, my man. Such tickets are only good for children.

Very Old Man—Ain't I in my second childhood?

Ticket Agent—Then you'll need two children's tickets.—Hallo.

If vinegar, milk or anything of that character crusts on the inside of a bottle, don't bother poking rags in it to clean it. Push back the stove hearth and dip into the bottle a spoonful or two of the fine ashes. Pour in some water and shake thoroughly, and the bottle will rinse out as clean as a whistle.

It is reported, says Public Opinion, that a man in Arkansas, who attempted suicide by taking three grains of morphine, was treated by the new antidote, permanganate of potash, and quickly recovered.

Dean Stanley once dreamed that he was elected pope. Toward the end of his vision he suddenly became aware that his only raiment was his bed sheet, and in the extremity of his desperation he awoke.

The famous Tyrian purple dye was rediscovered by a lover who desired to gratify his sweetheart's desire for a dress of a new shade of color.

The women of the middle ages always parted their hair with a small dagger. When not in use, it was carried in the girdle.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5 1894

It is to be hoped now that the tariff question is definitely settled until after the next presidential election. The next thing will be the passage of some law to surpress the malign spirit by which our merchants' exchanges and chambers of commerce are being converted into gambling dens and bucket shops. To stand within the chamber of a produce exchange on a day when fluctuations in the grain market mean countless thousands to Brown, Clark and Jones, while bringing wholesale ruin to Smith, Weeks and Robinson, is a sight that one does not care to see repeated. It is a panic that one might occasionally see in the "desperate ward" of some state insane asylum, but for which he would hardly be prepared to find among enlightened and intelligent men bred up to the honorable vocation of merchant. And yet, through all this frenzied excitement, this rending of garments, this tearing of hair and this occasional punching of noses, the farmers who produce this wheat or corn, as the case may be, do not receive one dollar whether the bulls triumph over the bears or vice versa. The reason of this is that the grain that was being bought or sold was not real but fictitious in character. The transactions in this staple, therefore, had not the slightest resemblance to legitimate business, or anything looking that way. It was nothing more or less than gambling—pure and simple gambling. And it is unjust to elect one man who gambles in wheat to be a congressman or mayor, and then to send the next man to jail for playing poker or dealing at faro bank. Gambling in mining stocks is bad enough, but when it comes to gambling in the crude staples from which is made the bread of the poor, it is infinitely worse. This gambling in options demands an immediate surpression at the hands of congress. There is no law to stop a man from buying what he does not want, but he should be enjoined by law from selling what he has not gotten into his possession. If that can be brought bout the present evil of grain gambling will be abated more than one-half. The plea that it will throw a large number of broker's clerks out of employment should not be heeded for one moment. Let them pull off their coats and find work for a while at some more reputable business.—L. A. Herald.

A return to bimetalism means the opening up of new and valuable mining properties in all the far western states. It means the creation of new wealth and will prevent the centralization of capital in our larger cities. It means a general curtailing of power of the trusts that have grown up through class legislation and which would fetter the business of the nation for their own selfish ends.

The low price of wheat in this state is owing to the abundant crop of the same staple in the Russian empire. The warehouses of Odessa are filled to overflowing and in many places the farmers are stall feeding their cattle on wheat and exporting live beef to Holland and other western ports of Europe.

Estee never has a word to say against bossism in party management, and for obvious reasons Should he talk against that destroying evil in political parties Burns would probably take him off the ticket. He put him on and he might take him off.

Estee tells his hearers that the Democrats demonetized silver The "demonetization" was effected in 1873, when Congress was Republican in all its branches and Grant was President Estee shouldn't think the people are all fools.

Brown & Wills,

ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

Secial attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DANGEROUS DERELICTS.

Need of an International Agreement For Their Marking or Removal.

A Washington dispatch anent the resolution of Congressman Cummings providing for an international agreement for the reporting, marking and removal of derelicts in the north Atlantic ocean says:

Secretary Carlisle, in a letter to the committee on the subject, says that the necessity for such an agreement among the governments concerned was emphasized by the international marine conference held in Washington in 1889. He believes the resolution a proper one and recommends its passage. Accompanying his letter are extracts from the report of the commissioner of navigation on the subject.

Commissioner O'Brien in his report especially invites attention to the subject of derelicts and other obstructions to navigation. He refers to it as a matter of international concernment and one of great importance. President Mink of the American Steamship association, in a letter to Mr. O'Brien, says that he is informed that the commissioner is making heroic efforts to get rid of derelicts off the Atlantic coast. He is rejoiced at this, as the members of the association are complaining bitterly at these unlighted and unmarked obstructions. They have been so frequent of late that no captain feels easy in going up or down the coast.

Mr. Mallory says that precious cargoes and still more precious lives are greatly threatened every time a vessel passes between the United States and Europe and along the North American coast, and they are not infrequently destroyed. Charts have done much for the safety of commerce by showing the positions of 332 vessels abandoned on the high seas and by marking the drift tracks of 139 of them. But they have utterly failed, and this is an alarming fact, to show the tracks of 625 derelicts which have been reported. It is another alarming fact that they have tracks and do drift. They are here today, yonder tomorrow. They are a roving fleet that always hover upon the pathway of commerce. They are more dangerous than a fleet of pirates, because they are vastly more numerous, because they strike even more by night than by day and because they are more merciless when they do strike. To destroy them is the only effective way of dealing with them.

REGULAR - Democratic - TICKET.

Inyo County, Cal.

Sheriff ..... ALNEY L. McGEE
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION
Assessor ..... ANDREW DELL
Treasurer ..... J. J. MOORE
Dist. Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES
Supt. Schools ..... H. H. HOWELL
Coroner ..... JAMES NEVINS
Supervisor, 1st Dist ..... FRANK SHAW
Supervisor, 3d Dist ..... WM. J. LAKE

Notice to Voters.

Section 1083, of the Political Code as amended March 9, 1893, provides as follows:

SECTION 1083. Every male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the right of citizenship under or by virtue of the Treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, and whose name shall be enrolled on the Great Register of such county fifteen days prior to an election, shall be a qualified elector at any and all elections held within the county, city and county, city, town, or district within which said elector resides.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F P Blaisdell.
Laws—A R Shively.
Bishop—W O Meroney.
Big Pine—A K Engley.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—Wm Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—El Walker.

D. J. HESSION,
County Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1894. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

July 1, 1894, Cash on hand	$17,808 80	
J S Gorman, Sheep License	1,212 50	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector fees	584 68	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	2,202 49	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	47 60	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	43 30	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	15 00	
J S Gorman, Sheep License Col.	18 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	10 00	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	99 15	
J W Anderson, Supt Pub. Inst'	1,610 86	
Marion L Smith, Int State land.	44 80	
D J Hession, Auditor	1 20	
		23 738 58
Aug. J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	603 11	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector fees	56 00	
J S Gorman, Sheriff fees	25 00	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	35 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	64 90	
Gustav Sanger, Int Swmp Ld	6 72	
Gustav Sanger, Int St Ld	67 20	
J H Shannon, Schl Supt fees	14 00	
		24,611 01
Sept. P A Chalfant, Assessor	28 90	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	15 30	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	467 50	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collectr fees	30 00	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	52 02	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	19 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	46 50	
		25,210 73

DISBURSEMENTS—

July Sundry Road Districts	1,021 40	
Salary Fund	1,870 88	
Bridge Fund	186 65	
Hospital Fund	553 70	
General Expense	1,287 03	
County School	12 00	
Fish Spring School, Building	16 56	
Independence School Dist	178 01	
Fish Springs School Dist	17 32	
Irving School	5 30	
Round Valley School	40 00	
Union School	4 95	
Independence School, Special	1 99	
Road Dist No. 3	112 00	
Lone Pine School Dist, Bond	1,480 00	
Lone Pine School Building	6 28	
		6,294 07
Aug. Salary	1,024 98	
Hospital Fund	32 00	
General Expense	4 55	
Independence School	74 86	
Fish Springs School	9 00	
Big Pine School	23 30	
		7,462 76
Sept. Bond	2,600 00	
Salary	1,115 88	
Hospital	32 00	
Station School	17 72	
Station School Library	41 50	
Bishop School	5 00	
Big Pine School	235 13	
Irving School	82 55	
Bishop School, Special	4 52	
General Expense	28 00	
		11,626 06
Oct. 1, 1894, Cash on hand	13,644 67	
		25,270 73

Treasurer's Trial Balance, Oct. 1, 1894

To the Salary Fund	$2 934 11	
General Expense "	406 95	
State General "	1193 86	
Hospital "	562 52	
Bond "		99 70
Bishop Special Fund	5 13	
To the various Road District Funds:		
No. 1	405 84	
No. 2	250 03	
No 3	47 78	
No 4	71 96	
No 5	110 50	
Unapportioned County	74 02	
Bridge Fund	566 29	
Swamp and overflowed Land	1,661 87	
Institute	78 00	
Teachers Library Fund	47 00	
Coroner's	88 25	
Unapportioned Property Tax	1,345 70	
County School		12 00
To the various School Dist. Funds:		
Riverside	104 19	
Round Valley	113 44	
Irving	216 12	
Bishop	595 40	
Station	106 37	
Warm Springs	293 67	
Big Pine	435 98	
Milton	142 38	
Independence	103 18	
Fish spring	185 02	
Union	270 57	
Lone Pine	434 08	
To the various School Dist. Library Funds:		
Milton	$ 46 20	
Round Valley	8 44	
Irving	45 98	
Bishop	81 50	
Station	108 34	
Warm Springs	12 09	
Big Pine	30 72	
Independence	21 87	
Union	43 02	
Lone Pine	41 36	
Fish Springs	83 96	
Independence Bdg Fund	3 00	
Fish Springs " "	19 84	
Lone Pine " "	10 84	
Independence Schl. Special	28 86	
Big Pine Schl, Special	16 00	
Fish Springs Schl, Special	11 55	
Independence Bond Fund	86 96	
Bishop (old) " "	71 02	
Union " "	131 83	
Bishop (new) " "	195 00	
Big Pine " "	99 73	
Fish Springs " "	56 88	
Lone Pine " "	242 47	
Cash Balance		$13 644 67
	$13,756 37	$13 756 37

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of Oct., 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 31 day of October, 1894.

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands o pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Preprietor.
feb12tf

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1894

Sept. 30 Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since June 30, 1894, date of last report. Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn		$ 7,359 20
General Exp. Fund	1,819 58	
Salary Fund	3,5.1 74	
School Fund	77 30	
Hospital Fund	617 70	
Bridge Fund	186 65	
Inyo Teacher Fund	1 99	
Lone Pine Building	6 28	
Fish Springs Building	16 56	
Rd. Dist. No. 1 Fund	158 25	
" " " 2 "	147 00	
" " " 3 "	322 90	
" " " 4 "	245 00	
" " " 5 "	178 25	
	$ 7,359 20	$ 7,359 20
Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.		
Inyo County	$63,990 55	
Inyo Co. Bonds		63,000 00
Oil General Fund		990 55
	$63,990 55	63,990 55
Sept. 30 Exhibit showing present financial condition.		
Inyo county (total indebtedness)	$63,990 55	
Less cash, in County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness	$13,644 67	
Rem'n'g Indebtedness	50,326 88	
	$63 970 55	$63 970 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved the 31 day of Oct., 1894, by the Board of Supervisors.

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock o

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and amine my stock and pric before purchas g elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9 1884.
1364o

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beauti

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE · CAL.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1 Leave—		To Mound House. No. 2. Arrives—	
			p. m.		p. m.
Mound House		10:50 a. m.		5.55 p. m.	
Dayton		11:20 a. m.		5:20 p. m.	
Wabuska		1.35 p. m		3:15 a. m	
Hawthorne		4 50 p. m.		12:00 m.	
Luning		6:35 p. m.		10:15 a. m	
Sodas Springs		7 15 p. m.		9:35 a. m	
Belleville		8:25 p. m.		8:15 a. m.	
Candelaria	Ar.	9:10 p. m	Lv.	6.45 a. m.	
		No. 3. Leave—		No. Arrives—	a. m.
Belleville		8 35 a. m		5:35 p. m.	
Benton		12:05 p. m.		1:45 p. m.	
Bishop Creek		2:15p. m.		11:10 a. m.	
Alvord		3.00 p. m.		10:10 a. m.	
Independence		4.35 p. m.		8 40 a. m	
Lone Pine		5:25 p. m.		7:45 a. m.	
Keeler	Ar	6.15 p. m.	Lv.	7.00 a. m.	

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., whic connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains o Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (68 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stag for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 7, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of the lands situated within the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested, and the public generally. Within the next sixty days, following the date of this notice, protests, or contests against the claim of the railroad company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL CLEAR LIST No. 19.

North of base line and West of San Ber Meridian, Cal. Southern Pacific (Main Line) Granted Limits, Independence District:

PARTS OF SECTIONS	Sec	T.	R.	AREA
5. Selection October 27, 1891 S & E Mt. Diablo Mer. All	33	27	33	640
E ½ NW ¼ W ½ NW ¼ NW ¼ SE ¼ & S ½ SE ¼	29	28	34	240
6. Selection August 17, 1893. S ½ SE ¼, NW ¼ SE ¼ SW ¼ NE ¼ & SE ¼ S W ¼	21	29	35	200
7. Selection September 28, 1893.				
All	17	31	33	640
All	19	31	33	649 02
All	21	31	33	640
All	33	31	33	640
All	35	31	33	640
Total for District				4 289 02

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Victor Trepier Plaintiff, vs Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

The people of the State of California send greeting to Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain the judgment of this Hon. Court dissolving the partnership heretofore and now existing between yourselves and the Plaintiff, under and by virtue of an agreement made and entered into by you on the 30th day of October, 1893, and that the title to the mines or mining claims described in said agreement may be adjudged freed from all the conditions thereof and restored as follows: That the Plaintiff is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "American Flag Mine;" that Defendant Jaques Jalberque is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "French Flag Mine" and that Defendant Manasese Louca is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "Mexican Flag Mine," as said mines are described in said agreement and the complaint of file herein; Together with the costs of suit.

Said plaintiff alleging that you have utterly failed, neglected and refused to in any manner whatsoever comply with the terms and conditions of said partnership agreement, or to perform any of the duties imposed thereby, since on or about the 27th day of January, 1894; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK

Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.

A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence,

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,

Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,

County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,

A. V. DAVIDSON.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.

Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and promt attention.

Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,

Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,

DENTIST.

Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.

All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.

Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.

Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

FRED BURCKHARDT

Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.

Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Fire arms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURCKHARDT.

JOHN B. CLARKE,

Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 58-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Venture State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods South of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardine Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; tuence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence Northwesterly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and alls bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfec and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Li a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, leg e manuscripts. Two or ten copies can b made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND EHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, OCT 5.....1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman	A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman	P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge	GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff	JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney	P. W. FORBES.
Assessor	P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer	W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner	H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed)	JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools	J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist	ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist	A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist	W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist	JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist	FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Independence, 7:30 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

BORN.

McSWEENEY—At Independence, Cal., Oct. 4, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Michael McSweeney, a daughter.

Ben. H. Yandell went to Bishop yesterday.

Supervisors have been in session all the week.

P. H. Mack will start for Los Angeles on Sunday.

Lank & Keho are making a fine lot of cider vinegar.

L. F. J. Wrinkle came up from Keeler yesterday morning.

J. W. P. Laird returned to Bakersfield on last Monday's stage.

It is reported that Louis Tourney has made a new strike at Mazourka.

The marble quarry has closed down and no work is going on there at present.

H. D. Gill has been very sick the week past, but at last reports was improving.

J. Tucker has opened his barber shop in the reading-room of the Norman House.

The Governor's election proclamation will arrive from Sacramento this evening.

P. W. Bennett has removed his law office to the Masonic Building on Edward's Street.

Roeper, the butcher, is now furnishing beef by the quarter at the reasonable rate of 5 cents per pound.

Mrs. Norah Winslow returned to her home at Gridley on Tuesday after a visit of several weeks with her uncle, E. Robinson at Independence.

The trial of James and William Hines has been fixed for December 11th. In the mean time the defendants have been released on bail.

Harvey Blanks was taken quite ill at the Symmes ranch on Wednesday. Dr. Woodin was sent for, and he reports his patient out of danger.

The Democrats of the 60th assembly District have endorsed John G. Smith of Independence the Populist nominee for the assembly.

Mrs. A. Church, accompanied by her children, arrived from Hawthorne on Monday's train, and is visiting with her mother, Mrs. J. D. Blair.

Upon the arrival of their furniture Mr. Hudspeth and family will commence housekeeping in the first house south of the INDEPENDENT Building.

P. H. Mack and O. I. Mairs leave for Los Angeles next Monday. During Mr. Mack's absence P. W. Bennett Esq. will attend to the formers law business.

John F. Millner and Louis Hamill came down from Benton on Wednesdays train returning yesterday morning. There is nothing of special interest stirring in the Benton section.

A letter from Keeler states that a lively business is being done by the Keeler & Mojave stage. Yesterday morning there were so many passengers that it required two wagons to carry them.

Last Saturday afternoon the first snow of the season fell on the tops of the Sierra Nevadas. The storm continued through the night and by Sunday morning the mounting were white half way down.

Ira Brown came up from Olancha yesterday. He says that Messrs Shelhamer and Coe have got their artesian well boring plan in running order and are now trying to get surface water to enable them to make a deep boring.

I. H. Mulholland will start for San Francisco to-morrow morning to attend the Masonic Grand Lodge, which meets on Tuesday. He will return by way of Los Angeles bringing with him his two-year old stallion Osito.

There are many strangers in the Valley, all looking for land, and every mail brings many inquiries. Sutible homestead locations are very eagerly sought for and every foot of land susceptible of irrigation will soon be located.

Mrs. Luella Butler arrived from San Francisco last week, in response to a telegram announceing the serious illness of her father, John Shepherd. Mr. Shepherd is still confined to his bed but is considered out of danger.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, October 1, 1894.
7:30 o'clock, p. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, convened in regular session at above stated time pursuant to law.

Present: Supervisors A. C. Freeman, Frank Fitzgerald, W. H. Uhlmeyer, John Wilson and Robert Love, Chairman.

Minutes of preceding meetings read and approved.

Board adjourned to meet at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1894.

ROBERT LOVE, Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

TUESDAY, October 2, 1894.
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Freeman, Fitzgerald Uhlmeyer, Wilson and Chairman Love.

Minutes of previous day read and approved. Coyote scalps and affidavits therewith on file were examined as follows.

Names.	No. Scalps.	Amt.
Charles Olds	7	$ 35
Charles Rose	3	15
Joe M Love	1	5
J M Randle 14, allowed	13	65
Indian Bob	6	30
Jack Piper	5	25
J M Randle 28, allowed	26	130

The Clerk was directed to issue certificates therefor. Scalps were destroyed by fire pursuant to law.

Board proceeded to the consideration of claims against the county, which were examined, and allowed as follows, on the General Expense Fund.

A C McDonald, Justice Fees	$ 5 00
G W Brady, Janitor	10 00
A Carlisle & Co., blanks	8 25
Clay Hampton, B'd El., $43 50	38 40
Mrs S C Mulholland, B'd Ed	30 30
F E Densmore, " "	30 30
J H Shannon, " "	43 50
Mrs Ed M Clarke, " "	43 50
D J Hession, postage, etc	10 10
L Wood, supplies	31 22
A V Davidson, Justice Fees	157 80
H P Cartier, repairs	4 75
Independence Water Co., water	13 00
R K Love, Constable Fees, $91.70	65 80
H P Nelligan, painting	545 70
J S Gorman, postage	18 25

Board took recess until 1:15 p. m., at which hour reconvened, all members present.

Claims allowed as follows, on General Expense Fund:

E W Kay, Sheriff Tulare Co.,	$ 10 60
A W Eibeshutz, books and supplies	323 61
H Levy, boarding prisoners	312 00
N Rhine, supplies	7 75
W A Chalfant, printing	18 55
J W Murphy, Constable fees and repairs $134 55, allowed	128 75
I H Mulholland, advertising	103 10
P W Forbes, postage	6 00

Board adjourned to meet Wednesday, October 3, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m.

R. LOVE, Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, October 3, 1894.
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Freeman, Fitzgerald, Uhlmeyer, Wilson and Robert Love, Chairman.

Minutes of preceding day read and approved.

Board proceeded to the examination of claims against the county, which were ordered allowed as follows, on Hospital Fund.

A C McDonald, holding inquest $15 50, allowed for	$ 14 50
Mrs M Lewis, Hospital contract	234 00
Nathan Rhine, Hospital supplies	22 50
H H Howell, Coroner's fees $13,25 allowed for	12 50
I J Woodin, Hospital Physician	87 50
O I Mairs, conveying Coroner's jury and sick, $18 50, allowed	17 50
A C McDonald, holding inquest, $10 75, allowed for	10 25
Walter James, burying remains	15 00

Two coyote scalps with affidavit accompanying, presented by John Baxter were examined, the scalps destroyed, and certificates therefor ordered as usual.

Board took recess until 1:30 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened, all members present.

Petition of Geo. W. Huckaby, praying for the laying out, opening and declaring a private road in District No. 1, commencing at S. E. Cor. Sec, 20, T 6 S, R 33 E thence S on section line in sections 28 and 29, with a width of 20 feet and one-half mile in length to county road, through lands of Bessie Hart and J. S. Cain, was read and approved. Surveyor McKnight, John Dehy and Coller Thompson were appointed to view and report upon said proposed road.

Application of P. A. Chalfant, County Assessor, for return of the sum of $5.00 collected for road, poll and hospital tax for employees under age, was read and considered.

Ordered: That the Auditor draw warrants upon Treasurer refunding said amount.

Report of County Surveyor and viewers in the matter of proposed new road near Big Pine, in District No. 3, laid over till regular meeting.

Board adjourned to meet on Thursday, October 4, 1894, at 9:15 a. m.

R. LOVE, Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

THURSDAY, October 4, 1894.
9:15 o'clock, a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Freeman, Fitzgerald, Uhlmeyer, Wilson and Robert Love, Chairman.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Claim of Dr. I. J. Woodin, for post-mortem examination and identification of remains, ordered allowed on Hospital Fund in the sum of $30.00.

Monthly and quarterly reports of County Taeasurer and County Auditor were examined and approved.

Board took recess until 1:30 p. m., at which time it reconvened, all members present, Chairman Love presiding.

Ordered: That election precincts in and for the County of Inyo be established as follows:

NAME.	No.
Round Valley	1
Lincoln	2
Laws	3
Bishop	4
Poleta	5
Cottonwood	6
Big Pine	7
Fish Springs	8
Independence	9
Citrus	10
Georges Creek	11
Lone Pine	12
Cerro Gordo	13
Keeler	14
Darwin	15
Olancha	16
Panamint	17

On motion of Supervisor Fitzgerald, seconded by Supervisor Wilson, it was ordered that Modock precinct be consolidated with Darwin, No. 15.

Whereupon the Board made appointments of election officers to serve at the different precincts throughout the County at ensuing election to be held on the 6th day of November, 1894, and fixed thereon the several polling places as follows:

ROUND VALLEY.

Inspectors, James G Birchim, W. H. Wells; Judges, Thomas E. Jones, David Olds; Clerks, J. E. Jones, Jr., Chas. F. Wildasinn; Ballot Clerks, J. F. Smith, John R. Shipley.

Polls to be held at School House.

LINCOLN.

Inspectors, Robert W. Ford, Thomas W. Carrol; Judges, Wm. McLaren, Edward Schober; Clerks, Charles Wonacott, Chas. W. Garretson; Ballot Clerks, Norris J. Cooley, Wm. R. Berger.

Polls to be held at School House,

LAWS.

Inspectors, Homer G. Plumley, Barton McGee; Judges, Ed. M. Brown, Ludwig H. J. Ehlen; Clerks, Geo W. Huckaby, Joseph McNally; Ballot Clerks, Wesley Wheaton, Hiram J. Lent.

Polls to be held at School House.

BISHOP.

Inspectors, Albert L. Kinsley, G. P. Bourland; Judges, Mark Watterson, Joseph Shelley; Clerks, J. H. Stoutenborough, John S. McQueen; Ballot Clerks, H. M. Gunter, Robert O'Neal.

Polls to be held at Court House.

POLETA.

Inspectors, Geo. A. Free, Geo. Story; Judges, A. O. Collins, —— ——; Clerks, Geo. T. Willis, Geo. W. Crouser; Ballot Clerks, Otto Hampton.

Polls to be held at Poleta Switch.

COTTONWOOD.

Inspectors, Nathan Gilbert, —— ——; Judges, L. M. Payson, —— ——; Clerks, —— ——, —— ——; Ballot Clerks, —— ——, —— ——.

Polls to be held at Gilbert's House.

BIG PINE.

Inspectors, Wm. R. Tibbetts, J. D. Shaw; Judges James C. Crocker, S. J. McMurry; Clerks, J. W. Tracy, R. P. Hession; Ballot Clerks, John L. Bodie, Robert H. Blake.

Polls to be held at School House.

FISH SPRINGS.

Inspectors, James Lane, James Jones; Judges, James McCarty, S D Tapman; Clerks, A L Conklin, D W Nerney; Ballot Clerks, J W Calloway, D M Rogers.

Polls to be held at School House.

INDEPENDENCE.

Inspectors, J D Blair, Wm Mitchell; Judges, F E Densmore, G W Brady; Clerks, C W Craig, J White Smith; Ballot Clerks, Bertrand Rhine, Albert V Lewis.

Polls to be held at School House.

CITRUS.

Inspectors, Frank Lawrence, Jacob A Pfohl; Judges, David Vaughn, —— ——; Clerks, William Vaughn, —— ——; Ballot Clerks, —— ——, —— ——.

Polls to be held at Ingraham's House.

GEORGES CREEK.

Inspectors, John Kispert, John Shepherd; Judges, Finlay McIver, Thos. Hamilton; Clerks, H. J. Robinson, W. L. Hunter; Ballot Clerks, Wm. Jenkins, J. E. Shepherd.

Polls to be held at School House.

LONE PINE.

Inspectors, John C. Anton, Marius Jullien; Judges, A. C. Stevens, J. G. Dodge; Clerks, Marion W. Trask, Felix P. Meysan; Ballot Clerks, Miguel Castro, Abraham Diaz.

Polls to be held at old School House.

CERRO GORDO.

Inspectors, Chris. Crohn, Patrick Clinton; Judges, George Kelley, John Dunphy; Clerks, N. S. Randall, Joseph Stoffel; Ballot Clerks, —— ——, —— ——.

Polls to be held at Clinton's Store.

KEELER.

Inspectors, Thos. C. Boland, John Barnes; Judges, Paul Houard, Samuel Levy; Clerks, C. L. Meroney, H. C. Hamilton; Ballot Clerks, Oscar P. Dearborn, Fred. W. Russell.

Polls to be held at McGovern's Building.

DARWIN.

Inspectors, A. J. Gould, H. G. Chickering; Judges, N. G. Thompson, J. A. McKenzie; Clerks, Chas. Richardson, Ben. T. Williams; Ballot Clerks, James Harry, Frank C. Kennedy.

Polls to be held at Waterman's Building.

OLANCHA.

Inspectors, August Walker, W. T. Grant; Judges, Alonzo Brown, August Matchska; Clerks, Ira W. Brown, —— ——; Ballot Clerks, Horace Bellows, —— ——.

Polls to be held at Walker's Store.

PANAMINT.

Inspectors, James J. Wall, Henry Jackson; Judges, John Curran, —— ——; Clerks, Richard Decker, —— ——; Ballot Clerks, Peter Gallagher, —— ——.

Polls to be held at Company's Store.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

There came to my place at Camp Independence (the Lacey ranch) about the 1st of March, 1894, one bay mare, no brands visible, white star in forehead, about five years old, weight about 950 pounds. The owner is notified to prove his property and remove the animal, or she will be sold according to law.

RAFAEL ROSSI.

Sept 22, 1894.

LOST.

Certificate number 22 for 360 shares of the Big Pine and Owens River Canal Company water stock dated April 11, 1893. The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will apply to the Secretary of the above corporation for a duplicate certificate i said stock is not found on or before the 1st day of November 1894.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

September 26, 1894.

Messrs. Reeves and Hayes of Los Angeles arrived at Independence early in the week. They are both young men who are looking for a sutable county to locate in and build themselves homes. They went to Bishop on Wednesday and will look over the Valley thoroughly. They expressed themselves as being delighted with what they had already seen.

The Eureka Mills of Round Valley, John E. Jones proprietor, are now running and turning out a first-class article of flour Graham flour and corn meal can also be obtained, put up in twenty five pound bags. Send in your orders early.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of School Superintendent subject to the descision of the voters of Inyo County, at the election on Nov. 6, 1894.

A. E. JANVIER.
Georges Creek, Cal.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the will of the people.

W. H. WALKER.
Olancha, Cal.

FOR STATE SENHTOR.

R. LINDER

Of Tulare.

Regular Republican Nominee for the 32d District.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next an will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax Collector.

oct5 td

GOOD BEEF

5 cents per pound,

BY THE QUARTER,

FOR CASH.

Leave Your Order with

J. C. Roeper,

Independence.

TIMBER CULTURE—FINAL PROOF.

T. C. E. No. 60.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
September 17, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Hunter has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1894, on timber culture applicrtion No. 60, for E½ SW ¼ and W½ SE ¼ of section No. 11, in Township No. 14 S. o Range No. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: John Shepherd, James R. Moffett, J. E. Shepherd and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.

a10-6i IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.

Dated August 2nd, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

Pioneer

Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

NOTICE.

THE copartnership existing between the undersigned under the firm name of MACK & DENSMORE is dissolved by mutual consent.

P. H. MACK.
F. E. DENSMORE.

Independence, Sept. 26, 1894.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

The JOCKEY Saloon.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

TATE & NAYLOR

PROPRIETORS.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTIN EVENTS.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made Two Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

RESTORE YOUR EYESIGHT

Cataracts, cases or films can be absorbed and paralyzed nerves restored, without the knife or risk. Diseased eyes or lids can be cured by our home treatment. "We prove it." Hundreds convinced. Our illustrated pamphlet "Home Treatment for Eyes," free. Tell your friends. Everybody wants it. "The Eye," Glens Falls, N.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MUNEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro

feb12tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will presen he same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

BIG POP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing.....$2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

All parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

dependence, Cal

A. N. BELL,

Be on your Guard.

If some grocers urge another baking powder upon you in place of the "Royal," it is because of the greater profit upon it. This of itself is evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with cheaper and inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the same, give less value to the consumer.

To insure the finest cake, the most wholesome food, be sure that no substitute for Royal Baking Powder is accepted by you.

Nothing can be substituted for the Royal Baking Powder and give as good results.

Beatrix Randolph.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

"You told me several weeks ago, in the presence of my friend Bellingham, who remembers it, that you had but the slightest acquaintance with her. And your charge of her has amounted to so little that she has today come to me, who had no right to expect such an honor, for counsel and protection."

This was said quietly, but with a certain warmth and emphasis that abashed Mr. Randolph a good deal. He turned red, and opened his mouth once or twice, as though to speak, but no words came.

Hereupon Edward Randolph put in his oar. "Whatever may have been my sister's position before my arrival, sir," said he, "it's another thing now. I'll look out for her."

"If you do it will be but a tardy return for the services she has rendered you during the last few months," returned Wallie, with a peculiar brightness in his gray eyes.

"I don't recognize your right to meddle in our family affairs," cried Ed angrily.

"Your family affairs are liable to be public property before long. I intend for the sake of Miss Randolph to prevent it if possible," said Wallie composedly.

"Perhaps Mr. Dinsmore will explain himself," suggested Randolph, senior, in a less defiant tone.

"I wish to find out from you, before resorting to other means, whether Mlle. Marana means to take measures to assert any rights she may believe herself to have in this matter," answered Wallie, fixing his eyes on Ed.

Ed looked at his father, but made no reply.

"And in case she does," Wallie resumed, "I wish to know whether you, Mr. Edward, intend to act with her or against her?"

"He will act against her; I will answer for that!" put in Randolph, senior, with decision.

"I prefer to answer for myself, sir!" retorted Ed, frowning upon his parent.

"Answer for yourself, sir?" repeated the older gentleman excitedly. "You'll have enough to answer for then, I can assure you! You will have to answer for the fortune that you have dissipated, sir—a fortune which belonged to you no more than it does to this gentleman here present. Where would you be, I should like to know, if your sister—your sister, who had never before been out of her father's house—had not paid your dissolute debts with the money which she earned with her own hands—voice, I mean—sir? How is a good for nothing fellow who robs his father of money to spend on a loose woman, and lets himself be supported by his sister"——

"Father, Mlle. Marana is not"——

"Hold your tongue, sir! Never mind what Mlle. Marana is not; I and everybody else know what she is! And you stand there before me a beggar, without a cent in your pocket, except what your mistress may have had the compassion to give you, and tell me you will do as you please! By the Lord, sir"——

"I will not permit any man alive to slander that lady," called out young Mr. Randolph, in a white heat of wrath. "She is a lady, every inch of her. Whoever says the contrary lies! You may revile me all you like—I'll not say a word; though, as Mr. Dinsmore here told you, you abandoned my sister to the insults of all the blackguards in town, for the sake of the money she was putting into your pocket. Mr. Dinsmore," he added, turning to that personage, "you are a gentleman and I'll speak to you. You see how I stand, and you can't wish me to feel more humiliated than I do. I love my sister—God knows it—in spite of all the trouble I've brought on her. She has replaced the money I spent, and not a cent of it will I ever touch, if I have to starve in the streets. But when I found on landing in New York today that it was my sister who had been taking Mlle. Marana's place, I knew I was done for. The two women in this world whom I love and honor, by George! are set against each other, and I who would defend either of 'em with my life, can do nothing. After punishment like that, it's not your shrieking and stamping that can make me feel any worse," he said, looking his father in the face.

At this point Wallie thought the time was come to interpose. He had less sympathy with the father than with the son, whose chief crime, after all, seemed to be that he had lost his head and his sense of personal responsibility for love's sake. It was no more than justice that both of them should be arraigned for their behavior, and it was poetical justice that the arraignment of each should come from the other. But it had gone far enough, and was not in itself agreeable for a third person to listen to.

"I think the best thing to do," he said, "is to go to Mlle. Marana at once and learn how she feels about it. The matter may perhaps be arranged quietly. If you'll come with me, Mr. Edward, we'll do what we can."

"All right," returned Ed, whose fit of rage had left him in a very depressed and tractable state. "I'll do whatever you advise."

"And I wash my hands of you, sir!" exclaimed Randolph, Sr., to his son, as the latter moved toward the door. But Ed took no notice of this farewell shot, and he remained pretty much silent all the way down to the Albemarle, where they presently found themselves in the private sitting room of Mrs. Peters, as she still preferred to call herself.

She had been sitting at the piano, but as the gentlemen entered she rose and came to meet them.

"I have the memory of meeting you before," she said to Wallie, as she gave him her hand, whose softness contrasted with the bright hardness of the jeweled rings she wore. She looked at Ed, but made no remark to him.

"I had given up the hope of seeing you this season, Diva," observed Wallie, with a smile. "You drove Gen. Inigo to his wit's end."

"That would be farther than I would like to go myself," she replied quietly. "I think he did not stay long there himself." Her beautiful face was calm and quite impenetrable. If she meant mischief, she meant it very deep down. She did not smile, but neither was there any sign of suppressed anger in her tranquil bearing.

"It is my fortune to be well acquainted with the lady who has been singing here in your stead," said Wallie, who perceived that it would be useless to beat about the bush with a woman of her caliber and temperament. "As she is the sister of your friend Mr. Randolph, I hope to see you friends with her also."

"It is my way to keep the things of business apart from the things of friendship," returned Marana with the slow distinctness that marked her utterance of English. "Edward," she continued, turning to that unhappy young man, "M. Dinsmore has your confidence? He knows of your—foolishness, yes?"

"He's all right," asserted the youth, with a heavy sigh.

"Be so good, then, mon cher, to go down stairs a little and smoke your cigar. It is not three who are company," said she, with a certain aroma of tenderness in her tone, which (Wallie fancied) was more involuntary than conscious.

"Now, monsieur," she continued when they were alone, "after fifteen minutes I await Gen. Inigo. Up till that I am all yours." And she leaned back in her chair and rested one hand within the other in her lap.

"The general will no doubt answer for himself—that is not my affair," said Wallie. "But I should like to know whether you perceive any distinction between his accountability and that of this young lady?"

"You would say it is his fault, but only her misfortune."

"To tell you the truth, Diva, the fault seems to me to lie between all three of you, but less belongs to her than to either Inigo or you."

"It is not I who apportion the fault, monsieur; but if I say the truth shall be known then the affair must turn out as it will."

"But you know that the only one to suffer would be the sister of Mr. Randolph."

A slight movement of the under lids of Marana's eyes showed that she appreciated the significance of Wallie's paraphrase for her rival. "In our profession, monsieur," she said, shrugging one shoulder and looking aside, "we have the necessity to each defend himself without regard of person."

"There are two reasons why people fight—one to inflict injury, and the other to get some advantage for themselves. Is yours the first?"

"Why should you assume it, monsieur?" inquired the Russian.

"Because in this case there is no advantage to be derived. And, besides, though I can imagine Mlle. Marana wishing to crush a rival, I cannot imagine her condescending to make a question of money."

"I had begun to think that M. Dinsmore was too truthful to make any compliments," said Marana with a leisurely smile that enhanced the beauty of her face.

"There may be more respect in what one leaves unsaid than"——

"Ah! I comprehend that also. But—consider it; if I have spent all my life in trying to sing well, and then I find that some one has borrowed my name, so that her singing is thought to be mine—then all that I have done in my life is for nothing. We singers, monsieur, have only our voice; when that is still there is no more of us. If it is taken from us we have nothing left. We put into it all our souls and our hearts, and we work many years—it is work and not play, monsieur—and we have many hard things, many struggles, sometimes we lose everything that other persons love, even love itself. Well, you see, I would more gladly give to some lady all the money that I have earned in my life, and my jewels, and my dresses, than I would permit that, when she sings, the audience should say, 'That is Marana!'"

Wallie looked down, and made no answer.

"You have reminded me," she went on after a few moments, "that this lady is the sister of Edward. Yes, he has very often told me of her; and that we were a little alike—poor boy, he means of one aspect, one presentment; as for the rest, he knows of me only what I have been to him. My other history was not of interest to him; perhaps he would not believe it, even if I told it to him; but, at least, he asked me to be his wife, and though I said no it was not because I feared that he might cease to love me because of what he might afterward come to know. You may laugh at it, monsieur, but I think he would still love me, notwithstanding all of it."

There was something noble and touching in the way Marana said this. Wallie did not feel at all inclined to laugh, and his face perhaps showed it.

"I said no," she resumed; "but later, when I found what he had done, I said yes, so that I might help to make right, and also because it is pleasant for a singer like me to think she can give something to her husband in return for being his wife. But then he would not; in that he was like other men who wish in every way to be the master. But yet, monsieur, there is time to think again," she added, suddenly altering her tone, and looking at him keenly; "a woman has much power over the man who loves her, if she will use it!"

"I do not doubt it at all," said Wallie, meeting her look.

"Do you think I would have power to make him say, 'Well, she is my sister, but she has done what was not just? You shall treat her as if she were any other woman, and I will say nothing; I will help you?'" continued the Russian, with a subtle smile.

"I really believe you might," Wallie answered. "But I can't conceive that you would care to have him do it, or care for him if he did do it."

"Ah! but with us singers it can be different," rejoined Marana, bending upon him a gaze of dark, ambiguous brilliancy. "It is much for us to know, and to prove it to the world, that we are loved beyond measure; yes, beyond honor. It is a triumph, and we love triumphs—ah! who knows how dearly? Men do all they can to ruin us, monsieur, and the world laughs and gives us no mercy. Do you not think it might be sweet to make one man your slave, so that he would do your bidding in all things and worship you?"

"Are you so much in need of a triumph of that kind?" demanded Wallie. Now, whether he so intended it or not, Marana evidently interpreted the question as a covert but bitter satire. She gave a little soft laugh and arose.

"At last, then, we understand each other!" she said. "It is much easier so, is it not? You are too clever for me, M. Dinsmore; you are not a man to be deceived. Yes, in this world, as the French say, il faut accepter les hommes pour ce qu'ils sont—des moyens! We singers especially must use all things for our protection or profit. Tiens * * * drole! Did you think, for your part, you should persuade me to forgive Ma'm'selle Randolph because I make a fool of her brother? Bah! I am a business woman. Business is not sentiment, I think! Enfin, m'sieu', I have enjoyed very much the honor of your visit; foi de Marana, vous etes ambassadeur parfaitement accompli! But your little Ma'm'selle Randolph has a future already happy in the protection of a man like you; she will not grudge me the little that belongs to the true Marana! Au revoir, cher ami!"

And, laughing once more, she gave him her hand with a free gesture, and Wallie bowed over it with a mingling of admiration and vexation such as he was seldom kindled to. He had recognized his mistake the moment after it was irrevocable.

"Well?" said Ed, getting up with a haggard face from his chair in the smoking room as Wallie entered.

"Well," responded Wallie, "there is no doubt about one thing—she is the great Marana! I think you may as well come with me and see your sister."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Equality of the Sexes.

Whenever a girl takes walks abroad how many signs she sees that she is admirable! Girls get blamed for vanity and all that, but remember what is expected of them. If a man is baldheaded he needn't care. He can go out in the world and let the sun shine on his head, and if people say anything they say how distinguished he looks. Now what an awful howl there would be if a baldheaded woman went into public view without her front piece! Of course some men wear front pieces, but they don't have to.

As to teeth also, a man is not obliged and constrained by public opinion to keep his rows of pearls apparently intact, no matter what happens, but a woman is. Poor thing! Of course she usually wants to—she wouldn't be a woman if she didn't—but in these days when women have so many grievances it is just as well to realize this one. It is as big a one as lots of the others about which they make speeches and cry out against in public. It shows just as clearly that there is really no such thing even yet as "equality of the sexes."—Washington Post.

Horace Porter's Airy Flight.

General Horace Porter says that being called upon to speak at a public banquet in London, soon after he had arrived in that city, he made a playful allusion to the "ocean lane," referring to the main route of the steamers, and said that the passengers beguiled the tedium of the voyage by gathering the flowers that grew beside it and listening to the songs of the birds in the overarching elms. The remark was received with silence, and after he had taken his seat he heard one solemn Englishman say to another solemn Englishman: "Picking flowers along the ocean lane! Now did you ever hear of such a thing as that? What liars these Americans are!"—New York Sun.

Solid Real Estate.

"The man that marries my daughter, sir, must have lots to recommend him."

"Well, I have three on Long Island. I wouldn't recommend the lots, but they may think better of me."—Harper's Bazar.

A Bill of Fare.

Housewife—So, now, I think everything is ready for the party. The goose liver, lobsters, two hams, two professors, a famous painter, a passable musician—yes, that will be all.—Chronique.

Competent.

"Can you support my daughter?"

"I think so. I have supported some of the best emotional people on the road."—Detroit Tribune.

Discount for Secondhand.

For a week she had felt an exalted assurance that the titled foreigner would ask her to be his wife, and when she finally saw him at her feet in the attitude of supplication she was enabled to bear herself with fortitude. She had read that the women of his country never blushed, and she was averse to doing that which in his eyes would be unbecoming. Consequently no sanguinary tint mantled her cheeks.

"My dear count."

She extended her slender hand assuringly toward her suitor.

"Pray rise."

He did as she bade him. Presently they might have been seen sitting together upon a lavender divan.

"My dear count"——

He was noticeably thrilled by her manner of address.

——"you have been married before?"

His ardent gaze fell.

"Yes," he replied hesitatingly.

"My dear count"——

She smiled sweetly.

——"I am informed that your former bride brought a dowry of $100,000."

The titled foreigner murmured assent.

"My dear count"——

Her eyes were turned to his, full of soulful earnestness.

——"I take this occasion to inform you that you need not expect more than $50,000 with me."

He started violently.

"No, sir," she declared, with a suggestion of vehemence, "no more."

"But"——

"My dear count"——

She raised her hand as if to deprecate argument.

——"the rule is, half price for second hand goods. That's what pa says for pork barrels that have been used, even though they are as good as new."

After a few moments' reflection he protested that he loved her.

And so they were married.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Billy's Forfeiture of Confidence.

Mr. McSwat came home tired, hungry and impatient, and found that his supper wasn't ready or likely to be ready for an hour or more.

If there is any point on which Mr. McSwat is inflexible and uncompromising it is meals.

"Now you know well enough, Lobelia," he said, throwing his overcoat on the lounge and walking up and down the room, "that I don't like to be kept waiting for my supper in this way. When a man has been working hard all day"——

"Billiger," exclaimed Mrs. McSwat in a broken voice, "don't reproach me. I have had something else to think of, and I didn't speak to Sally about supper till a few minutes ago. I have had such a shock—you don't know!"

"What is the matter? Any bad news from the relatives?"

"No, no!"

"Had a quarrel with the neighbors?"

"No. It's"——

"Aunt Jerusha coming?"

"I'll tell you if you'll give me a chance, Billiger," said Mrs. McSwat, wiping her eyes. "It's Billy."

"Billy who?"

"Billy the canary."

"Oh, its the canary, is it? If he's got away, Lobelia, I think I can stand it. That bird, madam, has cost me in cages and feed and medicine since you first got him, three years ago, about sixteen dollars, and"——

"He hasn't g-got away, B-Billiger!" sobbed Mrs. McSwat. "It's—it's not that!"

"Is he dead?"

"N-no, no!"

"What then?"

"Billy has—has—has laid an egg!"—Chicago Tribune.

Early New England Society.

The first most forceful and most conspicuous society fact in the early New England community, where almost everybody was a farmer, was the leveling of the class distinction. The soil tiller who owned his land might have to toil for a living like a serf, but he never incurred the serf's degradation. Around him and on the same level the great mass of the community were his fellow farmers, whom he never gazed upon from below, either as a matter of social rank or from the plane of inferior vocation.

Slightly beneath him were the class of farm laborers—not many, when wooded lands were cheap, nor profoundly lowered as a class, in days when farmers themselves interchanged services and toiled even harder than their own fieldhands. The country merchant was, unless exceptionally rich, the farmer's peer—no better, no worse—in the social scale. Above the farmer stood only the men of the professions, usually college graduates, including the minister and the squirearchs. But those, while they formed a certain distinctive "cult," were too few to be a very strongly emphasized group or impress the class distinction harshly.—Yale Review.

A new method of signaling is by an electric bell on the locomotive, a contact device, causing each signal station to sound automatically the number of beats required to tell whether to stop or proceed.

James I of England introduced a fashion of turning up the brim of the hat at the side and holding it in place with a group of feathers and a diamond star.

Enos Kerr, a man well known at Knoxville, Ia., found a perfect miniature ear of corn, with grains no larger than mustard seeds, growing on a stalk of foxtail.

The Chinese authorities have established life saving associations, which keep several well manned boats constantly plying at all the dangerous rapids in the Yang tse river.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

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ought to be fat. They are sickly when thin and thin when their food does not nourish them.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites, makes babies fat and well, strengthens growing children and nourishes mothers. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

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Free Purchasing for families, done in San Francisco from largest stores. Ten years experience. Highest references. MISS E. HAAS Willard's Store, 23 Grant Ave, San Francisco.

It is not what people know, but what they think they know, that is so dangerous.

THE LAND OF PROMISE

Is the mighty West, the land that "tickled with a hoe laughs a harvest;" the El Dorado of the miner; the goal of the agricultural emigrant. While it teems with all the elements of wealth and prosperity, some of the fairest and most fruitful portions of it bear a harvest of malaria reaped in its fullness by those unprotected by a medicinal safeguard. No one seeking or dwelling in a malarial locality is safe from the scourge without Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Emigrants, bear this in mind. Commercial travelers sojourning in malarious regions should carry a bottle of the Bitters in the traditional gripsack. Against the effects of exposure, mental or bodily overwork, damp and unwholesome food or water, it is an infallible defense. Constipation, rheumatism, billiousness, dyspepsia, nervousness and loss of strength are all remedied by this genial restorative.

Since the late strike it is no longer exactly the proper thing to salute an acquaintance with "How are you?" You should say "A.R.U."

DANGEROUS PREPARATIONS.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER is composed of purely vegetable ingredients and is absolutely harmless. It assists nature in her own efforts to heal and invigorate, and imparts strength to the whole system.

Many preparations contain strong chemical and mineral substances which produce an injurious effect, not only upon the skin, but upon the whole system, although at first they seem very beneficial, on account of their powerful action and temporary effect upon the surface.

When purchasing a plaster do not only ask for ALLCOCK'S, but make sure that you get it.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are purely vegetable.

Bobby—How did the sphinx get the credit of being so wise, papa? Mr. Morris—By keeping his mouth shut about 3,000 years.

$100 REWARD, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

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It is a positive cure for all those Painful, Delicate Complaints and complicated troubles and Weaknesses common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

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RV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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A FACTOR IN DIET.

An Exposition of the New Dietetic Faith.

NATURAL FOOD SOCIETY'S AIM.

Food Which Gives the Heathiest Nourishment With the Least Strain to the Digestive System.

There is unquestionably a growing disposition among civilized people to constitute fruit and fruit products a larger factor in diet than heretofore. There is, in fact, an association of frugivors undertaking a propaganda in promotion of an approximately straight fruit diet. How far this extreme tenet will command adherence cannot be foretold, but unquestionably the movement in its behalf is calculated to accomplish good both for those who eat more largely of fruit as the result of its agitation and obviously for those who are in the fruit-producing industry. For both these reasons we are pleased to lay before our readers an exposition of the new dietetic faith as held by Mr. W. S. Manning, an educated Englishman, who is now in California in the interest of this reform. At a meeting of the State Horticultural Society, Mr. Manning read a pointed essay in explanation of his theory and practice, which we present as follows:

Those who produce the food supplies of mankind from the soil cannot afford to neglect to study occasionally the signs of the times as to the trend of the teachings of science, as well as of the popular taste in regard to any impending and possibly radical change in our diet. We are living in transitional times, and in these days when preventive hygiene is in all quarters searching out the sources and origin of man's many physical ills, there will be an increasing tendency to go for that form of food which gives the healthiest nourishment with the least strain to the digestive system, especially if available without sacrifice of the reasonable enjoyment of the pleasures of the table, and the more attractive it is, so much the quicker will the rate of progress be.

Health is recognized to be very largely a question of the conservation of energy, especially in the process of assimilating our food, and, of course, in the avoidance of those other habits that are contrary to natural laws. Disease is looked upon as merely an avoidable penalty for some wrong done to our bodies by transgression of law, and it becomes of infinite importance to learn wherein we are most liable to transgress. The thorough comprehension of law is therefore the supreme human attainment — especially in chemistry, physiology and anatomy—if we wish for accurate knowledge as to our right food.

Science, since the days of Cuvier and Linne, declared unquestionably that man is of the frugivorous order as an animal, and they use neither grain nor meat naturally, that starch foods, like bread, only become blood by being first transformed into glucose (or fruit sugar), such as the fully ripe fruit supplies ready made in the purest form and without strain on the system. It holds that the lower bowel of our intestinal canal is the chief digestive apparatus of starches, and this entails a constant and needless drain and drag on the system; that blood once formed gives the same force as muscular power, whether it be blood derived from meat or fruit or bread, but that with grain or bread we also get an excess of lime and salt that set up often very serious diseased conditions, like rheumatism and premature death.

The milk cure, the grape cure, and the lean meat and hot water diet of Dr. Salisbury, have been each famous and effective in restoring health to tens of thousands—and they all agree in being non-starch systems of diet.

At the San Bernardino Insane Asylum the medical superintendent claims that a diet of milk and prunes is the best for his patients, as it gives the best results. Other noted physicians in that city have confessed to me that a non-starch diet is always their prescription in disease. From Pomona, Riverside, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and Stockton the same testimony from prominent physicians has been volunteered to me—that they warn their patients uniformly against starch foods.

If it be bad in disease, can starch be good in health? As we allow the straw and the smoke to show us the way of the wind, should not the frail and delicate be the best guides to the healthiest foods for the sound and strong?

The world is governed and guided gradually by facts and science as well as by mere sentiment, but the food reformer has hitherto been guided by sentiment or intuition alone. His intuitions have led him to abandon, as a rule, all fish, flesh and fowl, and he has been satisfied with the arguments, humane and aesthetic, that if we abstain from food that once had life we are on the straight road for our ideal or perfect diet. Food is, however, a severely scientific question and no permanent solution of it will be arrived at without the guidance of the exponents of those natural laws that relate to our physical welfare. If we are living in a progressive world, therefore, in regard to diet, we can only make headway by the guidance of the scientists, and by practical experience, and by carefully watching the experiments of others.

The experiments of natural food friends (some 4000 or 5000 in Europe, and probably fully as many in America) in a dietary that excludes bread and other starch foods, as suggested by Dr. Densmore, all prove that we can much benefit our constitutions and conserve our nerve energy by the mere substitution of fully ripe fruits for cereal and other seed or starch foods, even if we continue that other unnatrual habit of flesh-eating, which is recommended for a time.

Mr. Gladstone, addressing his neighbors and farming friends at his county agricultural meetings, has always urged them to go on planting fruit trees, because the markets will open out to receive all that is supplied. It is only needful to produce the best of each respective sort, and make the markets as nearly as possible tempt the palate equally the year round, with grapes, apples, pears and oranges in the winter, and the consumption of fruit will go on increasing by leaps and bounds for both food and drink, as the schoolmaster of the scientist is more heeded as to the design of nature regarding our physical welfare. If it is once realized that we can conserve our vitality and stamina and insure increasing health and strength by simply attending to the easiest digested diet, and to other laws of hygiene, then all who can command the requisite self-restraint and willpower will not much longer continue on that "go-as-you-please" road as to our regime, which has mainly brought about the present universal reign of doctors, druggists and dentists.

Those travelers who have seen South Sea Islanders, Arabs and colored folks of West Indies, whose ancestors have lived mainly on fruits, testify to their stalwart forms and usually uniform good health.

And what is it, after all, that the Natural Food Society today designs to bring about? Just simply to substitute for those least enjoyable and most insipid of all foods in their natural stage the grain and seeds of others that are the most gratifying and luscious of all to the natural palate. Instead of that class which entail the most toiling and moiling to produce and cultivate and prepare and render palatable, to substitute that which is the least trouble of any to cultivate and needs no preparation whatever. For those that are the hardest to get into blood and are most risky and difficult of all to assimilate, to substitute those that are the easiest of all to absorb—containing all the elements for making up all our frame in right proportions, with abundance of heat and force material in nuts, olives and the sugar of fruits. Yes, we should begin to see now that, while ample exercise, fresh air, strict temperance, backed up by a good constitution, together with absolutely pure food, are needful to attain the soundest health and longest life, there is something else equally indispensable that has not hitherto been insisted upon or realized, except in case of illness, even by the most prudent and cautious physician, and that is that the food must be of the kind specially suited and best adapted to the organism. This both experience and science unite in affirming can be got best from raw, fully ripe fruit and nuts, for, although each may at times be found to disagree with those using cooked foods of meat or meal, when taken upon a stomach freed for a few weeks from the strain and incubus of starchy dishes, they relieve nature so much that she thus cures the most obstinate and chronic stomach troubles. The oil of nuts, when emulsified with saliva, becomes as easily absorbed by the intestinal canal as the sugar or glucose of the fruits, and they both are the most pure and perfect of the carbon or heat and force-giving elements that form four-fifths of a complete nutrition.

Man, like the rabbit or the sheep, need not be at all a drinking animal any more than he requires to be a cooking animal when he has by gradual experience proved that he enjoys better health and strength, as well as a really more constant and unfailing delight in a well-selected fruit diet, with its 80 to 90 per cent. of distilled water, than by any of the concoctions of the cook or confectioner, with the brewer or distiller thrown in. Thus as the palate becomes purified from its craving for condiments, rich and pungent flavorings, moderations and temperance are more easy to those who find that table excesses are the chief bane of their lives; even excess in a fruit diet can be indulged in comparatively without risk. —Pacific Rural Press.

THE AMERICAN GIRL'S WALK.

"Why don't Americans teach their daughters to walk properly?" asked a foreigner as he watched the throng of shopping feminity. As he spoke a charming girl approached. She was beautiful, well dressed and perfectly groomed, and in repose would have been a ravishing spectacle. But she moved with a rapid, ungraceful motion that can only be described as a "hustle." "Now that girl if she had been born abroad," said the critic, "would have been taken in hand when she was ten years old and broke to harness. The haut ecole is what she lacks. She has a certain natural grace, like most American girls, but the finishing touches of poise and carriage that give distinction are wanting." "What do you think of this girl coming toward us?" asked his companion, indicating a girl plainly habited in black. "That just illustrates the difference," said the critical gentleman. "Look at that repose, that quiet dignity and that action. Magnificent!" "Well, I happen to know that girl," said his companion. "She went to school for two years and then her father died and she had to wash dishes in a restaurant to keep the family together. She's a cashier in a drug store at present. Now what becomes of your theory?" But the foreign gentleman was speechless.—Portland Telegram.

"What's the matter that there is no dinner ready?" asked the labor leader. "The cook quit," replied the wife, leaning back in her chair and fanning gently. "Why didn't you get it ready yourself? You know how well enough." "Me? I'm out on a sympathetic strike with the cook."—Indianapolis Journal.

It is seldom that a man with a big income is ever persecuted for righteousness' sake.—Ram's Horn.

DOWN DEATH VALLEY.

Hundreds of Miles of Desert.—Mormon's Skeletons.

VERY FEW LIVE WHO ENTER THERE.

Story of Monsen's Explorations in the Shadows of Funeral Mountains.—Story of Lost Gun-Sight Lead.

Leaving the Needles on the Colorado River and crossing the Mojave desert in southern California, one sees mountains in the northern distance that look like hills of dusty snow. Across the shadowless waste of sand from Daggett, on the railroad, to those mountains is the old trail by which the pioneers reached southern California from the overland trail through Nevada. And in the heart of the range—a part of the Sierras—is Death Valley. It is a grewsome place, as the name suggests, and full of relics to prove its right to the ghastly title. Few men have seen it and come out alive. But only two, so far as is known, have ever traversed its length and lived to tell what they saw.

One of these two is Frederick I. Monsen, a native of Norway, perhaps 35 years old, an explorer, linguist, photographer and scientist. Mr. Monsen is in Chicago, and has with him a collection of photographs that tell an eloquent story of his journey's dangers.

"I began the trip the last week in September of last year," said Mr. Monsen in response to a query, "and intended to be gone three weeks. Instead of three weeks it took me months before I got back to my starting point, and it was counted lucky for me that I got out at all.

"I started from Daggett, on the Atlantic & Pacific Road, with a bronco team and buckboard, provisions, two barrels of water and a tank under the buckboard seat with a capacity of forty gallons more of water. It is 166 miles from Daggett to Death Valley, through the dessert all the way, with practically no water, except at two springs called Garlic spring and Cave spring, where the water is alkali. The longest single stretch between water holes was sixty miles, and it took us three days to make the drive in the sand, traveling from early morning until dark every day.

"When we had got within striking distance of the valley my driver gave out, died in my arms and is buried in the desert under a pile of stones to mark his grave. About the same time my team showed signs of exhaustion and I concluded to make for Pahrump, Nev., a little settlement just across the line and about thirty miles from where my team finally gave out and died. I walked that thirty miles, leaving the buckboard and my traps until I could get back. When I got to Pahrump I found the only show for a team was to take a pair of wild 'cayuses,' and break them to harness. Two weeks found the team tractable enough, as teams go in that country, and I went after the buckboard, brought it into the town, stocked up with supplies and headed for the valley again.

"My route was down the canon called Furnace Pit Wash, a name probably suggested by the heat of the valley and the washed appearance of the ground, due to cloudbursts. In the center of the valley is the plant of a borax company, attended by a lone watchman, who, with his Indian wives and their children, comprise the whole population of the valley. Cub Lee is the watchman, and it is said he was a bad man in his early days, deserted from the United States Army and went to Death Valley to live, because no one was likely to follow him there. However, I made my headquarters at the works because the only water in the valley was there. Cub's oldest son is called One-Sock-in-the-Wash, one of his daughters is named Peanuts, and the other children have titles that would shock the ordinary eastern mind unaccustomed to desert humor.

"After I had reached the valley and taken my bearings I found there were practically three valleys—the central one where the spring and borax works were, the northern and southern valleys separated from the main sink by hills cutting across the length of the depression. Altogether these three valleys aggregated about sixty miles in length and from six to eight miles in width. I should have said the borax plant, costing, I was told, $250,000, was abandoned because no workmen could live in the valley, not even the Chinese, who are able to endure almost anything.

"During my explorations I came across the skeletons of the immigrants whose fate gave the valley its name. They were Mormons and were headed for San Bernardino, then a mormon settlement. Thinking to make a short cut across the desert, they left the main trail, which went around Death Valley, and went into the place by Furnace Pit Wash. It was never known exactly how many were in the party or how they were, but I judge from the remains there must have been more than 100 of them. The skeletons that have not been buried in the sandstorms are clustered around a salt-water hole in positions that show they were huddled together near the water. Wagons shaken to pieces by the heat are scattered about everywhere, with the bones of ox teams and mules.

"It was said that two of the party got out of the valley alive, one of them named Townsend and the other was John C. O'Brien. The story of the Gun Sight lead originated with Townsend. He took a piece of ore to a gunsmith and asked him to make a sight for his gun. The smith worked on it a little and finally told him it was pure silver. Townsend said he had found it coming out of the valley, but the location was never made plain. O'Brien claimed to know where the silver had come from, and started out from Daggett to locate it. Everybody thought he was a little "queer," the result of his hardships, and paid no attention to his trip. He was found dead not long after he started and was buried near the Calico Mountains, where he had died. Numbers of expeditions have tried to find the Gun Sight, but none has ever been successful.

"Well, to come back to the valley; I staid there three weeks traveling back and forth. The place was the kind to inspire Dore in his conception of the Inferno. A great salt marsh fills the central valley, the product of a river which sinks there and has never been known to show water in its bed. On either side are mountains that rise to a height of 8000 and 10,000 feet. One range is called the Funeral Mountains and one of the passes is called Bloody Gulch, probably to cheer the tenderfeet who pass that way. Immense deposits of borax, of sulphur and nitrate of silver contain enough wealth to make a nation rich if only there were some way of getting them out.

"The temperature of the place is about 137, making it hotter than the Red Sea regions by 10 degrees, and they were supposed to be the hottest on earth. The valley is 430 feet below the sea level, giving the additional distinction of being the lowest place known on earth. The depth of the depression, the isolation of the sink in the midst of a desert surrounded by high mountains, accounts for the difficulty with which life is sustained there. There was so little humidity in the atmosphere that I never perspired except a little under my hat-band, and that dried almost instantly if it happened to roll down on my face. It was no uncommon thing for me to drink two gallons of water a day, both on the desert and in the valley, and that is a pretty fair indication of the dryness of the air.

Even the animals in the valley seemed to be armed for a battle with everything and everybody. The only living creatures were snakes, horned toads, lizards and their kindred. The rattler I photographed was a fair specimen of the valley's product. He was nearly four feet long and full of fight. There was a colony of owls in a cave that I went into, but they were the only winged creatures about, and how they managed to live is more than can be imagined, with frogs and lizards as their only diet.

"The depression one feels in the valley is something awful. No matter which way one travels he sees something to remind him of the men who have lost their lives there. It may be only the wreck of a wagon, a wheel or a piece of camp equipment. More often it is the skeleton of a man or horse, and frequently a pile of stones where friendly hands have marked the scene of a tragedy.

"It was December when I got back to the railroad and civilization, after various delays and adventures, and I found my friends had given me up for lost. The trip took forty pounds off my weight, and the borax and alkali I had taken in drinking water along the way nearly ruined my health."

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

When charcoal which has been allowed to absorb as much sulphurated hydrogen as it can take up is introduced into oxygen gas, the charcoal will burst into flame, owing to the energy of the action of the oxygen upon the sulphurated hydrogen.

This fact is stated in most text-books on chemistry, but no description that I have ever seen of this experiment is claculated to bring about the effect with certainty. The following is a simple method for illustrating this reaction upon the lecture table, which I have never found to fail:

A few grammes (from five to ten), of powdered charcoal, are introduced into a bulb which is blown in the middle of a piece of combustion tube about twenty-five centimeters long. A gentle stream of coal gas is then passed over the charcoal, which is heated by means of a Bunsen lamp until it is perfectly dry. This point may be ascertained by allowing the issuing gas to impinge upon a small piece of mirror, and when no further deposition of moisture takes place the charcoal may be considered to be dry, and the heating may be stopped. The charcoal is then allowed to cool in the stream of coal gas until its temperature is so far reduced that the bulb can just be grasped by the hand, when the coal gas is replaced by a stream of sulphureted hydrogen. The sulphureted hydrogen should be passed over the charcoal for not less than fifteen minutes, by which time the bulb and its contents will be perfectly cold, and the charcoal will have saturated itself with the gas. (In practice it will be found convenient to prepare the experiment to this stage, and allow a very slow stream of sulphureted hydrogen to continue passing through the apparatus until the experiment is to be performed.) The supply of sulphureted hydrogen is then cut off, and a stream of oxygen passed through the tube. Almost immediately the charcoal will become hot, and moisture will be deposited upon the glass. The supply of oxygen should be sufficiently brisk to carry the moisture forward from the charcoal, but not so rapid as to prevent it from condensing on the glass tube beyond the bulb. In a few moments the temperature of the charcoal will rise to the ignition point, when it will inflame and continue to burn in the supply of oxygen.—G. S. Newth, in Nature.

A Philadelphia man has taken out a patent for a neat little circular saw. It will be used in boarding-houses for cutting the beefsteak we get nowadays.

"Will you pass the sugar?" said the Senator's wife. "Have we done much of anything else?" inquired the absent minded statesman.—Washington Star.

INTERESTING FROGS.

How the Males Care for the Young.

FAMOUS "BATTLE OF THE FROGS."

Darwin and Other Naturalists Considered Them Worth Watching.—Curious Facts Concerning Them.

Boys are perennially interested in frogs—boys and snakes and naturalists.

Boys usually make their observations by means of a triple hook and a piece of red flannel, but a boy in Connecticut, known to the writer, took twenty-eight one day with his bare hands.

Connecticut is a fine State for frogs. There at old Windham was fought the famous "Battle of the Frogs."

It was during the French and Indian war in 1758. Windham was then the most important frontier town of Eastern Connecticut. Colonel Dyer, a prominent citizen, was raising an army to oppose the Indians at Crown Point. The town was alive with excitement. One very dark night the people were awakened by strange sounds, and at once thought the Indians were upon them. Seizing guns, swords and axes, the men rushed out to meet the enemy. But no enemy was to be seen. Still they felt a force of French and Indians must be at hand, for hoarse voices could be heard calling for Windham's prominent military leaders:

"Colonel Dyer and Elderkin, too!" "Colonel Dyer and Elderkin, too!"

The town was up all night. When day broke the mystery was accidentally solved. A mile away from the village lay a big marshy pond, inhabited by myriads of frogs. A drought had nearly dried up the waters, reducing it to a tiny streamlet, and for this scanty supply the poor thirsty creatures had fought each other, until thousands lay dead on either side of the rill.

This battle made Windham famous. For years the inhabitants felt badly teased and insulted by its mention. Now, however, the story is no longer a joke but a prized tradition.

Snakes are as fond of frogs as the traditional Frenchman who esteemed them a delicacy. A frog has often been found swallowed whole and alive in a slaughtered snake. One snake known to a friend of the chronicler fared badly enough by his greed for his favorite dainty. He had swallowed one frog and then had started to crawl through a crevice in a stone wall. Before he had dragged through his entire length he espied another plump little fellow and took him in, whereupon he found himself securely fastened down under the stones, unable to move either way, and was dispatched by the spectator.

Naturalists consider the frog a very interesting fellow, and other observant people have learned curious facts concerning these amphibious creatures.

A gentleman living in the southern part of France had a large frog pond on his grounds, and was very fond of studying the habits of its inhabitants. One day he saw a great change in the appearance of a certain frog of which he had made a pet. It looked as if it had in some way acquired a pair of the puffed breeches which gentlemen used to wear in the courts of James the First, of England, and Louis the Thirteenth, of France. The change made him curious to know what it meant, and all the more so when he found that almost every day more and more of the frogs were wearing the same queer looking things.

By watching carefully the gentleman soon found the cause of the strange, new article of frog dress.

The mother frog, it seems, considers that her duty is discharged when she has laid her eggs. These all adhere together, forming a long chain of many links. As soon as she has deposited these on the bank of the pond she hops away, seeming to forget all about them, and they would never hatch out if the father frog did not come to the rescue. With no difficulty he winds these chains of neglected eggs around and around his own short thighs—thus producing the appearance of the puffed breeches.

He then proceeds to hide himself among the marshy grasses around the pond until the eggs are ready to hatch out. Then he goes into the water. In a little while the shells burst, letting out the young tadpoles, which immediately swim away without so much as a "thank you!"

Another very motherly father of the frog family is found in South America, in Chili. He is provided with a large sac, or pouch, which extends over the whole surface of his belly, from the mouth downward. There is no external opening into this sac, and when Mr. Darwin first saw a male frog apparently swallowing the eggs, he thought he was the worst kind of a fellow to be eating his own children.

But this thought was a great injustice. On opening the frog's mouth, Mr. Darwin discovered that on each side of the tongue was an aperture down which the eggs rolled into the sac, which soon became distended with them.

As the eggs hatch out in this sac, the young frogs find their way up into their careful father's mouth, and thence out and away into the pond, which is to them the wide world.—Inter-Ocean.

Jilson—"What do you think of the proposition to put the United States flag on postage stamps?" Jenks—"Don't like it." "Why not?" "Old Glory has never been licked."—Detroit Free Press.

The man who marries for money usually earns it.—Albany Argus.

Indolence is the mother of ugliness. —Anon.

FACTS ABOUT BREAD.

Styles change in bread as in everything else, and shapes that were more or less familiar ten years ago are now not made at all. Every baker tries to have something distinctive about his output, and almost every baker thinks his bread is the best. So everybody who buys baker's bread knows there is really a great difference in it in appearance and in taste. The housewife makes wheat bread of one kind of flour; the baker makes it generally of three, two brands of spring wheat flour and one of winter wheat, mixed, with the result of making a finer, whiter, smoother loaf. Bakers do not all agree as to the exact proportions in which these flours should be mixed.

Graham flour is made of the entire grain of the wheat ground up together; gluten flour of that part of the wheat grain which contains the gluten. Rye graham flour is made of the entire grain of the rye; the rye flour used in the ordinary rye bread is usually mixed with wheat flour in proportions varying from a little wheat up to half wheat. Of the bread sold in American bakeries, about 85 per cent. is wheat, the remaining 15 per cent. being divided about equally among graham, rye and gluten. In German bakeries the proportion of rye bread sold is very much greater.

Bakers are all the time getting up new shapes in bread, and there can scarcely be said to be any absolutely standard form, though there are some that are practically so, the oblong, the round, the long round, French stick, Vienna stick and Vienna loaf; there are now about fifteen shapes that are more or less commonly sold. And these breads are made of about as many different kinds of dough; for instance, there is a New England dough, a Vienna dough, and so on, each being composed of a different blend of materials and mixed and handled differently.

Perhaps as nearly standard as any of these shapes is the one known as New England; this is an oblong loaf with square corners. Almost all of these breads are made in different sizes; the New England is made in at least five, which are sold at 5 cents, 8 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents and 30 cents; usually the 30-cent loaf is made to weigh a trifle more than three 10 cent loaves would weigh.

The smallest-sized New England loaf is the one most sold, as is the case with all breads made in sizes, but the 8 cent and 10 cent loaves are in large demand, and there is a steady sale for the loaves at 25 and 30 cents; the larger of the two big loaves is sometimes cut in two and sold in halves. The big loaves are sold to boarding houses and to private families also. Some folks like crust and some like the inside; the big loaves are especially desirable for those who like the inside; they have proportionately to weight less crust than the smaller loaves, and they can be so cut as to be served in almost any form that may be desired, with crust or without.

Breads for hotels and restaurants are generally made in special shapes. They use a shape corresponding to New England, and many restaurants that don't want so much crust take a bread that is made in loaves about eighteen inches in length, and not very wide, baked not separately, but laid close together so that the loaves have crust on the ends only. Some hotels buy this kind of bread, but hotels generally use more French bread and Vienna sticks. Taking all the people together, old and young, it is probable that about three-quarters like their bread crusty.—New York Sun.

SLIGHTLY PROVOKING.

A colored man living on Onion Creek, near Austin, who had contracted a debt some years ago with one of our merchants, came to town yesterday and called upon his old creditor.

"Didn't you 'splane to me dat if I settled up dat account you would give me a discount?" said the darkey to the merchant.

"Yes, I did say so, Sam," said the merchant; "if you are ready to settle your bill now I will make a good discount," and the merchant waited for the colored individual to pull out his pocketbook.

"Well, sir, I hasn't got de money just now, but I thought I'd come in and get de discount right now, for I ain't gwinter hab no use for it after de circus hab left town."—Texas Siftings.

NOVEL POSITION OF AN EX-PRESIDENT.

In his capacity as a practicing attorney it became necessary a few days ago for ex-President Harrison to argue a case in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Woods. There was one thing peculiar about the incident except the fact that Judge Woods was appointed to his place on the bench by Lawyer Harrison. Such happenings illustrate the mobility of our free institutions. A man may be President one day and simple citizen the next; but whether he be one thing or the other, his chiefest distinction lies in the popular sovereignty of which he is never divested so long as he shall behave himself.—Philadelphia Record.

A TEMPLE MADE FROM A SINGLE STONE.

Mayalipmam, India, has seven of the most remarkable temples in the world, each of these unique places of worship having been fashioned from solid granite bowlders. Some idea of their size and the task of chiselling out the interior may be gleaned from the fact that the smallest of the seven is 24 feet high, 17 feet long and 12 feet wide. Travelers who have carefully examined them are of the opinion that it took centuries of work to carve these graceful edifiecs from native rock.

The principle of trial by jury was inaugurated in 468, every accused person to be tried only by his equals.

ON LONGEVITY.

Many Live Up to the Centennial Mark.

THE LIMIT OF 135 YEARS REACHED.

Men Live Much Longer Than They Used to do, Particularly in America.—Data on the Subject.

A writer in the Washington "Post" calls attention to the many instances of remarkable longevity which from year to year have been reported. Passing by the hundreds of years asserted to have been lived by the antediluvian heroes of Hebrew tradition, the apparent numbers in which may mean something entirely different from what they would mean in our decimal scale of enumeration, and down through the Greek and subsequent ages, whose method of counting we do not understand, we find a continuous record of persons arriving at an advanced old age. These, from one point of view, constitute a very small minority, and yet, from another, form a considerable and important element.

The number of deceased persons who had attained an exceptional old age was probably greater in the year 1893 than in any recent period. During the last three or four months of the year the general public became familiar through a perusal of the daily papers, with the remarkable obituaries of those who had departed, having lived to a great old age. A month or so since we read of a life that had reached the extraordinary limit of 135 years. We have since read of the death of a woman at Hartford, Conn., who was old enough to give warning of the approach of the British fleet in 1812, and so saved the New England coast from threatened devastation. And still later we have been apprised of the death at Terre Haute, Ind., of a man 104 years old, who attended the funeral of Washington, cast his first vote for Madison, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. From other data it is apparent that great longevity has been on the increase for many years, particularly in America.

But it may be remarked that the constitutions that carried these persons up to the centennial mark or beyond were formed very many years before Americans began living at the present rate, and that the best part of most of these old lives was passed before the modern suicidal rush of the society and business worlds. To have a good chance for longevity it is almost unnecessary to say that an originally good constitution is of the first importance, though to this primary excellence carefulness in the art of living must be added. The secret of long life is one of which nature alone holds possession. A remarkable fact is that intellectual activity and success have been no barriers to long life. Even deep philosophical studies have proved a help rather than a hindrance to men of literary pursuits. Voltaire, who at birth was put in a quart pot, could never have attained his eighty-fourth year had he not followed the strict, sober, active life which he chose. Gladstone exercises the highest powers of successful statesmanship at an age of eighty-four years, after having undergone the constant turmoil of political contest for considerably more than half a century. Bismarck is practically an octogenarian. Von Moltke was nearing ninety when he died. It seems that the review of these and numerous other instances would sufficiently establish the theory that continuous intellectual activity is conducive to the perpetuation of good health and the prolongation of life.

THE BREADBOARD.

This is looked upon by most women as an indispensable kitchen auxiliary, and it certainly is one upon which no little time, labor and money is expended. But there are a few households in the land where the best board in the world would not be accepted even as a gift if the conditions were that it must be used for its original purpose. Anyone who has become accustomed to the use of a bread cloth will not willingly return to the old and unwieldy board. To make this cloth about two yards of ordinary table-cloth goods will be found desirable. Hem it and fold so that there will be six thicknesses of the cloth to work on. Spread it over the table, flour it well, and if the dough is in proper condition there will be no sticking or trouble of any sort.

Once the cloth is well-filled with flour, bread can be kneaded much softer than on any board. This alone is quite important, as it has been again and again demonstrated that bread made on the cloth is better, because it is softer and more moist than when mixed on a board. There is neither washing, scraping nor clearing up. The edges of the cloth hold all of the crumbs, and the flour rarely flies beyond it. During the mixture the cloth may occasionally be raised at the corners and the loose flour shaken over the dough. Aside from its mere convenience, the cloth is a great advantage from an economical standpoint. It answers equally for pastry, doughnuts, crullers and the like. When done with it, fold it up—the floured part inside—put it in a clean paper bag, and hang it up away from the heat or dampness.—New York Ledger.

Reporter—"Here is an item about a boy who went wading in Florida and was swallowed by an alligator. What head shall I use?" Editor—"Try 'Wade and Found Wanting.'"—Printer's Ink.

Vladivostock means "Ruler of the East," a significent name selected by the Czar when he founded the town in 1861, and made it the Russian naval headquarters in the Pacific.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, OCT. 12 1894

It is a striking fact that the Democratic meetings throughout the State are unusually large and enthusiastic. The people turn out to hear Democratic speakers more than ever before. Mr. Budd is met everywhere with an ovation and his canvas is a triumphant march to victory. The popular tide is clearly with the Democrats. In Sonoma county the meetings are everywhere large and enthusiasic. The people seem eager to hear the principles of the Democratic party discussed. What brighter omens of success could there be? The calamity howl of the Republican orators is met by enthusiasm on the part of the Democrats.

The G. A. R. National incampment which was held at Pittsburg in September was a well-attended reunion of the "boys in Blue." The committee reported that Congressional interest in the Vets seems languishing. Henry Watterson invited the G. A. R. to hold the next encampment in Louisville, in the following speech, he said; "I have come with a message from your countrymen who dwell on what was once the other side of the line, but whose hearts beat in ready response to your hearts, and who bid me tell you that they want to see you. Candor compels me to say that there was a time when they did not want to see you. There was a time when, without any invitation whatever, either written or verbal, without so much as an intimation of hospitality, you insisted upon giving us the honor of your company, and, as it turned out, when we were but ill prepared to receive you. It is a pity, now that we are prepared, now that the lid is off the pot and that the latch string hangs outside the door, you should refuse us the happiness of entertaining you, not with bloody hands to hospitable graves, but as friends and brothers, fellow-citizens who learned to value one another amid scenes that lent no time for equivocation, and transactions applying to human virtues the very highest test." Louisville was selected by a unaminous and rising vote.

It is not generally understood that while Democrats did not get all they wanted in the matter of a reduction of duty on refined sugar, still they made a very material reduction on the old McKinley law. Under the McKinley law the sugar refiners received a protection of one-half of one cent per pound, and an additional one-tenth of one cent per pound of sugars imported from bounty paying countries. Under the new law the refiners have a protection of one-eighth of one cent per pound for bounty paying countries. The duty under the McKinley law was equal to 60 cents per hundred pounds; under the new law it is 22 1-2 cents per hundred pounds. Now if the Sugar Trust under the McKinley law was equal to 60 cents per hundred protection, were enabled to exact from the people $15,000,000 in one year, when it is clear that under the new law with the duty cut to 22 1-2 cents per hundred pounds, it can only exact $9,375,000 in one year; a clear saving of 15,625,000 per annum. As a matter of course the whole of this rascally duty ought to have been wiped out, yet when we consider the difficulties in the way of this, it must be admitted that our representatives in Congress did well to make such inroads on the profits of this powerful corporation. With the united Republican opposition in the Senate, aided and abetted by selfish and desiging Senators who claimed to be Democrats, it is a matter of wonder that our people accomplished so much. In the language of the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," the Hon Daniel W. Voorhees, United States Senator from Indiana, chairman of the Senate Finance Committe: "The repeal af the Mckinley act, when all the circumstances and conditions are calmly considered, will be found to have been the most stupendous sruggle against power and consolidated capital ever made before in American history. Protected millions without limit rallied to the defense of that infamous act."

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY!

Hon. A. CAMINETTI,

—Will address the People of—

INDEPENDENCE

MONDAY, Oct. 15, at 7:30 P. M.

BIG PINE

TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 9 A. M.

BISHOP

TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 2 P. M.

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

NOTICE

THE copartnership existing between the undersigned under the firm name of MACK & DENSMORE is dissolved by mutual consent.

P. H. MACK.
F. E. DENSMORE.

Independence, Sept. 26, 1894.

REGULAR - Democratic - TICKET.

Inyo County, Cal.

Sheriff ..... ALNEY L. McGEE
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION
Assessor ..... ANDREW DELL
Treasurer ..... J. J. MOORE
Dist. Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES
Supt. Schools ..... H. H. HOWELL
Coroner ..... JAMES NEVINS
Supervisor, 1st Dist ..... FRANK SHAW
Supervisor, 3d Dist ..... WM. J. LAKE

Notice to Voters.

Section 1083, of the Political Code as amended March 9, 1893, provides as follows:

SECTION 1083. Every male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the right of citizenship under or by virtue of the Treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to an election, of the age of twenty one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, and whose name shall be enrolled on the Great Register of such county fifteen days prior to an election shall be a qualified elector at any and all elections held within the county, city and county, city, town, or district within which said elector resides.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F. P. Blaisdell.
Laws—A. R. Shively.
Bishop—W. O. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Eugley.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—Wm. Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—Ed Walker.

D. J. HESSION,
County Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo, State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1894. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

July 1, 1894, Cash on hand	$17,808 80	
J. S. Gorman, Sheep License	1,212 50	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector fees	584 68	
P. A. Chalfant, Assessor	2,242 49	
P. A. Chalfant, Assessor	47 60	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	43 50	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	15 00	
J. S. Gorman, Sheep License Col.	13 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	19 00	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	99 15	
J. W. Anderson, Supt. Pub. Inst.	1,6 0 86	
Marion L. Smith, Int State land.	44 80	
D. J. Hession, Auditor	1 20	
	23 738 58	
Aug. J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	603 11	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector fees	56 00	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	25 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	35 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	64 90	
Gustav Sanger, Int Swmp Ld	6 72	
Gustav Sanger, Int St Ld	67 20	
J. H. Shannon, Schl Supt fees	14 00	
	24,611 01	
Sept. P. A. Chalfant, Assessor	28 90	
P. A. Chalfant, Assessor	13 30	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	467 50	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collectr fees	30 00	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	52 02	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	19 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	46 50	
	25,2,0 73	

DISBURSEMENTS—

July Sundry Road Districts	1,021 40	
Salary Fund	1,370 88	
Bridge Fund	186 65	
Hospital Fund	551 70	
General Expense	1,2 7 03	
County School	12 00	
Fish Spring School, Building	16 56	
Independence School Dist	178 00	
Fish Springs School Dist	17 32	
Irving School	5 30	
Round Valley School	40 00	
Union School	4 95	
Independence School, Special	1 99	
Road Dist No. 3	112 00	
Lone Pine School Dist, Bond	1,149 00	
Lone Pine School Building	6 28	
	6,294 67	
Aug. Salary	1,024 9	
Hospital Fund	32 00	
General Expense	4 55	
Independence School	74 86	
Fish Springs School	9 00	
Big Pine School	23 50	
	7,462 76	
Sept. Bond	2,000 00	
Salary	1,115 88	
Hospital	32 00	
Station School	17 72	
Station School Library	42 50	
Bishop School	5 00	
Big Pine School	235 13	
Irving School	82 55	
Bishop School, Special	4 52	
General Expense	28 00	
	11,6 6 66	
Oct. 1, 1894, Cash on hand	13,644 67	
	2,270 73	

Treasurer's Trial Balance, Oct. 1, 1894

To the Salary Fund	$2,954 11	
General Expense "	406 95	
State General "	1,153 86	
Hospital "	562 52	
Bond "		99 70
Bishop Special Fund	5 15	
To the various Road District Funds:		
No. 1	405 84	
No. 2	290 01	
No. 3	47 78	
No. 4	71 96	
No. 5	110 50	
Unapportioned County	74 02	
Bridge Fund	366 29	
Swamp and overflowed Land	1,561 87	
Institute	8 00	
Teachers Library Fund	47 00	
Coroner's	88 25	
Unapportioned Property Tax	1,345 70	
County School		12 00
To the various School Dist Funds:		
Riverside	103 19	
Round Valley	113 44	
Irving	216 12	
Bishop	595 40	
Station	106 37	
Warm Springs	203 67	
Big Pine	43 98	
Milton	142 38	
Independence	103 18	
Fish Spring	185 02	
Union	270 57	
Lone Pine	431 08	
To the various School Dist. Library Funds:		
Milton	$ 46 29	
Round Valley	8 44	
Irving	45 98	
Bishop	81 50	
Station	105 34	
Warm Springs	12 09	
Big Pine	36 72	
Independence	21 87	
Union	43 02	
Lone Pine	41 26	
Fish Springs	83 96	
Independence Bldg Fund	3 00	
Fish Springs " "	19 84	
Lone Pine " "	10 84	
Independence Schl. Special	28 86	
Big Pine Schl. Special	16 00	
Fish Springs Schl. Special	11 05	
Independence Bond Fund	86 96	
Bishop (old) " "	71 02	
Union " "	131 53	
Bishop (new) " "	195 00	
Big Pine " "	99 73	
Fish Springs " "	56 88	
Lone Pine " "	242 47	
Cash Balance		$13,644 67
	$18,756 37	$18,756 37

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of Oct., 1894.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 31 day of October, 1894.

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence, Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

is supplied with the most celebrated brands of Pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1894.

Sept. 30. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since June 30, 1894, date of last report. Inyo county. (sum total of warrants) drawn ..... $ 7,359 20

General Exp. Fund	1,819 58	
Salary Fund	3,5,1 74	
School Fund	77 30	
Hospital Fund	617 70	
Bridge Fund	186 17	
In pd Teacher Fund	1 99	
Lone Pine Building	6 28	
Fish Springs Building	16 56	
Road Dist. No. 1 Fund	178 25	
" " " 2 "	147 00	
" " " 3 "	32 00	
" " " 4 "	245 00	
" " " 5 "	178 25	
	$ 7,359 20	$ 7,359 20

Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.

Inyo County	$63,990 55	
Inyo Co. Bonds		63,000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	$63,990 55	63,990 55

Sept. 30. Exhibit showing present financial condition

Inyo county (total indebtedness)	$63,990 55	
Less cash in County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness		$12,644 67
Remaining Indebtedness		50,325 88
	$63,990 55	$63,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved the 31 day of Oct., 1894, by the Board of Supervisors.

R. LOVE,
Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS EXTENSIVE Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

...Consisting of...

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC.

☞Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1 Leave—	To Mound House. No. 2 Arrives—
Mound House		10:00 a. m.	5:55 p. m.
Dayton		11:20 a. m.	5:20 p. m.
Wabuska		1:35 p. m.	3:45 a. m.
Hawthorne		4:50 p. m.	12:00 m.
Gardnerville		6:35 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
Sods Springs		7:15 p. m.	9:35 a. m.
Belleville		8:25 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	9:10 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
		No. 3. Leave—	No. 4 Arrives—
Belleville		8:37 a. m.	5:35 p. m.
Benton		12:05 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
Bishop Creek		2:15 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Alvord		3:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Independence		4:35 p. m.	8:40 a. m.
Lone Pine		5:25 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
Keeler	Ar.	6:15 p. m.	7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (8 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LANDING (12½ miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leave Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dudwiler, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 7, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of the lands situated within the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested, and the public generally. Within the next sixty days, following the date of this notice, protests, or contests against the claim of the railroad company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL CLEAR LIST No. 19.

North of base line and West of San Bernardino, Cal. Southern Pacific (Main Line) Granted Lands, Independence District:

PARTS OF SECTIONS	Sec.	T.	R.	Acres
5. Section October 27, 1891. S. & E. Mt. Diablo mer. All	33	27	33	640
SE ¼ NW ¼ W ½ NW ¼ NW ¼ SW ¼ S ½ ¼ & S ½ SE ¼	29	28	34	240
6. Section August 17, 1893. SE ¼ SE ¼ W ½ SE ¼ SW ¼ NE ¼ & E ½ S W ¼	21	29	35	200
7. Section September 28, 1893. All	17	31	33	640
All	19	31	33	619 02
All	21	31	33	640
All	33	31	33	640
All	35	31	33	640
Total for District				4,259 02

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Victor Topier Plaintiff, vs Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

The people of the State of California send greeting to Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain the judgment of this Hon. Court dissolving the partnership heretofore and now existing between yourselves and the Plaintiff, under and by virtue of an agreement made and entered into by you on the 30th day of October, 1893, and that the title to the mines or mining claims described in said agreement may be adjudged freed from all the conditions thereof and restored as follows: That the Plaintiff is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "American Flag Mine;" that Defendant Jaques Jalberque is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "French Flag Mine" and that Defendant Manasese Louca is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "Mexican Flag Mine," as said mines are described in said agreement and the complaint of file herein; Together with the costs of suit.

Said plaintiff alleging that you have utterly failed, neglected and refused to in any manner whatsoever comply with the terms and conditions of said partnership agreement, or to perform any of the duties imposed thereby, since on or about the 27th day of January, 1894; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Plaintiff.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK

Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.

30-tf A. J. DAVIS, Independence.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEE M.D.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURCKHARDT

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallnah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the north west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine, has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, OCT. 12 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Independence, 7:30 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

FRIDAY, Oct. 5, 1894.

Taussig vs. McDonald—Filed original summons.

MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1894.

Edwards et al, vs. Hunter et al.—Filed complaint,

FRIDAY, Oct. 12, 1894.

Chas. Anthony vs. Adolph Elias and Juan Andradas.

BORN.

MITCHELL—In Independence, October 11, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mitchell, a daughter.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—DRAKE—At the residence of the bride's parents near Bishop, October 2, 1894, by Rev. C. L. Logan, Mr. Charles E. Johnson and Miss Ritta Drake.

A man is lingering at the gate—
Some tramp or burglar, maybe:
Oh, no, he is a candidate—
He wants to kiss the baby.

Are you registered?

Don't forget the Democratic speaking Monday evening.

Hon. A. J. Gould started for Darwin on last Monday's train.

P. A. Chalfant and P. A. Bevins came down from Bishop last Monday.

A. W. Eibeshutz was quite sick the first part of the week, but is around again.

Candidates for office this year wear a much broader smile than of yore—a sort of a four year smile.

Rev. S. W. Albone delivered a lecture on "Sights in London" last Thursday evening at the M. E. Church.

Hon. A. Caminetti will address the people of Independence, on Monday evening, Oct. 15, 1894 at 7:30 p. m.

'Tis said, the busy honey bee works from early morn till late, but is not nearly so restive now as the festive candidate.

Ben. T. Williams came up from Modoc on last Saturday's train and went on to Bishop Monday by private conveyance.

It is reported that a game of baseball will be played at Lone Pine next Sunday between the Big Pine Indians and the Lone Pine nine.

J. W. Tracy came down from Big Pine last Monday with a load of lumber from the Big Pine Sawmill for E. Chenot. Mr. Chenot will build a small grainery adjoining his store.

There were ten passengers on the Mojave bound stage yesterday morning, among them being Mr. Bivens, Mr. A. C. Stevens, Mrs. Burckhardt and son, Mrs. Lubken and Charlie Mulholland.

J. D. Lewis, Esq., arrived in Independence Wednesday, returned to Big Pine Thursday morning and left for Darwin this afternoon. He is interviewing the voters of the various towns relative to the coming election.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: A journalist is a man who talks about being on a newspaper, but is not. A newspaper man is one who is on a newspaper and makes no fuss about it. A farmer is a man who works the soil, and an agriculturist is a man who works the farmer, while a promoter is a man who works everybody.

Young men becoming 21 years of age close to election days, have the right to get registered within the latest time required, or before, even though not of age at the time of registry. The necessary requirement is that he will be 21 years of age on the day of election, a resident of the State one year, of the county 90 days and of the precinct 30 days.

It is estimated that the Act of Congress, suspending for the year 1893 and 1894 the clause in the United States Mining Statutes requiring $100 worth of labor to be performed annually on unpatented mining locations, has resulted in a saving of more than $10,000,000 to the owners of such claims in the various silver producing States and Territories.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

[THURSDAY's Proceedings Continued.]

Ordered, That notice be given that at the said General Election to be held on Tuesday, November Sixth, 1894, the following County, District and Township officers are to be elected in the County of Inyo, State of California, viz:

1. A Sheriff and Tax Collector.
2. County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder.
3. County Treasurer.
4. County Assessor.
5. District Attorney.
6. Superintendent of Schools.
7. Coroner and Public Administrator.
8. County Surveyor.
9. One Supervisor, 1st District.
10. One Supervisor, 3d District.
11. Two Justices of the Peace, 1st Township.
12. Two Constables, 1st Township.
13. Two Justices of the Peace, 2d Township.
14. Two Constables, 2d Township.
15. Two Justices of the Peace, 3d Township.
16. Two Constables, 3d Township.
17. Two Justices of the Peace, 4th Township.
18. Two Constables, 4th Township.
19. Two Justices of the Peace, 5th Township.
20. Two Constables, 5th Township.

Board adjourned until Friday, Oct. 5, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m.

ROBERT LOVE, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

FRIDAY, October 5, 1894. 9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Freeman, Fitzgerald, Uhlmeyer, Wilson and Robert Love, Chairman.

Minutes of preceding day read and approved.

Claim of Charles Anthony, for fare and expense of indigent sick, ordered allowed on Hospital Fund in sum of $8 05.

Reports of Commissioners of Road Districts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 were examined and approved.

Claims of Road Commissioners were filed, examined and allowed as follows:

Robert Love, Road District No. 1 Fund	$123 00
A. C. Freeman, Road District No. 2 Fund	99 00
A. C. Freeman, Bridge Fund	60 00
John Wilson, Road District No. 4 Fund	72 00
John Wilson, Bridge Fund	115 00
Frank Fitzgerald, Road District No. 5 Fund	110 50
Frank Fitzgerald, Gen. Road Fund	356 30

Claim of W. H. Uhlmeyer, Commissioner Road District No. 3, laid over until next regular meeting.

Board took recess until 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened all members present.

Ordered, That the sum of $21 be and the same is hereby transferred from Road District No. 3 Fund to Road District No. 2 Fund, in payment of amount due said Road District No. 2 for surveying proposed road in both Districts, as by law directed.

Ordered, That the sum of $30 be set aside out of the Bridge Fund, subject to the order of Commissioner A. C. Freeman for bridge purposes in Road District No. 2.

Ordered, That the sum of $12.50 be transferred from the Salary Fund to the General Expense Fund.

Ordered, That 20 per cent of the amount of property tax levied and collected for road purposes be annually apportioned to the General Road Fund.

In accordance with petition, the Reports of Road Viewers and proceedings of the Board heretofore had it is hereby ordered.

That a public highway be and is hereby established af follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point whence bears N. 27 deg. 24 min. W. 43 24-100 chains distant the northwest corner of T 13 S, R 35 E, M. D. M. Thence var. 15 deg. 32 min. E.

Crs.	Bear.	Dis.	
1	E	20.00	To the S. E. cor of J. W. Lacey and N. E. cor. of Vagt estate, Lacey lying on the North side, Vagt estate on south side.
		60.00	To the N. E. cor. of S. A. Densmore S E of D Gill, S A Densmore on the south side D Gill on north side.
		100.00	White estate on both sides.
		120.00	White estate north side, Government land on south side,
		300.00	Through Government land
		307.70	To west side Stevens ditch which is 10 60 links wide.
		309.30	To west side of slough which is 42 links wide.
		314.00	To the west bank of Owens River; whence bears N 20¼ deg W. 40 43-100 chains Sec. cor. common to Secs. 2 and 3, T 13 S, R 35 E, M. D. M.

This road is laid out forty feet in width.

Petition accompanied by bond, of residents and freeholders of Road District No. 4, praying that a new road be laid out and established therein as follows:

First. Commencing on the county road at the corner common to sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, in T 14 S, R 35 E, M. D. M., and running thence west on the section line dividing sections 14 and 23, (taking 25 feet on the north and south of said section line its entire distance), on land owned by the estate of Wm. Meyer, deceased, a distance of ½ mile, thence west, following said line ¼ mile on land owned by the estate of Wm. Meyer, deceased, on the south and John Strohmeyer on the north; thence west following said line ¼ mile on land owned by Fred Albers on the south and John Strohmeyer on the north; thence west following said line ¼ mile on land owned by Fred Albers on the south and Fritz Strohmeyer on the north, thence west following said line ¼ mile on land owned by John Strohmeyer on the south and Fritz Strohmeyer on the north, and thence west following said line ¼ mile on Government land to the corner common to sections 15, 16, 21 and 22 of same township.

Second, Commencing at the first mentioned and following the present established county road south ¼ mile on land owned by Chas. Skinner on the east and the estate of Wm. Meyer, deceased, on the west to S W corner of the N W ¼ of the N W ¼ of section 24, and running thence east ½ mile on land owned by Chas Skinner; thence east following same line 1 mile on land owned by W. H. Jenkins; thence east ¼ mile, running through W. J. Jenkins land; thence east ¼ mile on land belonging to John Stewart on the north and William J. Jenkins on the south, to Owens river.

Being under consideration it was Ordered, That the said petition be accepted, and that County Surveyor Seely, Jas. R Moffett and J. V. Skinner be and they are hereby appointed Viewers of said proposed new road.

Board took recess until 7 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened all the members present.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby authorized and instructed to make due and legal publication of the Proclamation issued by the Governor of State calling a general election on Tuesday the Sixth day of November, 1894, and that in said notice the Clerk shall also publish the order of this Board, heretofore made directing the election of the several County, District and Township officers therein designated.

Claims of Supervisors for per diem and mileage, were examined, approved by the District Attorney and warrants therefor ordered drawn upon the Salary Fund as follows:

Robert Love	$44 70
A C Freeman	42 00
W H Uhlmeyer	39 00
John Wilson	34 80
Frank Fitzgerald	50 40

Whereupon the Board adjourned to meet on Monday, November 12, 1894.

Our Congressman.

Hon. A. Caminetti, regular Democratic nominee for Congress, will arrive in Independence Monday evening, where he will address the people on the political issues of the day. Mr. Caminetti has filled the office of Congressman for the past four years with such honor to himself and justice to the people whom he represents, that he was literally forced, by the earnest and urgent entreaties of his friends, and the people of the District generally, to again be the nominee for the honorable position which he has so ably filled. Mr. Caminetti was here two years ago and the impression he created then, by his logical arguments, made him many true and lasting friends. Inyo, a strong Republican county, usually giving the head of the ticket from 145 to 165 majority, gave Mr. Davis, Mr. Caminetti's opponent, only 18 majority, thereby showing the high esteem in which Mr. Caminetti is held by the voters of the county. This year he again appears before the people of Inyo with a Congressional record that will withstand the closest scrutiny. As our Representative he has worked with untiring energy for the best interests of the State and the people of the District. Everybody should turn out and give Mr. Caminetti the generous welcome which he so richly deserves.

NOTICE

Of revocation of so much of Executive order of September 11, 1893, as directs the consolidation of certain land offices in California, Colorado, and Wyoming.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States by Executive order dated September 11, 1894, has, pursuant to law, directed that so much of his Executive order of September 11, 1893, relating to the consolidation of certain United States land offices, be revoked so far as it relates to the following:

In the State of California—
INDEPENDENCE with VISALIA.
In the State of Colorado—
GUNNISON with MONTROSE.
STERLING with AKRON.
HUGO with LAMAR.
In the State of Wyoming—
LANDER with BUFFALO.

And the registers and receivers at the offices above named will take no further action in the matter.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1894.

By the President:
S. W. LAMOREUX,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

By reference to our advertising columns the card of J. G. Smith, People's Party nominee for the assembly and endorsed by the Democrats, appears. Mr. Smith is a man of sterling integrity and if elected to the office for which he has been nominated and endorsed the voters of the District can rely upon a clean, upright and never flagging interest for the welfare of the people of the whole District. Voters should not fail to notice that the name of J. G. Smith is voted for.

George Meads and Rudolph Schober passed through town Wednesday with two eight-horse teams en-route to Mojave, where they will have two weeks hauling for the Salt Wells Borax Company, before returning with a load of freight.

Alfred Chartz the well known stenographer, passed a successful examination on Saturday last before the Judges of the Supreme Court of Nevada, and was admitted to practice law in all the Courts of that State.

D. J. Hession and P. W. Forbes of Independence are circulating among the voters of the north end of the valley. While P. A. Chalfant and W. T. Bunney are doing the same in the southern end.

All voters who have obtained registration transfers from other counties, must in addition to filing the same make the usual registration affidavit at the County Clerk's office or before any authorized Clerk or Assessor's deputy's.

Congressman Caminetti will address the people of Big Pine on the political situation on Tuesday morning, Oct. 16, at 9 a. m. and Bishop in the afternoon at 2, p. m.

Webb Walker, Independent candidate for Assessor, is again interviewing the voters of this section. If earnest work counts for anything Webb will surely get there.

Jack Welch and R. Dunlap of Fish Springs, were visitors in Independence during the week.

LOST.

Certificate number 22 for 360 shares of the Big Pine and Owens River Canal Company water stock dated April 11, 1893. The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will apply to the Secretary of the above corporation for a duplicate certificate i said stock is not found on or before the 1st day of November 1894.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

September 26, 1894.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

There came to my place at Camp Independence (the Lacey ranch) about the 1st of March, 1894, one bay mare, no brands visible, white star in forehead, about five years old, weight about 950 pounds. The owner is notified to prove his property and remove the animal, or she will be sold according to law.

RAFAEL ROSSI,

Sept 22, 1894.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of School Superintendent subject to the decision of the voters of Inyo County, at the election on Nov. 6, 1894.

A. E. JANVIER,
Georges Creek, Cal.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the will of the people.

W. H. WALKER,
Olancha, Cal.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

R. LINDER

Of Tulare.

Regular Republican Nominee for the 32d District.

FOR ASSEMBLYMAN

J. C. SMITH

OF INYO.

Regular People's Party and Democratic Nominee for the 60th Dist.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is one had payable.

J. S. CORMAN,
oct5 td Tax Collector.

GOOD BEEF

5 cents per pound,

BY THE QUARTER,

FOR CASH

Leave Your Order with

J. C. Roeper,

Independence.

TIMBER CULTURE—FINAL PROOF.

T. C. E. No. 60.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
September 17, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Hunter has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1894, on timber culture application No. 60, for E ½ SW ¼ and W½ SE ¼ of section No. 11, in Township No. 14 S. o Range No. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: John Shepherd, James R. Moffett, J. E. Shepherd and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.

a19-6t IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.

Dated August 2nd 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neighboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-1m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED & DRESDEN WARE.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

The JOCKEY Saloon.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

TATE & NAYLOR

PROPRIETORS.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one anywhere can earn a great deal of money. Many have made **Two Hundred Dollars a Month.** No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No 488, Portland, Me.

RESTORE YOUR EYESIGHT

Cataracts, scars or films can be absorbed and paralyzed nerves restored, **without the knife or risk.** Diseased eyes or lids can be cured by our **home treatment.** "We prove it." **Hundreds convinced.** Our Illustrated pamphlet, "Home Treatment for Eyes," free. Don't miss it. Every body wants it. "THE EYE," Glens Falls, N.Y.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wears etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

☞ Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines, Liquors, & Cigars.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

BI' 40P ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

☞ All parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

California State Analyst.

Royal Baking Powder is Superior to all in Purity and Strength.

"For purity and care in preparation the Royal Baking Powder equals any in the market, and our test shows that it has greater leavening power than any of which we have any knowledge."

W. B. Rising

Prof. Chemistry, University of California,

Analyst California State Board of Health, etc., etc.

No careful housekeeper can afford to use any baking powder but Royal.

Beatrix Randolph.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

CHAPTER XIV.

HOW THEY WERE LOST IN THE STORM.

"So you have returned, Mr. Bellingham!"

From the Albemarle to Wallie's house was not a long distance, but it had begun to snow, and the keen northerly wind drove the flakes straight into the faces of the pedestrians and afforded Wallie a good excuse for keeping his mouth shut, or opening it only for monosyllabic answers to the questions which Ed from time to time addressed to him. With all his pains he had undoubtedly bungled the interview with the Russian star—just at the juncture, too, when he was beginning to entertain the best hopes of success. How swiftly and effectively she had turned the tables upon him! What terrible versatility and self command she had! With what a wicked roguishness had she fired that parting taunt at him about his motive in espousing her rival's cause! "At any rate I'm glad I let her have the last word!" said Wallie to himself; but that was somewhat cold comfort.

He left Ed in the drawing room and went to find Mrs. Cadwalader and Beatrix. He sent the latter to her brother and remained in conference with the former.

Beatrix came softly into the drawing room and saw Edward standing near the farther end of it with his back toward her. She paused, and remained motionless, gazing at him. Her heart went out toward him, and yet she shrank from him. She wished to be in full sympathy with him, but Marana seemed to stand between them. For when she had learned from Geoffrey's letter to Wallie that Marana was Ed's companion she had been forced to the conclusion that the relation between them must be an unlawful one, and the circumstance that Marana, rather than any other woman, should be the person holding this position had affected her with a peculiar horror. There seemed to be something wantonly repugnant in it. She might have prevented herself from definitely realizing the fact had a stranger to herself been involved; but Marana!—she had lived under her name and occupied her place so long as to make her feel that she was in some way personally mixed up in the catastrophe.

In a few moments Ed turned round and saw his sister.

The personal magnetism of eye to eye with those who are really dear to each other overcomes, for the time being, all scruples and recoilings. When, therefore, her brother gave a glad start, and stepped toward Beatrix with an inarticulate exclamation of affection, she forgot everything except that he was her brother, with whom she had spent her childhood, who had cut his initials on the banister of the old staircase, whose white roses she had worn on her bosom until within the last few months, by whose side she had ridden, and in whose company she had ransacked the woods; she found herself with her arms round his neck, kissing him, smiling with wet cheeks, and murmuring: "Dear Ed! dear, darling boy! Oh, I am so glad to have you again!"

"How well you are looking, sis!" he said at length, taking her by the elbows and looking at her. She was, indeed, beautifully dressed, and her face was rosy with the emotion of the moment, and, passion aside, he cared more for her than for any one else, but he had not the eyes to discern the traces of fatigue and anxiety on her face; it takes a lover to do that. When a man looks at his sister he thinks of the past; when he looks at his mistress he thinks of the present and the future.

"Why, but you're a great swell now, aren't you?" Ed continued laughingly. His temperament varied quickly, and without any moral reason, between extremes of depression and joviality. "I had no idea my little sis was going to come out on the top of the heap this way. I always said nobody could beat you singing, though, and nobody can, though Vera is perfect in her way, too."

"Vera?" she repeated, glancing up quickly.

"That's her name—Vera Marana. Ah, my dear, I've got a heap to tell you about her! By the way," he said, laughing, "people here, I suppose, think you know more about Marana than any one else. Well, you do look a little like her—that's what first made me look at her. But I want you to know her; I'm certain you'd take to each other. She's the dearest woman in the world, and as generous and good as she is lovely."

"Good?" repeated Beatrix, whose face during this speech had run through a gamut of expressions and now rested in bewilderment.

"Good! I should think so. Do you imagine I'd want you to know her if she wasn't everything a lady should be, and a great deal more? You ought to have heard the way I sailed into poor old dad just now for calling her names. I guess he won't do it again!"

Beatrix clapped her hands together under her chin with a cry of almost hysteric joy, and instantly embraced her brother again with all the added ardor that can be given to affection by remorse. She had wickedly wronged him by allowing herself to imagine, even for a moment, that he or anybody connected with him could ever be anything but patterns of honesty and virtue. For fear of making bad worse she forbore to explain to him the cause of her sudden demonstrativeness; he should be made conscious of her repentance only by the tenderness and observance which she would lavish upon him. The thought came into her mind also that, by her love for her brother, she could in some degree compensate herself for the loss of her other love—for she told herself that it was lost, and had been repeating the statement with tenfold diligence ever since learning that Geoffrey had returned to New York.

Ed, who was never particularly observant of the feelings of others, except when his own feelings were bound up in them, passed over all this little tumult of emotion without any suspicions, and, in response to his sister's eagerly expressed interest in the subject, talked about himself and his affairs to the heart's content of both speaker and listener. He no longer felt the humiliation and helplessness of his position so keenly as an hour ago. The companionship of this sister, whom he had so recklessly impoverished, and to whose energy and genius he was under such weighty obligations, insensibly began to put him in better humor with himself and his prospects. It is not difficult to take a reassuring view of our conduct when our natural bias thereto is stimulated by the sympathy of one who emphasizes the significance of all the favorable features and brushes out of sight all the ungainly ones.

Ed gave his sister a picturesque and stirring account of his first meeting with Marana, their mutual captivation, what she had said, what he had answered, what she had answered, and what he had said. He made it appear plainly that his spending a hundred thousand dollars was a proceeding rather meritorious and self-sacrificing than otherwise, inasmuch as it would have been unworthy a Randolph not to make a splendid appearance in the eyes of the woman he loved, and amidst such rivals as those with whom he had to contend; and, moreover (as he truly observed), he himself was the worst off of any of the family when the money was gone. "And of course," he added, "I had no idea at what a rate I was going it; I declare, sis, I never was more floored than when dad wrote me that we were 'ruined by my criminal extravagance,' as he put it. Besides, we shouldn't have been ruined at all if he hadn't gone blundering down into Wall street. That's the way the money went, after all, and I can't help suspecting the old gentleman is as much to blame as I am."

"Well, dear, that's all right now; and I'm glad the money was gone, since it gave me a chance to help. But, Oh, Ed! do you think Mlle. Marana minds much? She can't think worse of me for doing it—in that way, I mean—than I do of myself; but what should we have done, you see, if I hadn't done it?"

"I don't blame you a bit, sis—remember that!" her brother replied. "I'm proud of you; there's not another girl in the country who could succeed as you have. And it's a great deal pleasanter for me to come home and find the bills paid than if I'd found you all living in the poorhouse—which was what I expected. All I'm sorry for is—however," he broke off magnanimously, "that can't be helped. It's only my luck!"

"Dearest boy! do tell me everything!"

Ed heaved a sigh. The sense of his misfortunes, dispelled for a time by the animation of his self vindication and anecdotes, now returned upon him. "I'm the most unlucky devil alive, and there's no use talking about it," he declared despairingly.

"Oh, Ed! if you can be married what greater happiness could there be?" said his sister, with a suppressed sigh for her own unimportant misery.

"Exactly! but we can't."

"Oh, you can! Who says not? Don't ever let anything prevent you!" Beatrix exclaimed with great energy. There is sometimes a bitter consolation in urging upon others conduct which we would fain embrace ourselves. "If you love a person everything is right and wise, except to let yourself be parted from them. But that is almost wicked!"

"What must be must!" responded Ed in a still more hopeless tone, but not without a secret hope that some method might be devised to escape the inevitable.

Beatrix paused, thinking intently, and with increasing agitation.

"I believe I know what you mean," she said at last, with a deep undertone of sad affection in her voice. "You think you ought not to marry her because I am your sister—that is, because I have wronged her. Oh, Ed, that is it! You can't deny it, dear. You would sacrifice all your happiness so as not to seem to take her part against me. I might have known that it could be nothing less noble than that; but it shall not be—you must not dream of it! When she knows how sorry I am—and she shall know—everybody shall know it! I'll tell you how it shall be," she continued, springing up from the sofa on which they were sitting together, and pacing up and down, passing the fingers of one hand at intervals over her forehead and hair. At length she stopped in front of him.

"To-morrow evening is my last performance," she said. "After it is over I will ask Gen. Inigo to tell the audience, or perhaps it would be better if I went out and told them myself, all the whole story, how I came to take her place, and who I really am, and all! After that she will forgive me; I'll make her forgive me for your sake; and then, Ed, dear," she concluded with a misty smile and a tremor of the lip, "you need not be afraid to make her my sister!"

"It's splendid of you to think of such a thing, dear little sis!" exclaimed her brother, drawing her down to him and kissing her. "But it would never do to go to work in that way; in the first place it might knock all your popularity on the head. The public doesn't understand generous and elevated conduct as I do."

"No matter if they don't understand it. I have already made up my mind to one thing, I shall never sing on the stage after to-morrow."

"What a notion! See if you don't."

"No, indeed. I had decided on that before—before I knew anything about your affairs, you dear boy! The debts are paid, and papa and I can live in the old house again, and that is all I ever meant to do. Being on the stage is not pleasant in some ways, and besides—well, at any rate I'm determined, and when I am determined I never change; and I will tell the audience so to-morrow night."

"No, no! I tell you," cried Ed, becoming lively again, "if singing won't do for you on the stage speechifying's out of the question. You'd be like these women's rights geese. There's no necessity for it, either. If Vera knew that you wouldn't feel hurt at my marrying her I dare say she'd come round all right. The only difficulty then would be that I should seem to be, in a certain way, dependent on her. But I have been thinking the last few days that I'd go into some profession—engineering, or architecture, or something of that kind—and then I guess I could be making money enough in a year or two to take the edge off the thing. I'm not a fool, sis, though maybe I have acted rather like one."

"You are the dearest and best brother in the world," said Beatrix, with the gentleness of profound conviction; and on the heels of this moderate statement Wallie Dinsmore came into the room and invited Edward to sit down to a cold lunch with him. "The ladies would not wait for us," he observed, "and it would be foolhardy for us to wait for dinner. Of course Miss Randolph and Mrs. Dinsmore will pour out our beer for us."

Edward assented; but Beatrix, after a moment's hesitation, excused herself on some feminine plea, and, refusing any escort or offer of a carriage, set out on foot toward her home, as she had accustomed herself to call it. The evening was now at hand, though it lacked something of 4 o'clock. The sidewalks were covered with a drifting layer of white, and the flakes still swirled and dangled downward from the obscure blankness overhead. As Beatrix, walking briskly, approached Madison square the frigid glare of the electric lamp, from the summit of its immense mast, marked itself out on the storm like a gigantic tent of light.

Warmly wrapped in her fur lined cloak Beatrix did not mind the snow and wind; they gave her a kind of pleasure; she felt strengthened and heartened by the robust pungency of the atmosphere. It reminded her of her winters in the old place far up the Hudson—the days of frozen forests and gigantic snowballs, and the long icicles hanging from the eaves on the southwest corner. Well, her work was all but done, and she might begin that life again as soon as she pleased. But could that life ever begin again for her? After all the events and experiences of this season could she, in a moment, become Beatrix Randolph once more? Had not the name of Marana carried some spell with it, whose effects would never leave her? As she speculated thus, and her heart began to sink again, she turned the corner of Fifth avenue and came into collision with a gentleman who was proceeding swiftly in the opposite direction.

Her head was bent, her veil was over her eyes, the air was full of snow and the confusing dazzle of street lights; it was impossible that she should know who this man was, and yet she did know at once, and she even fancied that she had anticipated the meeting a moment before it occurred. And, first, a great wave of joy seemed to swell and murmur in her heart, and then she called to mind all manner of unwelcome and crippling considerations, and drew herself together in a defensive attitude. Physically she stopped, breathing quickly, and removing one hand from her muff to keep down her veil. She thought he would perhaps not recognize her. But a man can recognize the woman he loves by a glimpse of the movement of her shoulder far off in a crowd—nay, by the toss of the feather in her hat. The magic of love consists mainly in its stimulating us to use our senses; and then we are surprised to discover what a marvelous capacity and keenness those senses have. The heavenly intelligence of angels can only be the result of the depth and ardor of their power to love.

"Mademoiselle"—he began, and stopped, for he had never called her by her real name, and though he knew now what it was it had no personal association with her in his mind. "I was going to find you," he continued.

"I was not lost. So you have returned, Mr. Bellingham?"

"I must speak to you, Miss Randolph!"

"Is it necessary on this corner? A singer must be careful of her throat, you know."

"Take my arm. I'll get a hack for you."

"Thank you; I am doing very well."

She walked on and he walked beside her. The facilities for conversation were certainly not good, even had the readiness been there. He was six or seven inches taller than she, and he was obliged to stoop and speak loud in order to insure her hearing him, while he was in danger of missing or misinterpreting the muffled murmur of her replies. But there was in Bellingham a great deal of constancy and concentration of purpose.

"I don't expect you to forgive me," he said. "Only understand that I can never forgive myself. Such a blunder should have been impossible to a man who felt toward you as I did. If I had been worth your caring for I should not have made it."

"It was natural; you could not have done anything else; I do not blame you," said Beatrix through her veil. Geoffrey did not wholly catch her words; he understood her to say that such a mistake was only to be expected of him, and his face fell. She perceived the change in him, and faltered out, "I mean that I do forgive you!" But a Fifth avenue stage, rattling by just then, drowned this sentence altogether.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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WILL ONLY PUNISH THEMSELVES.

The countries now engaged in war could not well afford to lose their trade with this country. In 1893 China sold us goods worth $20,036,535, and purchased from us goods worth $3,900,457. Japan's bill against us was $27,454,220, and she bought from us goods to the extent of $3,195,494. The odds against us in this trading are about six to one. Great Britain sells China about $70,000,000 worth of goods annually, and this is one of the substantial reasons for the British eagerness to preserve peace.

The forest land owned by the State is in Germany 23 per cent. of all forests, in Scandinavia 15 to 20, in France 10, in Switzerland 4, and in Italy not 2.

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SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

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THE PREPARATION OF THE PUPILS.

Dr. J. M. Rice Writes of an Excursion Which He Attended Through the Luther Country.

Dr. J. M. Rice is one of the most careful students of the public shool system of the United States. Some time ago he visited the public schools of thirty-six of the principal cities of the country, and his account of his inspection is one of the most elaborate studies of the American system of public education. For the September number of "The Century," Dr. Rice has written an article on "School Excursions in Germany," with particular reference to one expedition, made by the Pedagogical Seminary at Jena through Luther's country in connection with a study of the Reformation. Dr. Rice was a guest on this excursion, which gave him much food for thought. He writes as follows:

"The principal purpose of instructive excursions, as conducted by the schools of Germany, is to lead the child, by guided observation, to acquire a broad knowledge of his environment. Indeed, the study of the home surroundings of the child is recognized in the German schools as a special branch of knowledge, and it is included in the curriculum for the first three school years under the name of Heimathskunde (home-ology).

While in some of the German schools instruction in this branch is still limited to class-room work, in others—perhaps the majority—the teachers are in the habit of taking their pupils upon instructive walks for the purpose of introducing them, in a natural manner, into almost every branch of knowledge. Cannot everywhere material be found for teaching, from nature, botany, zoology, geology and the elements of geography. Are not the works of man represented by the streets and buildings, the shops and factories? Does not the government of every town contain the elements of general government? And may not the local historical associations serve to introduce the child into the study of universal history.

The most progressive German teachers are accustomed to take their pupils upon an excursion whenever occasion calls for one, whether the interval be a month, a week or even a day. And, depending upon the aim of the particular outing, they walk with their pupils over the hills, or along the banks of streams, or visit instructive buildings, such as museums, castles and factories. As a rule, sufficient material is collected on a single outing to serve as a basis for a number of lessons in home-ology in the class-room.

But in some schools of Germany objective teaching has reached a still higher stage of development. In these schools the idea of the Heimthsunkde is extended so as to include, after the third year, the study of the broader home—the fatherland. On many occasions even Switzerland and Italy have been visited by German schoolmasters, accompanied by large classes of children. Where the broader aim is found, the children, after entering upon their fourth school year, are taken annually on an excursion, the duration of which is from one to two weeks. Long outings are usually termed "school journeys."

Extremely novel as the idea of the extended tour may appear, it is, nevertheless, true that journeys were undertaken by the eminent pedagogues Basedow and Salzmann, a hundred years ago. Since the initiative was given by these educators, pedagogical journeys have been constantly growing in favor. At the present time they are regularly conducted by a rather large number of German schools, both public and private. During the course of time not only has the number of followers increased, but the journeys themselves have become more scientific in their management. Generally speaking, the work now undertaken on a tour is more organically connected with the curriculum than was the case in former years, and the material to be studied is more definitely selected with reference to the interests and mental capacity of the pupils. It is necessary to add, however, that even at the present time the journeys conducted by some schools are much more scientific in their aim than those undertaken by others.

Dr. Rice then proceeds to describe the particular expedition made by the Jena Seminary in 1893. This was undertaken for the purpose of preparing the pupils for the study of the history of the Reformation, it involved, first, a visit to Bavaria, in order that the pupils might become somewhat acquainted with the appearance and customs of a Catholic country, and secondly, a tour through the Thuringian Forest, and particularly through the districts where Luther spent much of his time while translating the Bible into the German language.

The last school-day before the start was devoted entirely to the final preparations. On that day the boys made their appearance with their knapsacks packed, ready for the tour. The things to be taken had been definitely prescribed, and they were now inspected by the teachers. The footwear was examined with particular care, as imperfections in this direction would be liable to incapacitate the pupils for the long tramps. Besides the necessary clothing, each pupil was required to be provided with a piece of soap and a towel, and every third child with a clothes brush, a blacking-brush, needles thread, and buttons. The school supplied for the benefit of the party the following articles; a medicine-chest, a field-glass, a compass, a magnifying-glass, a barometer, and a tape-measure. When the knapsacks had been inspected the boys were drilled in packing regard being had for both speed and order.

Next, the class was divided into sections or committees of three, for the performance of special duties. These committees were: first, an advance guard, whose duty consisted in leading the way, and thus determining the rapidity of the gait; secondly, a rear guard, whose members were obliged to search through rooms and cars, in order that nothing might be forgotten on leaving hotels and trains, and further, to coax or push along children inclined to fall behind during the march; thirdly, the purchasing committee, who attended to the purchasing of the lunches required by the party during the day; and lastly, the committee of inquiry, to ask the way when necessity required, and to search for points of interest which the party would not be likely to come upon naturally. In order that the pupils may become trained in the performance of these various duties, each section serves in the small capacity only one day at a time. During the excursion each section is placed in charge of a teacher or a student, who is required to observe that the duties are properly performed by the children. The hotel arrangements are made by the principal of the school a week or two in advance.

The session concluded with a final recitation concerning the special points of interest to be observed. During this recitation a map of the route was drawn on the board, and copied by the pupils in their note-books. Each child was provided with a memorandum-book containing notes taken during the preparatory lessons, each alternate page being left blank for entries to be made on the way.

When the children had been dismissed, the teachers and students who had decided to take part in the journey met for their final conference. During the journey, however, conferences were held every evening after the children had retired. At these meetings the work of the day was criticized, and special traits of character that had been observed among the children were discussed. While the excursion was conducted under the general supervision of one of the regular class teachers, the direct instruction was, as a rule, left in the hands of the students, each student who had volunteered to take part in the instruction being placed in charge of the excursion for a whole day. Again, a number of students were appointed each to make a report of the proceedings of a single day.

The account of the excursion, with its progress day by day through beautiful country, rich in historical associations, is very entertaining. The boys climbed the mountains, studying geography, botany and geology by the way; they visited factories and workshops, and learned about familiar industries. Then they saw all the places associated with Luther's life, and sang his hymn in the room in which it was written. Dr. Rice was astonished at the powers of observation and reflection developed by the boys, and by their facility in rectiation. The children put up with many hardships, eating the simplest and scantiest of meals, and several times being compelled to sleep on bare floors without proper covering.

The expense, he says, although fully as high as on other occasions of a similar nature, was almost incredibly small.

All things included, the cost, per capita, did not exceed 60 cents a day.

The highest amount paid in any one inn for dinner, lodging and breakfast was 32 cents—18 cents for dinner, 9 cents for lodging and 5 cents for breakfast.

Fifteen cents covered the cost of the three lunches. The remainder was spent on railway fares, and on entrance fees to castles and observatories. To school excursionists railway tickets are sold at a reduction of 66 per cent. from the regular rates, and still greater reductions are made on entrance fees to instructive places. Thus, in Germany, school excursions are in every way encouraged. The funds required for the journey are in part provided by the university, and in part given in the form of donations by the students of pedagogy and other friends of the school. The pupils are not obliged to contribute, but a few of them usually pay a small sum.

Dr. Rice advocates the introduction of similar school excursions in this country, and last year, at his suggestion, one was undertaken by the public school authorities of Anderson, Ind., and proved very successful.

MICROBES IN IRONCLADS.

A chemist in the Navy has observed that the ironclads remained intact when in open sea, or in certain parts of ports. When in stagnant water they were attacked by a destructive agent, which manifested its action by the presence of small holes in the metal. This condition occurred more rapidly when the vessels were anchored near an outlet for sewage. Experiments proved that a sample of the iron immersed in sea water, taken from sea at a distance from the shore, remained intact; samples immersed in sea water taken near the coast, were attacked more or less quickly according to the distance that the water was from the shore; where polluted sea water was sterilized by heat the metal was attacked by it very slowly, and this action, instead of increasing, was quickly arrested; the microbes and the spores being destroyed, fresh toxines were not produced. The action of those present being soon exhausted, the metal ceased to be attacked. These biological facts have evidently a close relation with sanitation.—British Medical Journal

In England private cards with halfpenny stamp affixed are accepted as postal cards.

CURRANT GROWING.

Not Widely Profitable as a Commercial Fruit.

IT FAILS IN HOT DRY SITUATIONS.

M. C. Latta Gives His Views Before the Whatcom Horticultural Society.—The Bush Form Preferable.

Although currants may be successfully grown in many parts of California, they are not widely profitable as a commercial fruit. The area of currants grown for the market does not increase—in fact it is probably less than it was ten years ago. It is so easy to produce in excess of the demand that planters have reduced their acreage. Even as it is, the San Francisco market price usually drops during the height of the currant season to a price too low for profit to the grower. As a fruit for home use or for sale in nearby local markets, the currant is always worthy of attention.

The currant fails usually in the hottest, driest, interior situations, but even in unfavorable places one can succeed measurably well by growing the bushes under the cover of fruit trees and maintaining moisture enough in the soil to supply both the bushes and the trees. The currant is exacting about a constant moisture supply and protection from fierce dry heat. If this is borne in mind and the conditions ensured by shade, by irrigation and by mulching or continuous surface cultivation, the currant will probably yield satisfaction in many places where it is now regarded as a failure.

There is one point about California currant growing which has been noticed from the earliest years, and that is that varieties which are of lesser value elsewhere become our most trustworthy sorts. The Cherry currant was condemned at the East before it achieved its great triumph in California. Fay's Prolific has, if we mistake not, proven of greater value in Califorina than elsewhere. On the other hand, we grow but few of the sorts which are most highly esteemed elsewhere. In veiw of this fact, the following statement of the behavior of varieties in Washington, as given by M. C. Latta, before the Whatcom Horticultural Society, is of interest:

Of the several varieties, such as the Fay's Prolific, Red Dutch, Cherry, White Dutch, White Grape, Victoria Red, etc., after several years of trial and observation here in Whatcom, we have found Fay's Prolific an entire failure, its enormous crops of blossoms in every instance failing to set and mature fruit, and from reading and noting its successes and failures throughout the broad extent of our land, I am of the opinion that from continual booming it has received a reputation altogether undeserved as to its being a desirable variety in all parts of the country. The Cherry never fails to produce crops of very fine large berries, but is a very shy bearer, which fault becomes more objectionable as the bush grows older. The Red Dutch is an enormously prolific variety, but its berries are rather small, but upon the whole, if we could by careful selection and cultivation succeed in increasing the size of the berries somewhat, there probably would be no better kind as far as now known for general and profitable cultivation. For a late variety the Victoria Red is perhaps the best, especially of the older kinds. As a white variety I find the White Grape a very desirable and prolific kind, and from their present knowledge, would prefer it to any other. The white currant is not found a native in any part of the world, but is a cultivated variety of the red. For general and profitable cultivation, we would confine ourselves to neither of the above—in fact some of them, if tolerated at all in the fruit garden, would be only as varieties.

Mr. Latta's plan of propagating and training the currant is sound according to our experience. We quote as follows:

In order to obtain the most satisfactory and profitable returns we take cuttings for propagation from bushes that produce the largest amount of good-sized berries, marking them at the time of picking the fruit for that purpose, and our largest yields are invariably obtained in this way, in some instances picking thirteen pounds of fruit from a single stock, as trained in tree form, while under the same conditions it would take an average of three or four of the Cherry variety to yield an equal amount. While the currant will bear as much or more neglect than any other of the edible fruits, yet none of them responds so generously to high and thorough cultivation, nor pays a greater percentage on care and labor. The plant is a gross feeder and will assimilate readily any of the coarser of the barnyard or other manures; it is easily propagated from cuttings of about eight inches in length, of the new wood taken from the bush at any time from the falling of the leaves in late summer until the buds are fairly out in the spring; we take cuttings in the fall and heel them in the ground during the winter, covering them lightly with mulch or rough litter, and plant them out as early as the ground can be properly worked in the spring; if heeled in the fall, during the winter the callus for the development of the roots is formed at the base of the cutting, and they make better growth the following season than if taken from the bush and planted out in the spring.

In planting out cuttings we rub off all buds excepting the two nearest the top, we place in the ground, with the top bud about on a level with the surface, and tramp or press the soil very firmly around them; if these methods are carefully observed there will be no difficulty in getting a large proportion of the cuttings to grow.

Mr. Latta approves growing currants in bush form rather than as standards. He does not state all the reasons for growing several stems. Perhaps they do not have the stem borer at the north. In California the advantage of having several fruiting stems is very apparent when borers get into one or more of them. If the borer gets into the trunk of a standard the bush is ruined until new shoots come from below. It is not so with bushes. When the injured stems are cut out, the bush usually has enough left to pursue its growth and fruiting. As to training and yield Mr. Latta writes as follows:

Our method of training has been the single stock or tree form, and while this is neat and attractive, in garden cultivation for the largest returns of yield and profit I would train a stool of three or four stalks instead of one. In the fruit garden, for the best convenience in cultivation, gathering, handling, etc., I would plant the stools three feet apart in rows six feet from each other, thus making 2420 stools to the acre. From the above we may be able to make a fairly approximate estimate of the amount and value of an acre of this fruit; at a conservative estimate each stool the second year from the planting of a one-year-old stock would produce an average of three pounds, and the fourth year when in full bearing would average seven pounds of fruit. These are conservative estimates, and under liberal fertilizing and high cultivation they would yield much more; but taking these estimates we would have at the end of the fourth year about 17,000 pounds of fruit as the product of one acre, and placing the market value at five cents per pound we would have $850.

These figures are of course sometimes realized, both in weight of crop and price, but very seldom is the outcome anything like his figures. Probably if the grower can average one-quarter as much he cannot complain.—Pacific Rural Press.

CIGARETTES.

Many of our readers have no doubt wondered what it was that made the cigarettes usually sold here have such a vile mephitic smell, so unlike tobacco or anything else but just sickening cigarettes. We think we have discovered the secret. In visiting a large machine shop lately we were shown an ingeniously constructed press which we were told was intended to press out flat and as thin as tobaccco leaves, the stems of tobacco after they had been steamed. As these stems are nothing but wood we can easily reconcile the smell of burning or rather smouldering wood in the cigarettes which rowdyish young boys and impecunious young men try to smoke and poison the atmosphere with. Upon mentioning our discovery to a gentleman who has access to one of these cigarette factories he said he had seen tobacco stems in bundles and bales there, but could not imagine what they used them for, but thought it likely they were waste products to be sent out. He added a little to our stock of information by telling us of the purchase by one of the cigarette factories of beet tops, which he said were dried, saturated with tobacco juice, and also made up in cigarettes. These two items together would rationally account for the vile suffocating stench of these cigarettes and for the rapid increase of throat diseases among the smokers of cigarettes. Every specialist in throat and lung diseases states positively that the use of cigarettes in this country has rapidly and enormously increased the death rate among young men. What have our health boards and legislators done about it? We are aware that these cigarette factories are closely guarded against outside inspection, but official examination cannot be resisted. Why should not proper health officers examine these poison manufactories and at one sweep kill this source of danger to young men and annoyance to the community, the cigarette evil?

A BONAPARTE PRINCESS ON A BICYCLE.

Recently, says a report from Turin, a Major of the Piemonte Reale Regiment, marching with his battalion, met the Princess Letitia, the widow of the Duke of Aosta, on a bicycle, accompanied by some friends. The Major who did not recognize the Princess, neither stopped his men nor saluted, and was immediately reported to headquarters, placed under arrest and asked to explain. He pleaded that he could never have imagined that her highness would run about in public on a bicycle. His case was reported by the corps commandant to the Minister of War and by him to King Humbert, who was intensely annoyed and ordered the Major to be released at once. The Princess is a daughter of the late Prince Napoleon, and sister-in-law, as well as niece to King Humbert. The King severely and publicly reprimanded his sister-in-law, intimating to her that by way of punishment for thus making an exhibition of herself she would for the space of two months be debared from the privilege of making use of the royal liveries, which, as in England, are scarlet. Inasmuch as court etiquette exacts that a princess of the blood should make use of no other livery either when driving out or when receiving and entertaining people at home, this is equivalent to placing the princess under arrest for eight weeks, an arrest which not only deprives her of driving or of going out to any entertainment, but likewise of receiving friends and acquaintances at her palace.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says the German Emperor is ambitious to be the first crowned head to make a balloon ascension, and the areonautic section of the German Army is now experimenting in Berlin with a new-fangled balloon of the captive kind, which will have the honor of elevating his Majesty.

LAW AND THE LOBBY.

To Do Away With the Third House.

MASSACHUSETTS ATTEMPTS IT.

The Names of all Counsel to Appear Before Committees Must be Entered With the Sargent-at-Arms.

Mr. Joseph B. Bishop has written for the September number of "The Century," a paper entitled "The Price of Peace." This is a startling revelation of the blackmail levied upon business and corporate interests by legislative strikers in New York State. The following is an extract from his paper:

In writing about the lobby, in his "American Commonwealth," Mr. James Bryce says: "All legislative bodies which control important pecuniary interests are as sure to have a lobby as an army to have its camp-followers. Where the body is, there will the vultures be gathered together. Great and wealthy states, like New York and Pennsylvania, support the largest and most active lobbies." This was written several years ago, and was, like all the same author's comments upon American affairs, singularly penetrating and accurate. The lobby evil was then substantially the same in all the older and wealthier States, and the problem of coping with it by means of laws for its regulation was a subject of current discussion. But within recent years there have been developments which have resulted virtually in the discontinuance of the lobby in the richest State, and in the establishment in its place of the political boss as the disposer and regulator of all legislation. Since Mr. Bryce wrote also one State, Massachusetts, has passed a law for the regulation and restrait of the lobby.

The Massachusetts statute went into effect at the legislative session of 1891. It requires the sergeant-at-arms of the Legislature to keep two dockets, one for the names of all persons employed as counsel before committees, and the other for the names of all agents employed in connection with any legislation affecting the pecuniary interests of any individual, association or private or public corporation. Upon these dockets the names of each counsel and agent must be registered within one week of the date of his employment, with the length of time it is to continue the special subject or subjects of legislation to which his employment relates, and the name and business address of his employer. Whenever additional subjects of legislation are assigned to an agent or counsel, they must be entered on the books in such a manner that the entries opposite the name of each employer will show all the subjects of legislation in relation to which any counsel or agent is employed by him, and that the entries opposite the name of each agent or counsel will show all subjects of legislation with reference to which he is employed. No person whose name is not registered is allowed to appear as counsel before any committee, or to act in any manner as agent in respect to any legislation, and no person, or corporation, or association, is permitted to employ as counsel or agent any person who is not registered. Each register or docket is closed at the end of the session, and new ones must be opened at the ensuing session. Within thirty days after adjournemnt, every person, corporation or association, whose name appears on the docket as having employed any counsel or agent, must render to the secretary of the Comonmwealth a full, complete and detailed statement, sworn to before a justice of the peace, of all expenses paid or incurred in connection with promoting or opposing in any manner, directly or indirectly, the passage of legislation. Violation of any provision of the act is punishable by a fine of not less than $100 or more than $1000 for each offence; and any person seeking to act as counsel or agent, contrary to its provisions, is liable to the same penalties, and in addition will be debarred from acting in such capacity for a period of three years from the date of conviction.

The law demonstrated its usefulness in one respect immediately upon going into operation. At the first session of a legislature acting under its provisions, many professional lobbyists, including all those of the most notorious character, declined to put their names upon the dockets, and departed forever from the statehouse. Some of them took up their occupation in the hotel lobbies and other places frequented by members of the legislature, but they plied their trade under such disadvantages that most of them abandoned it permanently not long afterward. The regular counsel of the railway companies and other corporations appeared as usual and put their names on the dockets. At the close of the session of 1891, the Secretary of the Commonwealth sent to the Attorney-General the names of sixty-seven employers of counsel and agents who had failed to make sworn statements in accordance with the law. The attorney-general submitted the cases to the grand jury, but no indictments were returned. Since 1891 the attorney-general has sent notice to persons whose names have been given to him as those of employers failing to comply with the law, and they have all thereupon made the required returns.

As to the general working of this law, it is the verdict of all observers that it has made the air of the statehouse steadily clearer each year, the number of lobbyists growing smaller at each succeeding session, as the official figures show.

Let us now consider the case of New York, in which State, as I have said, the lobby has been superseded by a political boss, who dispenses and regulates all legislation. It has been a part of my professional duty for many years to keep close watch upon legislation at Albany, and to examine every bill that was introduced in either house of the legislature. I began to notice four years ago that certain forms of "strikes"—that is, bills against corporations, designed to reduce their profits or otherwise injure them, which had been familiar for many years—were not so plentiful as formerly. This was in the session of 1891. In the session of 1892 a still further diminution was perceptible. In 1893 there was a total void. Not a "strike" of any size or consequence was to be found among the bills from the opening to the close of the session. In 1894 a few of the familiar ones reappeared again, but they were of comparatively slight importance, and were able to make no progress. When the "strikes" began to fall off in 1891, loud complaints were heard from the lobby, and when the supply failed entirely in 1893, the lobbyists disappeared from the capitol, and what was no less significant, members who for years had been notorious legislative jobbers, began to complain audibly that there was no longer "anything in the business," since the bosses took all the profits.

During the session of the legislature of 1892, there were rumors in circulation that a new system had been put in operation, and that instead of "sending up the stuff to Albany" to quote Mr. Tilden's phrase in description of the lobby method—a way had been opened for the direct application of the "stuff" in New York city. I asked one attorney of a powerful corporation, who had spent much time at Albany every winter for many years, if he had any information on the point which he could give me. His answer was that he could only say that for the first time since his connection with the corporation he had not been asked to go to Albany to oppose any measure either in committee or elsewhere. I asked another attorney, whose knowledge of the ways of corporations was intimate and large, what he thought about the matter, and his reply was that if the truth could be got at, he suspected it would be found that every corporation liable to attack at Albany had "bought peace" for itself in New York city.

THE MAN FROM MONTANA.

The American steamship line has abandoned a carefully elaborated plan of feeding its passengers on course dinners instead of allowing them to order what they choose from the bill of fare and getting it once. On the last eastward trip of the steamer Paris the experiment was tried—but only twice. Passengers who wanted a slice of chicken and then a frantic scramble to the deck with a look at the sea, all in the space of ten seconds, had to wait until the rest had eaten their way through strata of hors d'oeuvre, soup, fish, entree, etc., before they could get their chicken.

The first meal served in this fashion was very well put on, and would have been voted a distinct success on land, but it took two hours to eat, and the vessel wouldn't keep still while it was being eaten. It was a splendid thing for those of the seasick, who wanted only soup, and they were delighted. But the others weren't.

Next day those of the passengers who had recovered talked it over and decided that the new plan was not brilliant. The question arose, however, of who should bell the cat and head the protest. After some search a Montana man, with a voice like a foghorn playing an accompaniment to an unoiled buzz saw, was stimulated up to the sticking point, and primed with a speech and a resolution to offer at the dinner table.

They had got as far as the entree on the second night when the Montana man suddenly rose. His stentorian "Ladies and gentlemen" was heard not only all over the ship, but in the next world and other places. Murmurs of approbation greeted him. In sad terms he enumerated the woes and the trials of the seasick, who tried to bore all the way through a course dinner, and he demanded an immediate return of eating the pudding first if you so elected.

"Out in Montana," said he, "we have everything put on the table at once, and each fellow starts where he has a mind to. Some folks like to begin with the coffee and end with the soup. Freedom is the basis of the American flag."

As he went on he became even more enthusiastic and magnetic than this. He worked every one up to a condition of wild enthusiasm, and when he perorated by reading his resolution it was carried almost unanimously, even the stewards, forgetting all sense of duty toward the line, voting in the affirmative.

Next night the dinner was served in the old way, "every fellow starting where he had a mind to."—London Correspondence of the New York Herald.

SHOULD MARRY AN AMERICAN HEIRESS

The peerage never fell so disastrously upon any one as on Bernard Coleridge, the eldest sons of the late Chief Justice. It means for him the sudden close of a most promising career and practical ruin. His father's estate is worth less than £2,000 annually, which is utterly inadequate to the dignities of his rank. The new peer succeeded in developing a most successful practice as a barrister. He must abandon this because he becomes, nolens volens, a member of the House of Lords. The theory is that every member of the upper House is a judge of the highest appeal court, and cannot, therefore, appear as an advocate in that or any inferior court.

Two uses for eggs are not generally known or appreciated. A fresh egg beaten and thickened with sugar, freely eaten, will relieve hoarseness, and the skin of a boiled egg, wet and applied to a boil, will draw out the soreness.

HAZARDOUS HAYING.

On Alpine Heights Where Goats Fear to Tread.

BRAWNY SWISS MAIDS DO THE WORK

Compelled to Mow Grass in Masculine Attire.—Weird, Rocky Region, and Plucky Folk.

The haymakers on our Westren prairies, and for that matter on the hilly and mountainous meadows of America, can form no conception of the hardships that the Alpine wildheuer of Switzerland have to brave in order to gather the winter's provender for their cattle.

Wildheuer is the name given to small peasants—men and women—who climb the rocky peaks of the Alps during the months of August and September, and gather the wild hay that grows on almost perpendicular, isolated grass plots, over yawning precipices and near threatening glaciers. The reader is reminded of Schiller's graphic description of this fraternity in William Tell. It occurs in the third scene of the fourth act. Gessler, the Governor of Switz and Uri, approaches down the sloping Kuessnatch Pass with rocks on either side. Before him is a projecting cliff overgrown with brushwood. Armgard, the poor wife of a wildheuer, falls with her children in front of the Governor's horse and begs for the release of her husband, who is perishing behind prison bars, and when Rudolph der Harras, the adjutant, asks her: "Who are you, woman, and who is your husband?" he receives the following words in reply:

A poor wild-hay man of the Rigiberg,
Kind sir, who on the brow of the abyss
Mows down the grass from steep and rocky shelves
To which the cattle dare not climb.

Harras, the horseman, is conscience-stricken, and thus intercedes for the petitioner:

By Heavens! A sad and miserable life!
I prithee, give the wretched man his freedom;
How great soever his offense may be
His horrid trade is punishment enough.

To the woman:

You shall have justice, to the castle bring
Your suit; this is no place to deal with it.

And, indeed, no more dangerous occupation can be imagined. The work is laborious and the harvest poor. The mowers and rakers ascend with ropes and Alpine shoes to dizzy steepnesses, where goats and sheep do not venture to graze, much less the larger cattle. The mountaineers here are, of course, never assailed by vertigo and kindred troubles, which must be accounted for by heredity and constant climbing of perilous heights. But for this work only such men and women can be hired who can find no other means wherewith to keep the wolf from the door. These are the folks who work during the balance of the year at ridiculously low wages by the day in villages and inns, or as woodchoppers and weavers during the winter. Hundreds of householders in this vicinity rely for their whole year's supply of milk, butter and cheese on a single cow, and must make hay on the mountains while the sun shines—during August and September. Every canton in Switzerland has its hay laws, which set apart two months during the year for hay gathering, and which appoint the very day on which the work may be commenced, beside imposing many other oppressive ordinances and regulations. As soon as the hay day has come, these complacent, easily-contented, semi-Roman Teutons gather in convivial companies and begin their climbing marches amid the yolding of popular ditties and the singing of religious hymns. All carry alpenstocks, scythes, rakes and ropes, and a small knapsack of food and drink, sufficient for several days.

Often places are encountered where the grass is especially rich and luxuriant, but which can only be reached by dangling a mower down over the rocks, and thus enabling him to gather a few sackfuls of hay at a time, when another man is let down to finish the plot. It is generally found most expedient to select some accessible spot near the mountain road, and then to throw the hay bundles from the various little meadows along the paths. And it is marvelous with what dexterity the rakers have learned to throw their bundles.

Sometimes, however, no such convenient place can be found; then the poor people are compelled to carry their heavy, compact bundles on their shoulders down the steep, dangerous mountain path, or to let them down with ropes from one to another, somewhat like the water-carriers of ancient Egypt.

In the Canton Switz many young women are employed for this work. They are usually robust, brawny young maids, full of courage, every movement betraying power and agility. Necessity compels them to wear the masculine attire during these labors. As in the case of the Tyrolean shepherdesses, skirts would prove a great impediment in their work.

IGNORANCE IN MEXICO.

Says an American business man who has been living in Mexico: "What Mexico most needs is education. The ignorance of the peons is astonishing. If the great churches in America which are yearly sending millions of dollars to China and Africa to educate the heathen there, would devote a fair proportion of that money to Mexico far more good would be accomplished. The money would be better spent and the results more apparent. The few missionaries in that country are doing good, but their number is not sufficient. Then, less theology and more liberal education should be taught and sectarianism should not interfere with the work. Strange as it may seem, the English tongue has displaced the French as a foreign tongue, and is rapidly being learned by the younger natives."

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19 1894

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

NOVEMBER 6, 1894.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that a general election will be held throughout the State of California on **Tuesday, the sixth day of November, A. D. 1894,** when the following officers will be elected, namely:

Governor.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Secretary of State.

Controller.

Treasurer.

Attorney-General.

Surveyor-General.

Clerk of the Supreme court.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Superintendent of State Printing.

Also, seven Representatives to the Congress of the United States; being one Representative from each Congressional District.

Also, three Railroad Commissioners: being one Railroad Commissioner from each Railroad District.

Also, four Members of the State Board of Equalization: being one member from each State Board of Equalization District.

Also, two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, full term.

Also, one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for the unexpired term ending January, 1899.

Also, four Judges of the Superior Court in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

Also, two Judges of the Superior Court in and for the following counties: Alameda, Los Angeles and Fresno.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for each of the following counties: Riverside, Kings, Madera and San Bernardino.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the county of Amador, for the unexpired term ending January, 1897; vice John F. Davis, appointed.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the county of Santa Cruz, for the unexpired term ending January, 1897; vice James H. Logan, appointed.

Also, one State Senator from each of the following Senatorial Districts: Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth and Fortieth.

Also, one Member of the Assembly from each Assembly District.

Also at said election, Amendments to the Constitution of the State, submitted by the Legislature at its last regular session, numbered as hereinafter specified, will be voted upon by the electors of said State, namely:

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE—Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 8—

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section one of article two thereof, relative to the right of suffrage.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO (Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 14)—

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section three of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the formation of new counties.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE—Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 7—

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, by adding a new section to article thirteen of said Constitution, to be numbered section twelve and three-fourths, (12¾), relating to revenue and taxation.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR—Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 12—

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seventeen, article one, of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to who may acquire property in this State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE—Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 17—

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven, article eleven, of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to consolidation of city and county governments.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX—Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 7—

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section nine of article thirteen thereof, relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SEVEN—Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 16—

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to article thirteen of the Constitution, section one, in relation to revenue and taxation.

AMENDMENT NUMBER EIGHT—Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 31—

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven (7) of article nine (IX) of the Constitution of the State of California, by increasing the number of members constituting the State Board of Education, by adding thereto the President and Professor of Pedagogics of the University of California.

Section 7. The Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University of California, and the Professor of Pedagogy therein, and the Principals of the State Normal Schools, shall constitute the State Board of Education, and shall compile, or cause to be compiled, and adopt, a uniform series of text-books for use in the common schools throughout the State. The State Board may cause such text-books, when adopted, to be printed and published by the Superintendent of State Printing, at the State Printing Office, and when so printed and published, to be distributed and sold at the cost price of printing, publishing and distributing the same. The text-books so adopted shall continue in use not less than four years; and said State Board shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for a Board of Education in each county in the State. The County Superintendents and the County Boards of Education shall have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdictions.

AMENDMENT NUMBER NINE.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 20.

An Act to submit to the people of the State of California an amendment to section twenty-three of article four of the Constitution of the State of California.

Section 23. The members of the Legislature shall receive, in full payment for their services, the sum of one thousand (1,000) dollars, and mileage not to exceed ten cents per mile, and for contingent expenses not to exceed twenty-five dollars, for each session, to be paid out of the public treasury. No increase in compensation or mileage shall take effect during the term for which the members of either house shall have been elected, and the pay of no attache shall be increased after he is elected or appointed.

NOW THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an Act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D., 1883, viz:

"Section 1. Whenever the Legislature shall propose any amendment or amendments to the Constitution of this State, which amendment or amendments shall have been passed in the manner and form required by section one of article eighteen of the Constitution, and no other mode is provided by law for the submission of such amendment or amendments to the people for their approval, it shall be the duty of the Governor to advertise such proposed amendment or amendments in at least four newspapers of general circulation in this State, for three months next preceding the next general election. One of said newspapers must be published at the city of Sacramento, and two at the city of San Francisco; and in issuing his proclamation for an election at which any amendment or amendments to the Constitution are to be voted upon, he shall include such amendment or amendments therein, and he shall designate them by numbers, in the order in which they have been proposed."

The said amendments are submitted to be separately voted upon by ballot by the qualified electors of the State, on

Tuesday, November 6, A. D. 1894.

Each ballot used at such election must contain, printed thereon, the words:

Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Eight.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Fourteen.	Yes. / No.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Seven.	Yes. / No.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Twelve.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Seventeen.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Seven.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Sixteen.	Yes. / No.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Thirty-one.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Twenty.	Yes. / No.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, affixed at Sacramento, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL] H. H. MARKHAM, Governor.

Attest: E. G. WAITE, Secretary of State.

ELECTION

TUESDAY,

NOV. 6, '94.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 8.—Right of Suffrage.	YES. / NO.
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 14.—Manner of Forming New Counties.	YES. / NO.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 7.—Exempting from Taxation Young Fruit and Nut Bearing Trees and Grapevines.	YES. / NO.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 12—Right of Acquiring Property in this State.	YES. / NO.
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 7.—Consolidation of City and County Governments.	YES. / NO.
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 7.—Increasing Number of Members of the State Board of Equalization.	YES. / NO.
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 16.—Exempting from Taxation Property used for Free Public Libraries and Free Museums.	YES. / NO.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 31.—Increasing Number of Members of the State Board of Education.	YES. / NO.
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 20.—Increasing Pay of Members of Legislature.	YES. / NO.

And I do hereby offer a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part I, of the Penal Code; such rewards to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of ten thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the city of Sacramento, this third day of October, A. D. 1894.

H. H. MARKHAM,
[SEAL.] Governor.

Attest:
E. G. WAITE,
Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Aug. 4, 1894.

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of California, at its thirtieth session, beginning on the second day of January, A. D. 1893, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed the following described amendments to the constitution of the State of California, to wit:

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 8.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section one of article two thereof, relative to the right of suffrage.

Section 1. Every native male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under or by virtue of the treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident of the state one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no idiot, no insane person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name, shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector in this State; provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 14.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section three of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the formation of new counties.

Section 3. The Legislature, by general and uniform laws, may provide for the formation of new counties; provided, however, that no new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than eight thousand; nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than five thousand; nor shall any line thereof pass within five miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties, shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 7.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, by adding a new section to article thirteen of the said Constitution, to be numbered section twelve and three-fourth (12¾), relating to revenue and taxation.

Section 12¾. Fruit and nut-bearing trees under the age of four years from the time of planting in orchard form, and grapevines under the age of three years from the time of planting in vineyard form, shall be exempt from taxation, and nothing in this article shall be construed as subjecting such trees and grapevines to taxation.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 12.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seventeen, article one, of the Constitution of the State of California.

Section 17. Foreigners of the white race, or of African descent, eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, while bona fide residents of this States, shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, transmission, and inheritance of all property, other than real estate, as native born citizens; provided, that such aliens owning real estate at the time of the adoption of this amendment may remain such owners; and provided further, that the Legislature may, by statute, provide for the disposition of real estate which shall hereafter be acquired by such aliens by descent or devise.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 17.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven, article eleven, of the Constitution of the State of California.

Section 7. City and county governments may be merged and consolidated into one municipal government, with one set of officers, and may be incorporated under general laws providing for the incorporation and organization of corporations for municipal purposes. The provisions of this Constitution applicable to cities, and also those applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, shall be applicable to such consolidated government.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 7.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section nine of article thirteen thereof, relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization.

Section 9. A State Board of Equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this State, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the first general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and at each general election every four years, whose term of office shall be for four years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the State for the purposes of taxation. The Controller of State shall be ex officio a member of the Board. The Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute Boards of Equalization for their respective counties whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; provided, such State and County Boards of Equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as the County Boards may prescribe as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the State Board may prescribe as to the action of the State Board, to increase or lower the entire assessment roll, or any assessment contained therein, so as to equalize the assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll; provided, that no Board of Equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract or other obligation by which a debt is secured, money or solvent credits, above its face value. The State Board of Equalization elected in eighteen hundred and ninety-four shall continue in office until their successors, as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SEVEN.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 16.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to article thirteen of the Constitution, section one, in relation to revenue and taxation.

Section 1. All property in the State, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matters and things, real, personal, and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide, except in case of credits secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of this State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER EIGHT.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 31.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven (7) of article nine (IX) of the Constitution of the State of California, by increasing the number of members constituting the State Board of Education, by adding thereto the President and Professor of Pedagogics of the University of California.

Section 7. The Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University of California, and the Professor of Pedagogy therein, and the Principals of the State Normal Schools, shall constitute the State Board of Education, and shall compile, or cause to be compiled, and adopt, a uniform series of text-books for use in the common schools throughout the State. The State Board may cause such text-books, when adopted, to be printed and published by the Superintendent of State Printing, at the State Printing Office, and when so printed and published, to be distributed and sold at the cost price of printing, publishing and distributing the same. The text-books so adopted shall continue in use not less than four years; and said State Board shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for a Board of Education in each county in the State. The County Superintendents and the County Boards of Education shall have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdictions.

AMENDMENT NUMBER NINE.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 20.

An Act to submit to the people of the State of California an amendment to section twenty-three of article four of the Constitution of the State of California.

Section 23. The members of the Legislature shall receive, in full payment for their services, the sum of one thousand (1,000) dollars, and mileage not to exceed ten cents per mile, and for contingent expenses not to exceed twenty-five dollars, for each session, to be paid out of the public treasury. No increase in compensation or mileage shall take effect during the term for which the members of either house shall have been elected, and the pay of no attache shall be increased after he is elected or appointed.

NOW THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an Act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D., 1883, viz:

"Section 1. Whenever the Legislature shall propose any amendment or amendments to the Constitution of this State, which amendment or amendments shall have been passed in the manner and form required by section one of article eighteen of the Constitution, and no other mode is provided by law for the submission of such amendment or amendments to the people for their approval, it shall be the duty of the Governor to advertise such proposed amendment or amendments in at least four newspapers of general circulation in this State, for three months next preceding the next general election. One of said newspapers must be published at the city of Sacramento, and two at the city of San Francisco; and in issuing his proclamation for an election at which any amendment or amendments to the Constitution are to be voted upon, he shall include such amendment or amendments therein, and he shall designate them by numbers, in the order in which they have been proposed."

The said amendments are submitted to be separately voted upon by ballot by the qualified electors of the State, on

Tuesday, November 6, A. D. 1894.

Each ballot used at such election must contain, printed thereon, the words:

Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Eight.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Fourteen.	Yes. / No.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Seven.	Yes. / No.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Twelve.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Seventeen.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Seven.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Sixteen.	Yes. / No.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Thirty-one.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Twenty.	Yes. / No.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, affixed at Sacramento, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL] H. H. MARKHAM, Governor.

Attest: E. G. WAITE, Secretary of State.

ELECTION

TUESDAY,

NOV. 6, '94.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that at said General Election to be held on

TUESDAY, November 6, 1894,

the following County, District and Township officers are to be elected in the County of Inyo, State of California, viz:

1. A Sheriff and Tax Collector.
2. County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder.
3. County Treasurer.
4. County Assessor.
5. District Attorney.
6. Superintendent of Schools.
7. Coroner and Public Administrator.
8. County Surveyor.
9. One Supervisor, 1st District.
10. One Supervisor, 3d District.
11. Two Justices of the Peace, 1st Township.
12. Two Constables, 1st Township.
13. Two Justices of the Peace, 2d Township.
14. Two Constables, 2d Township.
15. Two Justices of the Peace, 3d Township.
16. Two Constables, 3d Township.
17. Two Justices of the Peace, 4th Township.
18. Two Constables, 4th Township.
19. Two Justices of the Peace, 5th Township.
20. Two Constables, 5th Township.

BOARDS OF ELECTION—POLLING PLACES.

Ordered, That polls be held at the following places throughout the County in the several precincts named; and that the following electors are appointed Officers to conduct said election, to-wit:

ROUND VALLEY—No. 1.

Inspectors, James G. Burchim, W. H. Wells; Judges, Thomas E. Jones, David Olds; Clerks, J. E. Jones, Jr., Chas. F. Windsinn; Ballot Clerks, J. F. Smith, John R. Shipley.

Polls to be held at School House.

LINCOLN—No. 2.

Inspectors, Robert W. Ford, Thomas W. Carrol; Judges, Wm. McLaren, Edward Schober; Clerks, Charles Wonacott, Chas. W. Garretson; Ballot Clerks, Norris J. Cooley, Wm. R. Berger.

Polls to be held at School House.

LAWS—No. 3.

Inspectors, Homer G. Plumley, Barton McGee; Judges, Ed. M. Brown, Ludwig H. J. Ehlen; Clerks, Geo. W. Huckaby, Joseph McNally; Ballot Clerks, Wesley Wheaton, Hiram J. Lent.

Polls to be held at School House.

BISHOP—No. 4.

Inspectors, Albert L. Kinsley, G. P. Bourland; Judges, Mark Watterson, Joseph Shelley; Clerks, J. H. Stoutenborough, John S. McQueen; Ballot Clerks, H. M. Gunter, Robert O'Neal.

Polls to be held at Court House.

POLETA—No. 5.

Inspectors, Geo. A. Free, Geo. Story; Judges, A. O. Collins, —— ——; Clerks, Geo. T. Willis, Geo. W. Crouser; Ballot Clerks, Otto Hampton.

Polls to be held at Poleta Switch.

COTTONWOOD—No. 6.

Inspectors, Nathan Gilbert, —— ——; Judges, L. M. Payson, —— ——; Clerks, —— ——, —— ——; Ballot Clerks, —— ——, —— ——.

Polls to be held at Gilber's House.

BIG PINE—No. 7.

Inspectors, Wm. R. Tibbetts, J. D. Shaw; Judges, James C. Crocker, S. J. McMurry; Clerks, J. W. Tracy, R. P. Hession; Ballot Clerks, John L. Bodle, Robert H. Blake.

Polls to be held at School House.

FISH SPRINGS—No. 8.

Inspectors, James Lane, James Jones; Judges, James McCarty, S. D. Tapman; Clerks, A. L. Conklin, D. W. Nerney; Ballot Clerks, J. W. Calloway, D. M. Rogers.

Polls to be held at School House.

INDEPENDENCE—No. 9.

Inspectors, J. D. Blair, Wm. Mitchell; Judges, F. E. Densmore, G. W. Brady; Clerks, C. W. Craig, J. White Smith; Ballot Clerks, Bertrand Rhine, Albert V. Lewis.

Polls to be held at School House.

CITRUS—No. 10.

Inspectors, Frank Lawrence, Jacob A. Pfohl; Judges, David Vaughn, —— ——; Clerks, William Vaughn, —— ——; Ballot Clerks, —— ——, —— ——.

Polls to be held at Ingraham's House.

GEORGES CREEK—No. 11.

Inspectors, John Kisper, John Shepherd; Judges, Finlay McIver, Thos. Hamilton; Clerks, H. J. Robinson, W. L. Hunter; Ballot Clerks, Wm. Jenkins, J. E. Shepherd.

Polls to be held at School House.

LONE PINE—No. 12.

Inspectors, John C. Anton, Marius Jullien; Judges, A. C. Stevens, J. G. Dodge; Clerks, Marvin W. Trask, Felix P. Meysan; Ballot Clerks, Miguel Castro, Abraham Diaz.

Polls to be held at old School House.

CERRO GORDO—No. 13.

Inspectors, Chris. Crouin, Patrick Clinton; Judges, Gregory Kelley, John Dunphy; Clerks, N. S. Randall, Joseph Stoffel; Ballot Clerks, —— ——, —— ——.

Polls to be held at Clinton's Store.

KEELER—No. 14.

Inspectors, Thos. C. Bolland, John Barnes; Judges, Paul Howard, Samuel Levy; Clerks, C. L. Metoney, H. C. Hamilton; Ballot Clerks, Oscar P. Dearborn, Fred. W. Holsell.

Polls to be held at the Mecovern Building.

DARWIN—No. 15.

Inspectors, A. J. Gould, H. G. Chickering; Judges, N. G. Thompson, J. A. McKenzie; Clerks, Chas. Richardson, Ben. T. Williams; Ballot Clerks, James Harry, Frank C. Kennedy.

Polls to be held at Waterman's Building.

OLANCHA—No. 16.

Inspectors, August Walker, W. T. Grant; Judges, Alonzo Brown, August Matchska; Clerks, Ira W. Brown, —— ——; Ballot Clerks, Horace Belows, —— ——.

Polls to be held at Walker's Store.

PANAMINT—No. 17.

Inspectors, James J. Wall, Henry Jackson; Judges, John Curran, —— ——; Clerks, Richard Decker, —— ——; Ballot Clerks, Peter Gallagher, —— ——.

Polls to be held at Company's Store.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
(SEAL.) Clerk.
By J. E. PARKER,
Deputy.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.	
	Leave—		Arrives—	p. m.
Mound House	10:50	a. m.	5:55	p. m.
Dayton	11:30	a. m.	5:20	p. m.
Wabuska	1:35	p. m.	3:15	a. m.
Hawthorne	4:50	p. m.	12:00	m.
Luning	6:35	p. m.	10:15	a. m.
Soda Springs	7:15	p. m.	9:35	a. m.
Belleville	8:25	p. m.	8:15	a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9:10	p. m.	Lv. 6:45	a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—		No. Arrives—	a. m.
Belleville	8:35	a. m.	5:35	p. m.
Benton	12:05	p. m.	1:45	p. m.
Bishop Creek	2:15	p. m.	11:10	a. m.
Alvord	3:00	p. m.	10:10	a. m.
Independence	4:35	p. m.	8:40	a. m.
Lone Pine	5:25	p. m.	7:45	a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 6:15	p. m.	Lv. 7:00	a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (58 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (3 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 7, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of the lands situated within the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the lists are open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested, and the public generally. Within the next sixty days, following the date of this notice, protests, or contests against the claim of the railroad company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EBERSHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL CLEAR LIST No. 19

North of base line and West of San Bernardino Meridian, Cal., Southern Pacific (Main Line) Granted Limits, Independence District:

PARTS OF SECTIONS	S.	T.	R.	A.
5, Section 1, October 27, 1891, S. & E. M. Double sec.				
All	33	27	33	640
E½ NW¼, W½ NW¼, W½ NE¼, S½ SE¼	29	28	34	240
6, Section 1, August 17, 1893.				
½ SE¼, W½ SE¼ SW¼, NE¼ & E½ SW¼	21	29	35	200
7, Section 1, September 28, 1893.				
All	17	31	35	640
All	19	31	35	640.0
All	21	31	35	640
All	33	31	35	640
All	35	31	35	640

Total for District 4,249.0

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Victor Trepier Plaintiff, vs. Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain the judgment of this Hon. Court dissolving the partnership heretofore and now existing between yourselves and the Plaintiff, under and by virtue of an agreement made and entered into by you on the 30th day of October, 1893, and that the title to the mines or mining claims described in said agreement may be adjudged freed from all the conditions thereof and restored as follows: That the Plaintiff is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "American Flag Mine;" that Defendant Jaques Jalberque is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "French Flag Mine" and that Defendant Manasese Louca is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "Mexican Flag Mine," as said mines are described in said agreement and the complaint of file herein; Together with the costs of suit.

Said plaintiff alleging that you have utterly failed, neglected and refused to in any manner whatsoever comply with the terms and conditions of said partnership agreement, or to perform any of the duties imposed thereby, since on or about the 27th day of January, 1894; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE AND REPAIRED.

THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK

Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.

30-tf A. J. DAVIS, Independence.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and
Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and promt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. P. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence; thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura, State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the north-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerl along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven-twentieth (44 11-2 Rod) thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Execut

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, OCT. 19 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman.....P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff.....JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer.....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist.....ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist.....W. H. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist.....JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Independence, 7:30 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

TUESDAY, Oct. 16, 1894.

Anthony vs. Elias—Filed original summons. Filed writ of attachment.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, 1894.

Wm. Rowan vs. His Creditors—Filed petition of insolvency.

THURSDAY, Oct. 18, 1894.

Flora M. Sherman vs. L. F. J. Wrinkle—Filed demurrer.

The Soda Works at Keeler have closed down for the present.

Tate and Naylor are painting the outside of the Jockey Saloon.

A. L. Conklin and wife of Blackrock visited Independence this week.

Ben T. Williams and B. H. Yandell came down from Bishop last Sunday.

S. G. Sneden Esq., of Bishop, visited Independence the early part of the week.

Mr. McGinnis, the Weather Bureau Observer, arrived on Wednesday's train.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Clark started for the southern end of the county Tuesday.

Messrs. Dixon and McKeen of Bishop visited Independence last Thursday on land business.

H. Levy, Sam Gruber and A. V. Davidson left for the Coso hot springs last Wednesday.

Miss Etta Naylor has been substituting for Mr. Beale at the station while the latter has gone on a few days hunting expedition.

After a six month's visit with her father and friends Miss Alice Stecker left for Los Angeles last Monday, going by way of Keeler and Mojave.

Chinese in the interior of China are killing ministers, misionaries, and everything else that has a foreign appearance, and the half has not yet been told.

Osito, the young McKinney stallion, belonging to Irv H. Mulholland, won the two-year-old Futurity Stake at Los Angeles on Tuesday last. Time 2:30¼.

David Nagle, who was in Inyo during the Panamint excitement, arrived by Wednesday's train and left Thursday morning for Darwin by private conveyance.

Phil Cartier, who has been in Montana for the past two years, arrived in Independence by Monday's train. Phil looks as natural as ever and is pleased to return to the land of his first love.

The overland express train was held up and robbed on the Yolo plains, six miles from Sacramento, last week. The robbers are said to have received fifty thousand dollars for their trouble.

All candidates are on the move just now. County Clerk Hession came down on last Friday's train leaving again Saturday morning. P. A. Chalfant and W. T. Bunney arrived from the south last Monday.

It seems that Grove L. Johnson, the regular Republican candidate for Congress from our District, will not favor the Republicans of Inyo with a sample of his noted dramatic powers. He has much more important business on hand.

N. E. Conklin came down from San Francisco last night. Since being in the city he has been in the office of P. Reddy and has been studying hard. He returns with a certificate of admission to practice in the Supreme Court. This enables him to practice in all the courts of the State—*Californian*.

A Colusa schoolma'am had a pupil who was very naughty and she sent him out to procure a switch as suitable means of punishment. He returned with a magnificent specimen all nicely pared. She laid it on with vigor making a good job. She is now in the seclusion of her home ill. The rod was taken from a poison oak bush. The boy is well and in excellent spirits.

The voters in the Second District will doubtless favor the popular Caminetti, and will not stop to give serious thought to the candidacy of Grove L. Johnson, who is so openly and conspicuously a Southern Pacific man that his fight for Congress raises a laugh whenever it is mentioned. Mr. Caminetti has always worked industriously for the people of his district, while Mr. Johnson has been industrious in the interest of the railroad. It should be Caminetti in "the second."—*Examiner*.

Democratic Speaking.

Last Monday night Congressman Caminetti spoke to a large audience at the Court House. Long before the stated time for the commencement of the address people began to assemble from all parts of the surrounding country and filled the Court Room to overflowing with people eager to listen to our able Representative. The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. L. Hunter, who acted as Chairman, and in a few well chosen remarks introduced Mr. Caminetti. The speaker was greeted with hearty applause and spoke for two hours and a half, during which time he held the undivided attention of his audience. He spoke of the tariff, silver and Southern Pacific railroad monopoly and other leading questions that are of so much interest to farmers laborers, mechanics and business men of the present time. Mr. Caminetti is solid on the silver question, he says: "On silver I not only go as far as the Democratic platform but beyond it. To do anything short of securing free coinage at the rate of 16 to 1 is to favor Wall street—to favor action that savors too much of its wishes. I am for free coinage of silver on equality with gold at the rate of 16 to 1." As his past record will show Mr. Caminetti has always been against monopolies and for the people. Lack of space alone prevents us from giving a more extended account of his most able address.

Salt Wells Valley.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Mr. Henry Rhine from the Borax Marsh:

"The Chinamen are all very industrious rising at half past four, breakfasting at five and going to work immediately thereafter. They retire at about seven p. m. but do not attempt to sleep till about eight, the time being occupied in one continuous jabber. Mr. Chas. Ling, President, showed me over the marsh or rather a part thereof this morning, pointing out to me the soda, cotton ball and crude borax. Of the last named there is a field of about ten acres, which Mr. Ling says is of a very fine quality. At present the Company is making borax from the cotton ball. Seven loads of soda and seven loads of cotton ball are cooked together for about eight hours. At five a. m. fire is started under the boiler. This fire is kept up till about nine a. m. or until the water is brought to the boiling point. The soda is then dumped into the boiler and stirred continually by five men with long handled shovels. After the soda is all dissolved, the mud at the bottom of the boiler is shoveled out. Let me state here that I speak of soda and cotton ball as the terms are used industrially. The soda is some compound of soda and the cotton ball some compound of borax. By the process employed the soda combines with the foreign matter in the cotton ball and liberates the borax, which is held in solution in the water. After the mud which is necessarily thrown in with the soda is removed the cotton ball is dumped into the boiler and the stirring process is renewed. After having been sufficiently stirred, the mud which comes in with the cotton ball is shoveled out, and at about three o'clock the boiler is covered over with boards, and the water holding the borax in solution is allowed to settle. The next morning at two o'clock one of the Chinamen gets up and draws the water off by means of a hose fastened to an opening in the boiler into large galvanizing iron tanks. The mud remaining is drawn off by means of another hole in the opposite side of the boiler. This last mud so drawn off is run off into a large vat or hole in the ground and is afterward boiled again, yielding a very fine quality of borax. The tanks or crystallizers are about five feet high with a diameter of about five feet at the bottom and four feet at the top. Suspended from iron pipes across the top of the tanks are the hangers. These consist of strips of galvanized iron about fifteen inches wide and about five feet long, twelve to each tank. On these hangers the borax crystallizes, the process requiring about eight days. Each boiling is sufficient to fill two of these tanks, and the yield of borax about eight to ten sacks. The process of crystallization is more rapid in cold weather than in warm, there being a difference of about two days in the time required in summer and that required in winter. The water remaining in the tanks after crystallization is complete is also run into vats and the sediment remaining after the water has evaporated is given another boiling. The mud shoveled out by the men during the boiling process is not made further use of but is wheeled off in barrows. The borax crystals are scraped off the hangers and spread on a wooden platform to dry and afterward to sack. The soda and cotton ball are hauled to the boiler a distance of about a mile, and it keeps two teams going all day to haul the seven loads each of material and the sagebrush necessary for fuel."

Democratic Central Committee.

The members of the Democratic Central Committee are as follows: Round valley, W. H. Wells; Lincoln, Geo. M. Clark; Laws, Frank Shaw; Cottonwood, L. M. Payson; Poleta, Geo. Story; Big Pine R. P. Hession; Fish Springs, James Jones; Independence, Henry Rhine; Georges Creek, W. L. Hunter; Citrus, Jacob Pfohl; Lone Pine, T. B. Hannigan; Keeler, John Fichman; Cerro Gordo, Pat Clinton; Darwin, J. A. McKenzie; Modock, Frank Fitzgerald; Panamint, Henry Jackson; Olancha, Ed. Walker.

LOST.

Certificate number 22 for 360 shares of the Big Pine and Owens River Canal Company water stock dated April 11, 1893. The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will apply to the Secretary of the above corporation for a duplicate certificate in said stock is not found on or before the 1st day of November 1894.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

September 26, 1894

ESTRAY NOTICE.

There came to my place at Camp Independence (the Lacey ranch) about the 1st of March, 1894, one bay mare, no brands visible, white star in forehead, about five years old, weight about 950 pounds. The owner is notified to prove his property and remove the animal, or she will be sold according to law.

RAFAEL ROSSI,

Sept 22, 1894.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock o

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and pric before purchas g elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.

j16tf/n

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beauti

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

Notice to Voters.

Section 1083, of the Political Code as amended March 9, 1893, provides as follows:

"SECTION 1083. Every male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the right of citizenship under or by virtue of the Treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, and whose name shall be enrolled on the Great Register of such county fifteen days prior to an election, shall be a qualified elector at any and all elections held within the county, city and county, city, town, or district within which said elector resides.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F. P. Blaisdell.
Laws—R. Shively.
Bishop—W. O. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Eugley.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—Wm. Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—Ed Walker.

D. J. HESSION,
County Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.

Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

GOOD BEEF

5 cents per pound,

BY THE QUARTER,

FOR CASH

Leave Your Order with

J. C. Roeper,

Independence.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of School Superintendent subject to the decision of the voters of Inyo County, at the election on Nov. 6, 1894.

A. E. JANVIER,
Georges Creek, Cal.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the will of the people.

W. H. WALKER.
Olancha, Cal

FOR STATE SENATOR.

R. LINDER

Of Tulare.

Regular Republican Nominee for the 32d District.

FOR ASSEMBLYMAN

J. C. SMITH

OF INYO,

Regular People's Party and Democratic Nominee for the 60th Dist.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REGULAR

- Democratic -

TICKET.

Inyo County, Cal.

Sheriff.....ALNEY L. McGEE
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION
Assessor.....ANDREW DELL
Treasurer.....J. J. MOORE
Dist. Attorney.....P. W. FORBES
Supt. Schools.....H. H. HOWELL
Coroner.....JAMES NEVINS
Supervisor, 1st Dist.....
FRANK SHAW
Supervisor, 3d Dist.....
WM J. LAKE

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
oct5 td Tax Collector.

TIMBER CULTURE FINAL PROOF.

T. C. E. No. 60.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
September 17, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Hunter has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1894, on timber culture applicrtion No. 60, for E½ SW ¼ and W½ SE ¼ of section No. 11, in Township No. 14 S. of Range No. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: John Shepherd, James R. Moffett, J. E. Shepherd and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.

a10-6t IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.

Dated August 2nd, 1894.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.

aug3 5t

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Brown & Wills,

ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership existing between the undersigned under the firm name of MACK & DENSMORE is dissolved by mutual consent.

P. H. MACK.
F. E. DENSMORE.

Independence, Sept. 26 1894.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

The JOCKEY Saloon.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

TATE & NAYLOR

PROPRIETORS.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTIN EVENTS.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.

feb12tf

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

☞Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

☞First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines, Liquors, & Cigars.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence. - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro

feb12tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will presen he same by the first of each month ant payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing.....$2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

☞ All parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

dependence, Cal

IN all receipts for cooking requiring a leavening agent the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, because it is an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder and of 33 per cent. greater leavening strength than other powders, will give the best results. It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor and more wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Canned sardines carefully browned on a double-wire gridiron, and served with lemon, are appetizing.

The best way to disciple one's heart against scandal is to believe all the stories to be false which ought not to be true.

Prof. Faraday has expressed the opinion that ripe apples would be a very wholesome substitute for the candies and sweetmeats that children devour, and that it can easily develop as exacting a taste as children now have for candy.

A Detroit Builder.

HE TELLS A REMARKABLE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

CAME TO DETROIT ABOUT FORTY YEARS AGO.

Levi Elsey's Experience Worthy Serious Attention.

(*From the Detroit Evening News.*)

Away out Gratiot Avenue, far from the din and turmoil of the business centre, there are many attractive homes. The intersecting streets are wide, clean and shaded by large leaf-covered trees, and the people you meet are typical of industry, economy and honest toil. There are many pretty residences, but none more inviting in its neatness and home-like comfort than that of Mr. Levi Elsey, the well-known builder and contractor, at 74 Moran street, just off Gratiot. Mr. Elsey is an old resident of Detroit, having moved here about forty years ago. He has erected hundreds of houses in different parts of the city, and points with pride to such buildings as the Newberry & McMullan and Campaw blocks in which he displayed his ability as a superintendent.

"I have seen Detroit grow from a village to a city," he observed yesterday in conversation with the writer, "and I don't think there are many towns in America to-day equal to it in point of beauty. I know almost everybody in the city, and an incident which recently happened in my life has interested all my friends.

"It is now about eight years ago since I was stricken down with my first case of illness. One cold, blustering day I was down town and through my natural carelessness at that time I permitted myself to get chilled right through. When I arrived home that evening I felt a serious pain in my left leg. I bathed it that night but by morning I found it had grown worse. In fact, it was so serious that I sent for my family physician, and he informed me that I was suffering from varicose veins. My leg swelled up to double its natural size and the pain increased in volume. The agony was simply awful. I was laid up and never left my bed for eight weeks. At times I felt as though I would grow frantic with pain. My leg was bandaged and was propped up in the bed at an angle of 30 degrees in order to keep the blood from flowing to my extremities.

"I had several doctors attending me, but I believe my own judgment helped me better than theirs. After a siege of two months I could move around, still I was on the sick list and had to doctor myself for years. I was never really cured and suffered any amount of anguish.

"About two years ago I noticed an article in the *Evening News* about my friend, Mr. Northrup, the Woodward Avenue merchant. In an interview with him he stated that he had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and that they cured him. I knew him very well, having built his house out Woodward Ave., and I thought I would follow his suggestion. I must confess I did so with marvelous success. From the time I began to take the Pink Pills I felt myself growing to be a new man. They acted on me like a magical stimulant. The pain departed and I soon was as strong and healthy as ever. Before trying the Pink Pills I had used any amount of other medicine without any noticeable benefit. But the Pills cured me and I was myself again.

"When a person finds himself relieved and enjoying health he is apt to expose himself again to another attack of illness. Some three months ago I stopped taking the Pink Pills, and from the day I did so, I noticed a change in my condition. A short time since I renewed my habit of taking them with the same beneficial results which met me formerly. I am again nearly as strong as ever, although I am a man about 56 years of age. I tell you, sir, the Pink Pills are a most wonderful medicine, and if they do as well in other cases as they did in mine they are the best in the world. I freely recommend them to any sufferer."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Beatrix Randolph.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

"I don't mean to persecute you," he remarked, speaking in a monotonous tone, as they walked onward side by side. "I didn't return from Europe for that; I merely wanted you to know. I used to think that, whatever happened, I could always think and act like a man who believed in goodness and—purity. But I failed at the important moment, and you may be right—it was only natural in me. For a long time—many years—before I met you I had nothing to do with women, and thought as little as possible about them. You seemed to me, when I first saw you, everything that I most wanted, and, at the same time, everything that I most disliked. It was the contradiction between what I felt you were and what I thought you were. That began with our first evening and went on exaggerating itself until the end. That's my story, Miss Randolph. After all it's only a long way of saying, 'I made a mistake and beg your pardon.'"

Beatrix heard all this, and the more she heard the more tormented she felt and the faster she tried to walk; but the sidewalks were slippery, and at last in crossing the street her foot slipped, and she would have fallen if Geoffrey had not caught her arm. She stopped, pressing her hands, which were clasped inside her muff, against her heart, and glancing this way and that, like a bird that knows not which way to fly. She was in just such a half frantic, half hopeless mood as often prompts women to acts which appear—and perhaps really are—insane. She knew that on the passing moment depended probably the failure or success, the happiness or misery, of her whole future life. She knew that everything was going topsy-turvy, absurdly and gratuitously wrong. And she felt paralyzed—wholly unable to utter a word to set everything right. A word would have done it. What prevented her? In part, perhaps, the very urgency of her desire, which tripped up its performance.

But what appeared to be the real obstacles were utterly trivial material accidents, such as being in the open street, being buffeted by the wind, being obstructed by her veil, being unable to see the expression of Bellingham's face, because it was in shadow. The more despicably small the hindrances were, and the more out of proportion with the thing they were hindering, the less could Beatrix prevail against them. So it often seems to be in this world; it is not only that the mountain in labor brings forth a mouse, but that a mouse prevents the bringing forth of a mountain.

Bellingham also was wretchedly aware that he had ruined whatever little chance he may have had; that he had spoken boldly and perfunctorily, with a frozen tongue, although his heart was on fire. He could not help it; he could have died for her on the spot, but he could not put into his voice or face as much life as would have kept a gnat in motion. It was all over.

"Will you stop this stage for me, please?" Beatrix had said as another of those gorgeous vehicles came swinging and lumbering along.

"With pleasure!" Bellingham replied, not ironically, but mechanically. The stage pulled up; he handed all he loved in the world up the step; he saw her fall into a seat, and then, with a jerk and a hoof clatter, stage and all disappeared in the gloom and snow. Bellingham remained for a few moments in the middle of the road like a policeman till, recollecting himself, he saw before him the hospitable entrance of Delmonico's, and went in there.

CHAPTER XV.

THE GREAT MARANA.

The next night was the last of the opera season, and the prima donna who had attained such unexampled popularity with the New York public was to bid them farewell in the same character in which she had made their acquaintance—the Gretchen of "Faust." She had intended to spend the day as much as possible in solitude; she wished to think—to work into her mind and arrange the throng of ideas that were crowding one another there; to review what was past, to contemplate what might be to come. But it all turned out differently. She was allowed no repose from morning till night.

There was a multitude of petty matters to attend to, many people to see; at another time much of this might have seemed to her of no little importance; but now all passed before her like a troublesome dream, and when night came she could not have given a clear account of anything that had happened. There had been an unexpected and painful scene with Madame Bemax, who had fallen into a sort of frenzy, and grasped the skirts of Beatrix's dress, and poured forth a long and revolting story about the wrongs she had endured from Hamilton Jocelyn; had ended by calling herself a wretch, and declaring that unless Beatrix pardoned her she would kill herself.

Beatrix pardoned her immediately, with only a confused understanding of what she was pardoning her for; but she could see that the woman was in great distress of mind, and that was something she could sympathize with. She had seen Ed and her father and Wallie Dinsmore; there had been a great deal of discussion and some disputing, ending apparently in a sort of conditional reconciliation; but she had been unable to keep her attention fixed on the subject long enough at a time to comprehend the bearings of it. She had also seen Inigo, who was in an agitated frame of mind, jumping up from his chair and sitting down again twenty times, asking questions which he tried to answer himself, talking about his reputation, about his fidelity to his contracts, about his financial liberality and about Mlle. Marana, whom he alternately abused and praised, and between whom and Beatrix he seemed anxious to bring about an interview. Beatrix was willing, even desirous, that the interview should take place; but nothing of the sort happened, and the inference was that Mlle. Marana must have declined.

Simply caught Beatrix in his arms and kissed her.

Altogether the evening fell ominously. But as Beatrix drove to the theatre in a covered sleigh a kind of calmness, almost happiness, came over her. These regular meetings with her audiences had grown to be an indescribable resource and support to her. They enabled her to throw aside herself and her affairs; to appeal from the narrow and interested circle of her private friends and enemies to the vast, impersonal, careless, good humored world of the public, who loved and applauded her artistic self, and knew and cared nothing about her real thoughts and existence. How would it be when this resource no longer remained to her? She put that question aside, and the porter at the stage entrance, who attached great importance to the smile of greeting he received each evening from the diva, reported on this occasion that the dear lady had seemed to be in especially good spirits. Moreover she had slipped into his hand a snuff box (he was a Hanoverian and took snuff) containing, not snuff, but a $50 bank note.

A few hours before the theatre opened Wallie Dinsmore had met Geoffrey Bellingham in that general rendezvous of American celebrities the corridor of the Fifth Avenue hotel.

"I've been looking for you for the last twenty-four hours," he said, "but this is the last place I expected to see you in."

"Maybe that's why I'm here," responded Geoffrey laconically.

"I wanted you to dine with me yesterday."

"I went to Delmonico's."

"Europe has demoralized you."

"Perhaps. I saw Hamilton Jocelyn there, and Inigo. That fellow's a scoundrel."

"Inigo?"

"Jocelyn. Do you know what he has been doing? They had both of them been drinking and it leaked out. He has been defrauding Miss Randolph of a part of her salary—about twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars."

"Then the agreement was for four thousand?"

"Inigo paid that to Jocelyn for her. Jocelyn kept back part. It seems to have been a sort of arrangement between Jocelyn and Inigo—I imagine Inigo allowed it to keep Jocelyn quiet. It was a rascally transaction, as I told them; the fellow ought to be locked up. He's not to be found today, and I expect he's cleared out."

"Very likely. That Mme. Bemax seems to have had something against him, too. But if this new Marana can only be pacified I shall be content to let the rest go. Of course you will be at the opera to-night?"

"No."

"That's absurd! You must come."

"No; why should I? You have chosen to suppose that there was something between Miss Randolph and me. I never cared to undeceive you—it would have been giving the affair too much importance. But, whatever there might have been, there is certainly nothing now, nor ever will be."

"If I was deceived then I don't see why you refuse to come to-night."

"I simply don't care to," said Bellingham abruptly.

Wallie looked at him, and decided that the wisest course would be not to press him any further. They parted, and Bellingham went to his rooms, lit a lamp, and sat himself down to read. But when the hour for the performance approached he closed the book, dressed himself, and drove to the theatre. He could not resist this impulse. When he arrived the overture was just concluding. "I shall not be able to get a place," he said to himself; "it is just as well." But when he presented himself at the ticket office the clerk, who recognized him, remarked with a smile, "Just one seat vacant, Mr. Bellingham, and that is the one you used to occupy the first of the season; will you have it?" It seemed like manifest destiny. "All right," said Bellingham. He took the ticket, entered the house, and sat down. As he did so the curtain rose.

The interval between this night and the one on which he had last been here enabled him to draw a comparison between the Gretchen of the debut and this of the farewell. There was a sentimental feeling perceptible among the audience. The American people are fond of sentiment, when managed dramatically; and this, no doubt, had its effect on the singer, and warmed and sweetened the music of her voice. But, such accidents aside, it was evident that she had improved, though precisely in what respect Bellingham would have found it difficult to say. Her manner was less exuberant, more concise and true. She had learned her power and her resources, and used them with full confidence and art.

In her singing, moreover, could be discerned not the music merely, but the human character which the poet portrayed. When she was on the stage it was difficult to realize the separate existence of anything else; wherever she stood she was the center and reason of the scene. Every gesture and movement was an enlightenment and a gratification. She was always where she belonged. Each thing she did so nicely fitted the occasion that the spectator fancied he had known beforehand that it would so be done. "This is what she was born for," said Bellingham to himself with gloomy frankness. "I should only have been in the way. I'm glad I came here, if only to have made sure of that. Such a woman should no more be monopolized and caged in domesticity than a waterfall or a strain of music. The mischief of it is that I did not recognize the fact before."

As he sat absorbed in her, and happy in spite of his unhappiness, he noticed that she carried in her girdle a bunch of marguerites. The discovery gave him a gradual start, so to say; he became only slowly aware how much it surprised and affected him. He had always provided her with a bunch of them, whenever she sang in "Faust," from the first day onward; often not without difficulty, for daisies do not grow in northern meadows all the year round. Had she, during his absence, been procuring them for herself, or was this the first occasion of her wearing them since he went away? The former was much the more likely. Actresses become accustomed to little particulars of the toilet, and are not at ease without them. Nevertheless Bellingham could not banish the notion that the latter alternative might be the true one. Did he believe it because he wished it? Why should he wish it? It was useless to torment himself with such questions.

In matters appertaining to Miss Randolph he seemed to be swayed by an influence, a fate, an attraction, almost independent of his own will and reason. What could be more unreasonable than to suppose that this bunch of marguerites was a secret signal to him to come to her, to speak with her, to be once more all that he had been to her—and more? Had not that interview in last evening's snow storm put an end to all such anticipations? But, again, was this the same woman who had vanished from him in the 'bus on that occasion? With so much difference in her surroundings was there none in her? Well, she had betrayed no consciousness of his presence to-night. They had exchanged no glance, as sometimes in the former days. After it was said and done, however, Bellingham knew that he should find himself behind the scenes, face to face with her, before the night was over.

Inigo, by what he considered a bold stroke of statesmanship, had placed one of the stage boxes at the disposal of Mlle. Marana, known as Mrs. Peters. "If she means to make a row," he argued, "treating her gentlemanly won't make it worse, and it may just tone her down a little." But, whatever the lady may have thought of the compliment, she omitted to avail herself of the box. When the curtain rose she had not arrived, and the box remained empty all the evening. This was of evil omen to the peace and friendly feeling which Gen. Inigo was so solicitous to insure. He resorted frequently to the bar, though with no good effect on his anxiety.

"Now, what the blazes can she be up to, eh?" he frequently asked himself and the elder Randolph, as the hours passed away. He seemed to think she was quite capable of coming into the house with a Nihilist bomb, by way of expressing her dissatisfaction. As for Ed he knew as little about her as any one else, though he had learned, before coming down to the theatre, that she was not in her rooms at the hotel. She had gone out, but had not left word where she was going.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Rescue—Marriage.

"Help!"

The girl who was drowning shrieked wildly. Her voice was borne across the waves to the man on the beach.

"Help! Help!"

He shook his head.

"Impossible," he answered, using his hand for a speaking trumpet. "Consider the disparity in our ages, and, besides, what would your folks say?"

Presently all was still save the murmur of the water as it rippled against the strand.

By Merest Chance.

It was a narrow escape.

The strong man shuddered and wiped the beads of perspiration from his brow.

"Good heavens!" he said. "Another moment and then"——

It was several moments before he recovered sufficiently to resume his task.

For once again he had come within an ace of dipping the mucilage brush in the ink.—Truth.

Distressing.

"Great Scott, man, what are you doing with four alarm clocks in your room?"

"I want to try and get a little sleep."

"How can that help you?"

"My wife and baby have gone for a visit, and everything is so blamed quiet I can't close my eyes."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

One For Each Year.

Uncle Treetop—That heifer is 2 years old.

City Niece—How do you know?

"By her horns."

"Oh, to be sure. She has only two."—Life.

Their End.

Old Woman—I am sorry to hear little boys use such bad language. Have you thought what becomes of little boys who use bad language?

Street Urchin—Yes. Dey becomes hoss car drivers.—Brooklyn Life.

A Half Learned Lesson.

Teacher—Why was Lot's wife turned into a pillar of salt?

Boy—For looking back.

"Yes, but why did she look back?"

"I—I guess some other woman passed her."—Good News.

The fellow who is waiting for "the good times" is the fellow who is always borrowing $10 for thirty days.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

This is one of the heaviest strains that comes upon any man or woman. A little cold, a little hoarseness, and the work is done. The best of ability is rendered absolutely useless.

Mark Guy Pearse, the eminent English preacher, writes as follows:

"BEDFORD PLACE, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON, December 10, 1888.

"I think it only right that I should tell you of how much use I find ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in my family and among those to whom I have recommended them. I find them a very breastplate against colds and coughs." MARK GUY PEARSE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS always give satisfaction.

A corporation is thought to be on the verge of failure when it cannot borrow money to pay its dividends with.

CHANGED TO JOY.

Hanging on the wall of the sample-room of John Fellmann, at 483 Wells street, is an ordinary envelope, torn and crossed with marks and bearing names and addresses in profusion. It is an American Express company's envelope, but could it talk an interesting story might be gleaned from its yellow, blue and black surface.

Along in 1888 John Fellmann awakened one morning in his narrow little room in a Wyoming city and glanced out upon the sun-bright streets with a sorrow in his heart. His finances were low and his prospects in life seemed bleak and drear. With many a sigh he donned his clothing, packed his pitiably small wardrobe in a little grip and started for the depot. The night before he had besieged his friends and acquaintances, but it was not until his last loved memento was sacrificed that he had money enough to pay his railroad fare to Chicago. So hard had been this task of raising money that he even hypothecated a ticket on the old Louisiana State Lottery.

Affairs looked doubly grim upon his arrival in Chicago, and poor young Fellmann was even more despondent than he had been in Wyoming. One morning as he idly paced the busy streets he happened by the postoffice. Not with any great expectations, but more to break the monotony of the day, he stopped in and inquired for mail. To his surprise he found a letter awaiting him. Carelessly he opened it, but as soon as he glanced at the opening lines his face lit up with eagerness. The letter was from the friend he had left the lottery ticket with and the news was that Fellmann had captured a part of a small prize.

The formalities were soon over and with a few hundred dollars of his own Fellmann opened a little saloon. Having once been saved so opportunely from want, his faith became pinned to the Louisiana State Lottery company and he regularly bought tickets, sometimes getting prizes of $20, $50, or $100, but always keeping ahead. He was frugal and ambitious and eventually opened his place on Wells street. After the close of the Louisiana State Lottery, Fellman invested in tickets in its successor, The Honduras National Lottery. At the July drawing Fellman held a one-fifth ticket of the number that won the third prize, and the American express envelope framed upon his wall is the one that brought him his prize of $2,000.

Sol Browarsky, a whole-sale and retail liquor dealer at 323 and 325 West Randolph street, was another Chicagoan to capture a goodly share of the July drawing of the Honduras National Lottery Company, formerly Louisiana State Lottery. The number 33,866, of which Mr. Browarsky held one-fifth, won the first capital prize, and Mr. Browarsky was paid $15,000 within a week. He is a well-to-do liquor dealer, and is prominent on the west side. He has frequently won smaller prizes and always devotes part of the money so easily gained to some deserving charity or needy family.—Chicago (Ill.) *Dispatch*, Aug. 8.

"Is dancing wicked?" "Not for those who are bad enough to know how to dance well."

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT PURIFIES THE BLOOD TRADE MARK. IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN. CURES CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS. ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN. BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION. $1.50 FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE.

An agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c., and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

The Land of Promise is the mighty West, the land that "tickled with a hoe laughs a harvest;" the El Dorado of the miner; the goal of the agricultural emigrant. While it teems with all the elements of wealth and prosperity, some of the fairest and most fruitful portions of it bear a harvest of malaria reaped in its fullness by those unprotected by a medicinal safeguard. No one seeking or dwelling in a malarial locality is safe from the scourge without Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Emigrants, bear this in mind. Commercial travelers sojourning in malarious regions should carry a bottle of the Bitters in the traditional gripsack. Against the effects of exposure, mental or bodily overwork, damp and unwholesome food or water, it is an infallible defense. Constipation, rheumatism, billiousness, dyspepsia, nervousness and loss of strength are all remedied by this genial restorative.

The leaders, it seems, are at loggerheads now,
And some are delighted, some are sore;
And whisky and sugar are making the row,
As they often have made one before.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

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The San Francisco Artificial Limb Co. of No. 9 Geary St., announces that they have an exhibit of Artificial Limbs at the Northwestern Interstate Fair at Tacoma, Wash., where they are prepared during the continuance of said fair to take orders and to accommodate those who desire, do fitting of limbs there, of work to be made in San Francisco. Call on or address Menzo Spring, Massasoit Hotel, Tacoma, Wash

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Mineral Point, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

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OR MONEY RETURNED.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify and vitalize the blood, give strength and appetite and produce sweet and refreshing sleep. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, and only Hood's.

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Hood's Pills cure nausea, and biliousness.

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It is a *sure sign of weakness*. You need more than a tonic. You need

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the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites, not only to cure the Cough but to give your system real strength. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1894.

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THE GOBI DESERT.

The American Bicyclers Bravely Overcome Obstacles.

BATTLING WITH THE MOSQUITOES.

The Difficulty in Carrying Enough Money to Pay Their Way.—Silver Hidden in Pneumatic Tires.

The most difficult portion of the remarkable bicycle journey across Asia made by Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben, was the crossing of the Desert of Gobi. They describe this part of their tour in the September number of "The Century." At Kuldja they were detained, awaiting the arrival of the necessary passports and supplies. They utilized the time in studying the Chinese languages, and in giving the final touches to their outfit.

"Our work of preparation was principally a process of elimination. We now had to prepare for a forced march in case of necessity. Handle-bars and seat posts were shortened to save weight, and even the leather baggage-carriers, fitting in the frames of the machines, which we ourselves had patented before leaving England, were replaced by a couple of sleeping bags made for us out of woolen shawls and Chinese oiled canvas. The cutting off of buttons and extra parts of our clothing, as well as the shaving of our heads and faces, was also included by our friends in the list of curtailments. For the same reason one of our cameras, which we always carried on our backs, and refilled at night under the bed-colthes, we sold to a Chinese photographer at Suidun, to make room for an extra provision-bag.

"And now the money problem was the most perplexing of all. 'This alone,' said the Russian consul, 'if nothing else, will defeat your plans.' Those western bankers, who advertise to furnish 'letters of credit to any part of the world,' are, to say the least, rather sweeping in their assertions. At any rate, our own London letter was of no use beyond the Bosporus, except with the Persian imperial banks run by an English syndicate. At the American Bible House at Constantinople, we were allowed, as a personal favor, to buy drafts on the various missionaries along the route through Asiatic Turkey. But in Central Asia we found that the Russian bankers and merchants would not handle English paper, and we were therefore compelled to send our letter of credit by mail to Moscow. Thither we had recently sent it on leaving Tashkend, with instructions to remit in currency to Irkutsk, Siberia. We now had to telegraph to that point to reforward over the Kiakhta post-route to Peking. With the cash on hand, and the proceeds of the camera, sold for more than half its weight in silver, four and one-third pounds, we thought we had sufficient money to carry us, or, rather, as much as we could carry, to that point; for the weight of the Chinese money necessary for a journey of over 3000 miles was, as the Russian consul thought, one of the greatest of our almost insurmountable obstacles.

"There being no banks or exchanges in the interior, we were obliged to purchase at Kuidja all the silver we would need for the entire journey of over 3000 miles. 'How much would it take,' was the question that our past experience in Asiatic travel now aided us to answer. That our calculations were close is proved by the fact that we reached Pekin with silver in our pockets to the value of half a dollar. Our money now constituted the principal part of our luggage, which with camera and film, weighed just twenty-five pounds apiece. Most of the silver was chopped up into small bits, and placed in the hollow tubing of the machines to conceal it from Chinese inquisitiveness, if not something worse. We are glad to say, however, that no attempt at robbery was ever discovered, although efforts at extortion were frequent, and sometimes, as will appear, of a serious nature."

When the young men finally entered the desert, their real trials began. "One stretch of fifteen miles, which it took us six hours to cover, was as formidable as any part of the Turkoman desert along the Transcaspian Railway. At an altitude of only 600 feet above the sea, according to our aneroid barometer, and beneath the rays of a July sun, against which even our felt caps were not much protection, we were half-dragging, half-pushing our wheels through a foot of sand, and slapping at the mosquitoes swarming upon our necks and faces. These pests, which throughout this low country are the largest and most numerous we have ever met, are bred in the intermediate swamps, which exist only through the negligence of the neighboring villagers. At night smoldering fires, which half-suffocate the human inmates, are built before the doors and windows to keep out the intruding insects. All travelers wear gloves, and a huge hood covering the head and face up to the eyes, and in their hands carry a horse-tail switch to lash back and forth over their shoulders. Being without such protection, we suffered both day and night.

"The mountain freshets all along the road to Urumtsi were more frequent and dangerous than any we have yet encountered. Toward evening the melting snows, and the condensing currents from the plain heated during the day, fill and overflow the channels that in the morning are almost dry. One stream, with its ten branches, swept the stones and boulders over a shifting channel one mile in width. It was when wading through such streams as this where every effort was required to balance ourselevs and our luggage, that the mosquitos would make up for lost time with impunity.

"With constant wading and tramping, our Russian shoes and stockings, one of which was almost torn off by the sly grab of a Chinese spaniel, were no longer fit for use. In their place we were obliged now to purchase the short, white cloth, Chinese socks and string sandals, which for mere cycling purposes and wading streams proved an excellent substitute, being light and soft on the feet and very quickly dried. The calves of our legs, however, being left bare, we were obliged, for state occasions at least, to retain and utilize the upper portion of our old stockings. It was owing to this scantiness of wardrobe that we were obliged when taking a bath by the roadside streams to make a quick wash of our linen, and put it on wet to dry, or allow it to flutter from the handle bars as we rode along. It was astonishing even to ourselves how little a man required when once beyond the pale of western conventionalities.

"From Manas to Urumtsi we began to strike more tillage and fertility. Maize, wheat, and rice were growing, but rather low and thin. The last is by no means the staple food of China, as is commonly supposed, except in the southern portion. In the northern, and especially the outlying, provinces it is considered more a luxury for the wealthy. Millet and coarse flour, from which the mien or dough-strings are made, is the foundation, at least, for more than half the subsistence of the common classes. Nor is there much truth, we think, in the assertion that Chinamen eat rats, although we sometimes regreted that they did not. After a month or more without meat a dish of rats would have been relished, had we been able to get it. On the other hand, we have learned that there is a society of Chinamen who are vegetarians from choice, and still another that will eat the meat of no animal, such as the ass, horse, dog, etc., which can serve man in a better way."

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

In no country is education more highly esteemed than in China. The child of the working man as a rule cannot hope to get more than a mere smattering. But scattered through the country are numberless families, the members of which for generation after generation are always students, and from whom as a rule the officials come. They have no knowledge of any business or any trade. They correspond very closely to what are, or used to be, called gentlemen in England, and preserve their position with great tenacity, even when hard pressed by poverty.

Rich parvenues, as a matter of course, engage tutors for their children; and in the humblest ranks of life occasionally parents will stint themselves to give an opportunity to some son who has shown marked intelligence at the village school. But neither of these classes compete on an equality with those to whom learning is a hereditary profession. The cultivation and intellectual discipline prevailing in such families give their members a marked advantage over those who get no help of the kind at home, and who must, therefore, depend entirely on what they learn from their paid teachers.

The orthodox scheme of education is entirely concerned with the ancient literature of China. The original works which occupy the student's attention were for the most part written before the literature of either Greece or Rome had reached its prime. But there are commentators belonging to later periods who must also be perused with diligence. China has not seen an influx of new races, such as have overrun Europe since the days of our classical authors; but still, from mere lapse of time, the language of the country has greatly changed, and the child beginning his studies cannot without explanation understand a single sentence, even if he has learned to read the words of the lesson which he has before him. The student makes himself acquainted as thoroughly as possible with these classical works. The more he can quote of them the better, but he must master the matter contained in them as well.

He must get to know the different readings and different interpretations of disputed passages, and, finally, he practices himself in prose and verse composition. In prose he carefully preserves the ancient phraseology, never admitting modern words, though there are certain technicalities of style which will prevent his productions from being an exact imitation of the ancient literature. His verses must be in close imitation of the old-time poets. They must follow elaborate rules as to rhythm, and the words must rhyme according to the classical sounds, which are very different from those of to-day. —Nineteenth Century.

An interesting method for the manufacture of levulose with beet molasses has met with some success (?) The saccharose is first transformed into dextrose and levulose. If lime be added, there will be formed a precipitate of levulosate of lime, almost pure, while the coloring and other substances remain in the solution. By a careful filtration and carbonatation it is possible to obtain pure elvulose. About 100 pounds molasses are dissolved in six pounds water, and the amount of acid used depends upon the alkalinity of the residuum being treated.

The total sugar production was less during last than in previous campaign; the causes are numerous. The area devoted to beets was about 500,000 acres. When it is considered that $4,000,000 are paid in wages at factories and several millions for farm labor, the beet sugar industry of the country has obtained a position upon which much of the general prosperity of the state depends.

The Kutztown State Normal School of Virginia opened last week with nearly 800 students.

ON A COMET'S TAIL.

Man Originally Came From Mars by Comet Express.

AT LEAST PROF. WIGGINS SAYS SO.

The Serpent That Beguiled Eve a Fiery Comet—An Interesting Argument by the Canadian Oracle.

Professor Wiggins has a theory that man originally came from Mars on the tail of a comet, says a correspondent of the St. Louis "Republic."

There is, in addition, the professor says, overwhelming evidence that Eve found her way here in the same manner.

"I have no time now to enter into a detailed discussion on this point," said Professor Wiggins, "but I believe the serpent that beguiled Eve and caused all our woes was a comet."

The professor was found in his little observatory at Britannia, his summer home, by Lake des Chenes.

"You know," he said, "the greatest power in nature is electricity, and it is a law that like electricities repel and unlike attract. In other words, if two bodies are highly charged they repel each other, but if one is charged and the other is not, or is slightly so, they attract each other. If you were to charge two common balls to a high degree of tension and place them apart in pure space, they could never fall together, but if one were positive and the other negative, they would rush together and become one.

"The earth as a planet and all the other heavenly bodies are positively and enormously electrified, which prevents their coming into collision with one another. Melpomente, Nissa and several other asteroids cross and recross the orbit of Mars, but never fall upon that planet. Professor Von Nissel investigated the path of the great meteor seen at the same moment in Austria and Italy July 7, 1892, and found it was directed upward and away from the earth, having been shot off into space by the electric force of our globe.

"The sun's atmosphere is the most powerful electric force in the solar system. When a comet is near him and has become charged, it is driven away into space at the rate of millions of miles an hour, and is sometimes absent a century; but when it has parted with its electric force sufficiently to become negative to the sun, it is attracted back again by the law of unlike electricities. A highly electrified comet will gather up negative meteric stones near its path and force them after it through space.

"Here is a black thundercloud coming down from the mountains. Its electric power is very great, and it is almost perfectly isolated by the dry, nonconducting air between it and the earth. If it meets with no conductor stretched across its path, it will travel hundreds of miles and water the fields beneath it. Push a wire from the earth upward into the cloud, and the latter will fall to the earth like a lump of lead, or stretch wires across its path, and it will dissipate and disappear in a few minutes.

"This is why telegraph and telephone wires produce drought. But suppose the cloud to retain its electric power and to pass over shallow marshes and low grounds. What will happen? Its electric force will attract negative small bodies like fishes, frogs, small shells and worms, and force them up into the cloud, where they will remain till the cloud loses its electric power, when they will be distributed over the fields below. This is why these little animals are found on pavements and in water tanks after a shower, and which accounts for the presence of trout and all sorts of fishes in lakes and brooks hundreds of miles from the sea.

"A few months ago there was a shower near this city of minute shells, which are only found in Florida, and on March 10, 1890, during a thunderstorm near Dijon, the grass was covered with black and yellow worms, from one to three inches long, that had been brought, savants supposed, from some tropical clime. At all events they were foreign to Europe. Now, if a thunderstorm could travel from Mars to the earth, might it not carry similar animals from that planet to ours?"

"Yes, but thunder clouds do not travel from Mars to the Earth."

"Quite true; but there are other bodies that do travel between Mars and the earth that are a million times more highly charged electrically than a thunder cloud—comets."

"How do you know they are highly charged?"

"I know it because Biela's comet was seen to burst into two parts in 1847, and since that period the two hemispheres have gradually receded from each other, and they are now entered in the catalogue as two distinct comets. Ephorus, a Greek writer before the Christian era, mentions a similar phenomenon. This recession of the parts could only have been due to their being both highly charged with like electricities. Then, when comets cross the earth's orbit near the earth, shoals of meteors fall through our atmosphere, showing they have followed the comet through space by electric attraction. A body at one time far away from the sun, and again near him, must undergo enormous expansion and contraction, which would generate powerful electric action.

"In 1872 and 1886, when a comet was crossing our orbit, millions of meteors fell to the earth. Some of them were examined by Dr. Hahn, the eminent German geologist, who found they contained a series of organic remains, as crinoids, sponges and corals—in all fifty species. These must have come from another world possessing an atmosphere and producing animal life, for we have nothing like them on the earth.

"Our frog is certainly a land animal brought from another planet, when it fell into the water, and was reproduced by an aquatic animal, for before it had lungs it is in the form of a fish with gills. If an enormous comet were to pass close to Mars, there is nothing more certain than it would carry away the land animals on the hemisphere next to that, and would probably drop them to the earth, as it would meteoric stones, if one chanced to be near its orbit at the moment of its passage, and in this same way we might be carried off to Mars.

"This could not happen between the earth and any other planet, for Mars is the only one which revolves in the same plane or level as the earth, so that a comet passing Jupiter or any other planet toward the sun would not pass near us. There is overwhelming evidence, but I have no time to state it, though very interesting, that the serpent that beguiled Eve and caused all our woe, was a comet."

"A great many people are killed every year by lightning. Could not this be prevented?"

"Whenever a thunder storm is approaching, everybody in my house is requested to put on rubbers, and to touch no object till the electric cloud is passed. If people everywhere would do this, there would never be any deaths from lightning.

"You seem to be a firm believer in the Bible?"

"I am generally regarded as a freethinker, which I prefer to be rather than a slave thinker. I believe the Bible to be the most truth-telling book that was ever written.

"For forms and creeds let graceless zealots fight,
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right."

quoted Professor Wiggins, to end the interview.

HERE IS A WONDERFUL EGG.

A large specimen of the egg of the fabled roc of the "Arabian Nights," or Aepyornis, as the extinct gigantic bird of Madagascar is called, has been secured by Mr. J. Proctor of Tamatave and Prince's Square, W., who has brought the curiosity to London.

It was discovered by some natives about twenty miles to the southward of St. Augustine's Bay, on the southwestern coast of Madagascar. It was floating on the calm sea, within twenty yards of the beach, and is supposed to have been washed away with the foreshore, which consists of sandhills, after a hurricane in the early part of the year.

The childlike longshoreman of the antipodes, opining that the egg had a value, showed the unusual piece of flotsam about with a view to sale, and it thus came into the hands of Mr. Proctor. The egg, which is white-brown in color and unbroken, is a fine specimen, 33½ inches by 28 inches, and an even higher value is placed upon it than upon the egg of the great auk, which lived within the memory of man.

The Brobdignagian proportions of the egg are better demontrated by comparison with the eggs of the ostrich and crocodile. An ostrich's egg is about 17 inches by 15 inches, and the contents of six such are only equal to one egg of the Aepyornis. The measurements of the egg of the crocodile are normally 9 inches by 6½ inches. It would require the contents of sixteen and one-half emu's eggs to equal the contents of this great egg, or 148 eggs of the homely fowl, or 30,000 of the humming bird. The last egg of the kind disposed of in London sold for £100, though cracked.

WOMAN'S AFFAIRS.

Girls in Scotland can make valid wills at twelve years of age.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has celebrated her 75th anniversary. She is at this ripe age in the full possession of her faculties, and is rejoicing in a beautiful and vigorous old age.

In the University of Wisconsin, Mrs. Helen Campbell, who has been doing post-graduate work with Dr. Richard T. Ely, Dean of the School of Economics, was appointed associate professor, to lecture on "Social Economics and Women," and "Household Science."

The old joke about the inability of a woman to drive a nail has passed into silent and sympathetic dust. The other day a farmer's wife, three miles west of town, successfully shingled the entire one side of her dwelling-house while her husband was in town looking up a carpenter.

Miss Maria Gonzales Hermosillo has been appointed by President Diaz, of Mexico, postmaster at Teocaltiche, in the state of Jalisco. Miss Hermosillo is the first woman appointed to office in Mexico, and the departure has created a sensation among the women of that Republic.

Miss Alice King, the blind novelist, who died recently in England, must have been a woman of extraordinary perseverance. She was born with defective vision, and became totally blind at the age of seven. Nevertheless her education went on under her mother's guidance, and she acquired by ear seven languages. She learned to use a typewriter, with which she wrote her manuscripts, which were afterward read to her by her sister. Most of the proceeds of her literary work were devoted to benevolences.

THE BOY OF THE PERIOD.

Nice Old Man—"You ought not to fish on Sunday, my lad. You know President Cleveland refused to do so a few Sundays ago." Boy—"All right. When I'm President I'll keep the pointer in mind. Old Grover's no fool."

UNDER THE SEA.

Grouping Around on the Floor of the Ocean.

ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN PHIL.

A Desperate Dash for Life—Fight With an Electrical Eel—The Curiosity of the Shark Family.

"Captain Phil" Dacey and "Old Tom" Allen are as congenial and comfortable a pair of housemates as you could find in a week's walk. They are both divers by profession, or rather they were, for they have now retired from active service and settled down to the quiet enjoyment of their hard-earned savings.

When I called at their home a few days ago Old Tom was out, but I received a most cordial welcome from Captain Phil, whom I found seated in a cozy armchair, smoking his pipe.

"Adventures!" said Captain Phil, "Well, yes, I have had my share of 'em, I reckon. It would be a strange thing if I hadn't met with some odd and startling experiences in thirty-five years of groping around on the ragged old floor of the ocean.

"I remember a nasty half-hour I once had of it while I was working on a wreck in the West Indies. She was a large steamer that had struck on a reef and then slipped off into deep water, taking down the mails and a valuable cargo with her, though luckily all the passengers and crew were saved. Well, there were some papers as were particularly wanted, and I was in the chart-room under the bridge looking for them, when suddenly as I turned I saw the wicked snout of a big shark close to me. Nice fix for any one with delicate sort of nerves to be in, wasn't it, pinned in a corner of a little square room, and a big brute between you and the door. I went creepy all over, but I kept still and so did he. I got my knife, which we carry screwed in our belt, loose. I'd make a fight for it if the gentleman began any little game. So there we were, each staring at the other, and each waiting for the other to make a move.

"At last I stared him out of countenance, I suppose. Leastaways he slews himself round and I see him drift toward the far side, so I begin to sidle for the door. As soon as I begin to move he gets uneasy, maybe my tube touched him or the air bubbles frightened him, anyhow he makes a rush for the door and I respectfully makes way for the flourishes of his tail; but when he was off I was off up, too, pretty lively.

"They say, sir, all animals have a fear of man, but sharks don't seem to recognize a man in a diver's costume. They often come poking around and smelling at us like so many great dogs. The greatest danger about the critters is that they might get too curious about the air tube and sample it with their teeth, and that, you see, sir, would be a settler for the man, sure enough. I caught one opening his jaws for this purpose one time, and gave him a clip on the nose with my crowbar. He went off like a shot and never bothered me again.

"Another time an immense brute came alongside where I was working and I stops and steps back quietly to let him pass. But he didn't. He came nearer. I wasn't particularly anxious for his company, so I kept getting out of his way. But the shark kept on, and soon I found I couldn't go a step farther, for he had me jammed up against a rock. I was relieved to see that the critter didn't open his jaws, however, but contented himself with rubbing up against me. I had a prong-shaped iron in my hand, and I put this between my body and his, for the sensation was just about as pleasant as that of having a cow rubbing herself against you. But these sharp iron points seemed to be just what he wanted. He took it like a great pig, bending his body and turning over on his side, so as to present a fresh place to the scratcher. Would you believe it, sir, I was kept there a full half-hour scratching that mangy shark, and I suppose the operation must have done him good, for at last he moved away and I didn't see him till the next day, when he returned for another application. That was the only time I held the job of scratcher to a shark.

"I think, sir, the greatest shock I ever got from a shark was one time when I was blowing up a reef of rocks so as to enlarge a little harbor on the coast. It was my work to make a hole to put in a charge of dynamite. When I went down every morning I would go over to a certain ledge which was always a good resting place for lobsters. Morning after morning I used to find two or three of these 'crusty-shins,' as a well-eddicated friend of mine calls them, and send 'em up aloft in a basket. Well, one day I walked straight up to this ledge as usual, and ran my hand carefully along its lower side. I was surprised to find my hand scraping along what I took to be a rock, but I was surprised still more when I discovered that my precious paw was groping within six inches of the mouth of a big shark, which had retired to rest in this cavity. The brute must have been as much alarmed as I was, for it made one spring from its resting place and disappeared in the dark wall of ocean. You can just bet I let lobsters alone after that and attended strictly to business.

"But sharks and such critters are not the only danger. You see, sir, when we move about a wreck the air tube and the line follow us, and we have to be mighty careful always to come back the same way we go; because we see if we pass anything on the way or go around a mast or under a companion ladder, and come back t'other side of it, the tube and line kink around it and bring you up all standing, and you have to go back and follow your tube the way you come. Sometimes, if you have been down a goodish while, and moving about a lot, you get mixed and forget your bearings and are in a pretty fix. Why, once I remember I was over an hour following my tube like a puzzle before I could find my way up ont of the engine-room in which I was working.

"If it happen that a man can't noways free himself, and it's all touch-and-go with him, if he's only got a clear way above him, he has one last chance, and a desperate one it is. He goes to work and knocks off his back and chest weights, shuts the escape vlave which lets out the used-up air in his helmet, gets himself as full of air as ever he can, then cuts the tube above him, when, if he has luck, he tears clear and shoots up through the water. Of course it's a risky chance, and to prevent too quick a rush up, you have to fasten your waist line to somewhere below, and hold on to it going up.

"I remember my poor comrade, Jim Rollins. Jim got fouled somehow, and decided upon cutting his tube, so he signals for more air, and away the pumps go, till suddenly there is a rush of bubbles through the water, and next moment we feel a blow on the bottom of our boat. 'Heavens, that's Jim!' I cried; and so it was. We got hold of him as quick as lightning and had him aboard and his helmet off in no time; but the poor chap was dead, sir—dead as a herring. An hour or two afterward a great blue line showed all around his chest and shoulders, just where the helmet sits. The doctor said he must have hit our keel full kilt with his head, and the blow drove the helmet with such force as to crush all the lungs and things in his chest. He forgot to fix his waist line, poor chap, and you see he couldn't stop his shooting up.

"Ay, sir, we see a good many startling sights in our business. Down Cape Cod way a few years back a vessel ran on a rock and went down in eight fathoms of water. Everybody was saved except the captain and his wife. They were in the cabin at the time, and as the vessel gave a lurch and sunk, one of the sailors said he saw their pale faces staring out from the battened-down skylight. The captain's father wanted the bodies badly and he hired me to go down. When I stood on top of the cabin, there sure enough were the two white faces glued to the glass just as the sailor had said. It didn't take me long to knock off the skylight, when up shoots the two corpses like bladders through the water, where the hands aloft got hold of them and lifted them into the boat. I tell you, sir, it was a grewsome sight.

"Well, sir, I could tell you yarns of this sort by the hour, but here comes Old Tom, I guess he can give you a few odd experiences. Between you and me, though, you mustn't believe more than half he says. He's a great romancer, Tom is."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

AIDS TO LONGEVITY.

The philosopher may balance the advantages and disadvantages of long life, and may decide in favor of a short time of human existence. But it is clearly a prime part of the business of the physician to make life as long as possible, and as comfortable. There are two sorts of pressure which tend to shorten life—blood pressure within and atmospheric pressure without. This latter is a specially important factor in a humid climate like our own. In advancing age the circulation of the blood and lymph tends to become slow, and the enfeebled heart finds its embarrassments increased by this condition. Especially do the more vascular organs, such as the lnugs, the liver and the kidneys, put skids on the wheels of the blood circulation. Plainly, then, an important condition of cardiac easement, and therefore of life prolongation, is the maintenance of an uncongested state of lung, liver and kidney. Thus are internal pressures relieved, and thus is cardiac energy conserved. Of almost equal importance, at any rate in Great Britain, is the question of atmospheric pressure and moisture to aged persons. Situations which are at once low-lying and damp give, of course, a maximum of atmospheric pressure. Such pressure weighs down at a single stroke body, mind and life. The difference to aged persons between living at the sea level and living 500 feet above it, between living in a moist atmosphere and living in a dry one, is sometimes quite incalculable. Not seldom life may be lengthened by five or even ten years by living in an atmosphere which is both light and dry. These physiological considerations are commended to the aged and to the physician of the aged. While physiological explorers are busy in the laboratory, clinicians must not imagine that new discoveries can be applied in practice without constant and intelligent effort on their part. Knowledge, like freedom, "filters slowly down," but there is no objection to a little artificial acceleration of the pace.—Hospital.

When Sidney Smith was rector of a parish in Yorkshire, he found his vestry were discussing the propriety or otherwise of paving a certain approach to the church with wooden blocks. Having decided to undertake it, the question arose as to how. "Gentlemen," said the witty rector, "I think if you will all put your heads together, as the saying is, the thing can be accomplished without much difficulty."

A sailor named Muller sat upon the top of the Sims-Edison torpedo and guided it through the water which it was being driven at the rate of eighteen miles an hour. He returned safely to the wharf at New York and is quite popular for the feat was dangerous, the torpedo having a tendency to dive at unexpected times.

BRET HARTE.

Heroes of the Writer on Western Life.

JACK HAMLIN A DISTINCT TYPE.

Honesty a Necessity With the Gambler in Those Early Days.—Their Coolness Phenomenal.

Yes, I have had a delightful chat with Bret Harte, a chat full of descriptive and interesting matter, the gist of which I will try to convey to you in his own illustrative words.

I wanted to know something concerning the individuality of some of Bret Harte's favorite heroes, so on the occasion of our meeting I inquired into the arriere vie of such a man, for instance, as Jack Hamlin or John Oakhurst.

Bret Harte replied thus: "The gambler twenty years ago in California was really the most honest of all operators. When he acted otherwise he was looked down upon by the fraternity of his profession and known as the "short-card sharp." His perfect equanimity, coolness and capacity for winning and losing without emotional murmurs, and his uniform correctness of demeanor, gave him the distinct appearance of a well-bred gentleman, as a matter of fact, by a very singular coincidence, the only men who wore tall hats in those days were clergymen and gamblers."

"Jack Hamlin's was a distinctive type?" I inquired.

"Certainly; of course there were variations, but you might have found Jack walking about under a dozen aliases. He, however, was more sentimental than the rest of his fraternity, through his weakness for music. At one time, after one of the great fires at Marysville, he officiated at the organ that had been rebuilt by contributions gratuitously subscribed by gamblers. Churches drew substantial people, and substantial people gambled; consequently the presence of a church in a superior town was a surety in favor of custom among the gambling element. Do you know how the first Sanitary Commission was organized? Well, it was started in a drinking saloon by two or three gamblers. Just after the news of one of the Northern reverses, the sympathy of the crowd was greatly moved by the intelligence that several of its acquaintances were suffering among the wounded. "I am mighty sorry for this," said one of the profession. 'How much are you sorry?' promptly asked his friend. 'Well, I'm sorry $200.' 'And I'm sorry $300,' said another. 'And I'm sorry $400,' said a fourth. And so the rise was continued, until, in about ten minutes, $15,000 was subscribed by the gamblers and their friends. Nobody thought of withdrawing from a self-elected rivalry, and the entire amount was transmitted by wire to the organization afterward known as the Sanitary Commission."

"Tell me more about California," I urged. "Were the women scarce during the first period of emigration?"

"Yes, indeed, and what struck me forcibly was that the men were all so remarkably young. A casual old man once appeared with flowing white locks and caused quite a sensation; he was, in fact, regarded as a curiosity. The absence of women closened friendship between men, and the devotion which existed between miners and their partners was quite touching. The advent of women in the colony was, of course, hailed with enthusiasm, and once a girl's crinoline, being transported by express post, went astray by accident, whereupon it was seized and the diggers made a circle and danced around it in high glee."

"Don't the foreigners find it hard to render your slang?"

"I should fancy they did, but I am rather surprised to find that even in English they sometimes mistake my meaning. An ingenious footnote was once appended to one of my character sketches, in which a gambler was stated to have "handed in his checks." The lucid explanation to this was that he had handed in his check shirts and had returned to the white shirt of civilization."

"When may we expect your next work?" I asked presently.

"Soon, I trust, for I am writing a one-volume novel at present, but I have orders for stories, etc., for two years ahead."

"What do you find the easiest writing?"

"A three-volume novel is not nearly such hard work as a short story—in fact, I have always found the shortest work decidedly the hardest.—London Sketch.

A GAUSE OF WOE.

Parson Whangdoodle Baxter, of the Austin Blue Light Tabernacle, met Jim Webster, who was complaining of hard times, etc.

"Whisky am de cause ob all yore troubles an' sorrers," replied Jim's spiritual adviser. "Dat's so Parson. I feel mighty troubled when I hasn't got any ob hit."

Sweden, with a population of 4,350,000, has but 289 drug stores, or one to each 15,000 inhabitants. In the city of Boston alone there are about 400, or at least a hundred more than in all of Sweden. No patent medicines are allowed to be imported into Sweden nor manufactured there.

The New York Constitutional Convention apparently intends to stick to the amendment providing for holding municipal elections separate from those for State and national officers, and depreeing an equal representation of both carties on election boards.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, OCT 26 1894

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

NOVEMBER 6, 1894.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that a general election will be held throughout the State of California on **Tuesday, the sixth day of November, A. D. 1894**, when the following officers will be elected, namely:

Governor.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Secretary of State.

Controller.

Tresurer.

Attorney-General.

Surveyor-General.

Clerk of the Supreme court.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Superintendent of State Printing.

Also, seven Representatives to the Congress of the United States; being one Representative from each Congressional District.

Also, three Railroad Commissioners: be one Railroad Commissioner from each Railroad District.

Also, four Members of the State Board of Equalization: being one member from each State Board of Equalization District.

Also, two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, full term.

Also, one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for the unexpired term ending January, 1896.

Also, four Judges of the Superior Court in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

Also, two Judges of the Superior Court in and for the following counties: Alameda, Los Angeles and Fresno.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for each of the following counties: Riverside, Kings, Madera and San Bernardino.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the county of Amador, for the unexpired term ending January, 1897; vice John F. Davis, appointed.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the county of Santa Cruz, for the unexpired term ending January, 1897; vice James H. Logan, appointed.

Also, one State Senator from each of the following Senatorial Districts: Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth and Fortieth.

Also, one Member of the Assembly from each Assembly District.

Also at said election, Amendments to the Constitution of the State, submitted by the Legislature at its last regular session, numbered as hereinafter specified, will be voted upon by the electors of said State, namely:

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE—Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 8—

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section one of article two thereof, relative to the right of suffrage.

AMENDMENT NUMBER Two (Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 14)—

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section three of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the formation of new counties.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE—Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 7—

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, by adding a new section to article thirteen of said Constitution, to be numbered section twelve and three-fourths, (12¾), relating to revenue and taxation.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR—Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 12—

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seventeen, article one, of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to who may acquire property in this State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE—Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 17—

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven, article eleven, of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to consolidation of city and county governments.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX—Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 7—

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section nine, of article thirteen thereof, relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SEVEN—Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 16—

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to article thirteen of the Constitution, section one, in relation to revenue and taxation.

AMENDMENT NUMBER EIGHT—Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 31—

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven of article nine of the Constitution of the State of California, by increasing the number of members constituting the State Board of Education, by adding thereto the President and Professor of Pedagogics of the University of California.

AMENDMENT NUMBER NINE—Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 20—

An Act to submit to the people of the State of California an amendment to section twenty-three of article four of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to pay of members of the Legislature.

Each amendment shall be voted upon separately from the others, by ballot, at the next general election, to be held on Tuesday, the sixth day of November, A. D. 1894.

Each ballot used at such election must contain, printed thereon, the words:

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 8.—Right of Suffrage.	YES. / NO.
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 14—Manner of Forming New Counties.	YES. / NO.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 7.—Exempting from Taxation Young Fruit and Nut Bearing Trees and Grapevines.	YES. / NO.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 12—Right of Acquiring Property in this State.	YES. / NO.
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 17.—Consolidation of City and County Governments.	YES. / NO.
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 7.—Increasing Number of Members of the State Board of Equalization.	YES. / NO.
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 16.—Exempting from Taxation Property used for Free Public Libraries and Free Museums.	YES. / NO.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 31.—Increasing Number of Members of the State Board of Education.	YES. / NO.
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 20.—Increasing Pay of Members of Legislature.	YES. / NO.

And I do hereby offer a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part I, of the Penal Code; such rewards to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of ten thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the city of Sacramento, this third day of October, A. D. 1894.

H. H. MARKHAM,
Governor.

[SEAL.]

Attest:
E. G. WAITE,
Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Aug. 4, 1894.

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of California, at its thirtieth session, beginning on the second day of January, A. D. 1893, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed the following described amendments to the constitution of the State of California, to wit:

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 8.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section one of article two thereof, relative to the right of suffrage.

Section 1. Every native male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under or by virtue of the treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident of the state one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no idiot, no insane person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name, shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector in this State; provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 14.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section three of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the formation of new counties.

Section 3. The Legislature, by general and uniform laws, may provide for the formation of new counties; provided, however, that no new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than eight thousand; nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than five thousand; nor shall any line thereof pass within five miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties, shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 7.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, by adding a new section to article thirteen of the said Constitution, to be numbered section twelve and three-fourth (12¾), relating to revenue and taxation.

Section 12¾. Fruit and nut bearing trees under the age of four years from the time of planting in orchard form, and grapevines under the age of three years from the time of planting in vineyard form, shall be exempt from taxation, and nothing in this article shall be construed as subjecting such trees and grapevines to taxation.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 12.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seventeen, article one, of the Constitution of the State of California.

Section 17. Foreigners of the white race, or of African descent, eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, while bona fide residents of this States, shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, transmission, and inheritance of all property, other than real estate, as native born citizens; provided, that such aliens owning real estate at the time of the adoption of this amendment may remain such owners; and provided further, that the Legislature may, by statute, provide for the disposition of real estate which shall hereafter be acquired by such aliens by descent or devise.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 17.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven, article eleven, of the Constitution of the State of California.

Section 7. City and county governments may be merged and consolidated into one municipal government, with one set of officers, and may be incorporated under general laws providing for the incorporation and organization of corporations for municipal purposes. The provisions of this Constitution applicable to cities, and also those applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, shall be applicable to such consolidated government.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 7.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section nine of article thirteen thereof, relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization.

Section 9. A State Board of Equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this State, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the first general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and at each general election every four years, whose term of office shall be for four years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the State for the purposes of taxation. The Controller of State shall be ex officio a member of the Board. The Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute Boards of Equalization for their respective counties whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; provided, such State and County Boards of Equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as the County Boards may prescribe as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the State Board may prescribe as to the action of the State Board, to increase or lower the entire assessment roll, or any assessment contained therein, so as to equalize the assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll; provided, that no Board of Equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract or other obligation by which a debt is secured, money or solvent credits, above its face value. The State Board of Equalization elected in eighteen hundred and ninety-four shall continue in office until their successors, as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SEVEN.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 16.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to article thirteen of the Constitution, section one, in relation to revenue and taxation.

Section 1. All property in the State, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matters and things, real, personal, and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide, except in case of credits secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of this State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER EIGHT.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 31.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven (7) of article nine (IX) of the Constitution of the State of California, by increasing the number of members constituting the State Board of Education, by adding thereto the President and Professor of Pedagogics of the University of California.

Section 7. The Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University of California and the Professor of Pedagogy therein, and the Principals of the State Normal Schools, shall constitute the State Board of Education, and shall compile, or cause to be compiled, and adopt, a uniform series of text-books for use in the common schools throughout the State. The State Board may cause such text-books, when adopted, to be printed and published by the Superintendent of State Printing, at the State Printing Office, and when so printed and published, to be distributed and sold at the cost price of printing, publishing and distributing the same. The text-books so adopted shall continue in use not less than four years; and said State Board shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for a Board of Education in each county in the State. The County Superintendents and the County Boards of Education shall have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdictions.

AMENDMENT NUMBER NINE.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 20.

An Act to submit to the people of the State of California an amendment to section twenty-three of article four of the Constitution of the State of California.

Section 23. The members of the Legislature shall receive, in full payment for their services, the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, and mileage not to exceed ten cents per mile, and for contingent expenses not to exceed twenty-five dollars, for each session, to be paid out of the public treasury. No increase in compensation or mileage shall take effect during the term for which the members of either house shall have been elected, and the pay of no attache shall be increased after he is elected or appointed.

NOW THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an Act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D., 1883, viz:

"Section 1. Whenever the Legislature shall propose any amendment or amendments to the Constitution of this State, which amendment or amendments shall have been passed in the manner and form required by section one of article eighteen of the Constitution, and no other mode is provided by law for the submission of such amendment or amendments to the people for their approval, it shall be the duty of the Governor to advertise such proposed amendment or amendments in at least four newspapers of general circulation in this State, for three months next preceding the next general election. One of said newspapers must be published at the city of Sacramento, and two at the city of San Francisco; and in issuing his proclamation for an election at which any amendment or amendments to the Constitution are to be voted upon, he shall include such amendment or amendments therein, and he shall designate them by numbers, in the order in which they have been proposed."

The said amendments are submitted to be separately voted upon by ballot by the qualified electors of the State, on

Tuesday, November 6, A. D. 1894.

Each ballot used at such election must contain, printed thereon, the words:

Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Eight.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Fourteen.	Yes. / No.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Seven.	Yes. / No.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Twelve.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Seventeen.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Seven.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Sixteen.	Yes. / No.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Thirty-one.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Twenty.	Yes. / No.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, affixed at Sacramento, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL] H. H. MARKHAM,
Governor.

Attest: E. G. WAITE,
Secretary of State.

ELECTION
TUESDAY,
NOV. 6, '94.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that at said General Election to be held on

TUESDAY, November 6, 1894,

the following County, District and Township officers are to be elected in the County of Inyo, State of California, viz:

1. A Sheriff and Tax Collector.
2. County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder.
3. County Treasurer.
4. County Assessor.
5. District Attorney.
6. Superintendent of Schools.
7. Coroner and Public Administrator.
8. County Surveyor.
9. One Supervisor, 1st District.
10. One Supervisor, 3d District.
11. Two Justices of the Peace, 1st Township.
12. Two Constables, 1st Township.
13. Two Justices of the Peace, 2d Township.
14. Two Constables, 2d Township.
15. Two Justices of the Peace, 3d Township.
16. Two Constables, 3d Township.
17. Two Justices of the Peace, 4th Township.
18. Two Constables, 4th Township.
19. Two Justices of the Peace, 5th Township.
20. Two Constables, 5th Township.

BOARDS OF ELECTION POLLING PLACES.

Ordered, That polls be held at the following places throughout the County in the several precincts named; and that the following electors are appointed Officers to conduct said election, to-wit:

ROUND VALLEY—No. 1.

Inspectors, James G. Birchim, W. H. Wills; Judges, Thomas E. Jones, David Olds; Clerks, J. E. Jones, Jr., Chas. F. Wildasinn; Ballot Clerks, J. F. Smith, John R. Shipley.

Polls to be held at School House.

LINCOLN—No. 2.

Inspectors, Robert W. Ford, Thomas W. Carrol; Judges, Wm. McLaren, Edward Schober; Clerks, Charles Wonacott, Chas. W. Garretson; Ballot Clerks, Norris J. Cooley, Wm. R. Berger.

Polls to be held at School House.

LAWS—No. 3.

Inspectors, Homer G. Plumley, Barton McGee; Judges, Ed. M. Brown, Ludwig H. J. Eblen; Clerks, Geo W. Hucbaby, Joseph McNally; Ballot Clerks, Wesley Wheaton, Hiram J. Lent.

Polls to be held at School House.

BISHOP—No. 4.

Inspectors, Albert L. Kinsley, G. P. Bourland; Judges, Mark Watterson, Joseph Shelley; Clerks, J. H. Stontenborough, John S. McQueen; Ballot Clerks, H. M. Ganter, Robert O'Neal.

Polls to be held at Court House.

POLETA—No. 5.

Inspectors, Geo. A. Free, Geo. Story; Judges, A. O. Collins, —— ——; Clerks, Geo. T. Willis, Geo. W. Crouser; Ballot Clerks, Otto Hampton.

Polls to be held at Poleta Switch.

COTTONWOOD—No. 6.

Inspectors, Nathan Gilbert, —— ——; Judges, L. M. Payson, —— ——; Clerks, —— ——; Ballot Clerks, —— ——.

Polls to be held at Gilbert's House.

BIG PINE—No. 7.

Inspectors, Wm. R. Tibbetts, J. D. Shaw; Judges, James C. Crocker, S. J. McMurry; Clerks, J. W. Tracy, R. P. Hession; Ballot Clerks, John L. Bodie, Robert H. Blake.

Polls to be held at School House.

FISH SPRINGS—No. 8.

Inspectors, James Lane, James Jones; Judges, James McCarty, S. D. Tapman; Clerks, A. L. Conklin, D. W. Nerney; Ballot Clerks, J. W. Calloway, D. M. Rogers.

Polls to be held at School House.

INDEPENDENCE—No. 9.

Inspectors, J. D. Blair, Wm. Mitchell; Judges, F. E. Densmore, G. W. Brady; Clerks, C. W. Crain, J. White Smith; Ballot Clerks, Bertrand Rhine, Albert V. Lewis.

Polls to be held at School House.

CITRUS—No. 10.

Inspectors, Frank Lawrence, Jacob A. Pfohl; Judges, David Vaughn, ——; Clerks, William Vaughn, ——; Ballot Clerks, ——, ——.

Polls to be held at Ingraham's House.

GEORGES CREEK—No. 11.

Inspectors, John Kisperz, John Shepherd; Judges, Finlay McIver, Thos. Hamilton; Clerks, H. J. Robinson, W. L. Hunter; Ballot Clerks, Wm. Jenkins, J. E. Shepherd.

Polls to be held at School House.

LONE PINE—No. 12.

Inspectors, John C. Anton, Marius Jullien; Judges, A. —— Stevens, J. G. Dodge; Clerks, Marvin W. Tras——, Felix P. Meysan; Ballot Clerks, Miguel Castro, Abraham Diaz.

Polls to be held at old School House.

CERRO GORDO—No. 13.

Inspectors, Chris. Crohn, Patrick Clinton; Judges, Gregory Kelley, John Dunphy; Clerks, N. S. Randall, Joseph Stoffel; Ballot Clerks, ——, ——.

Polls to be held at Clinton's Store.

KEELER—No. 14.

Inspectors, Thos. C. Boland, John Barnes; Judges, Paul Bonard, Samuel Levy; Clerks, C. L. Meroney, H. C. Hamilton; Ballot Clerks, Oscar P. Dearborn, Fred. W. Russell.

Polls to be held at the McGovern Building.

DARWIN—No. 15.

Inspectors, A. J. Gould, H. G. Chickering; Judges, N. G. Thompson, J. A. McKenzie; Clerks, Chas. Richardson, Ben. T. Williams; Ballot Clerks, James Harry, Frank C. Kennedy.

Polls to be held at Waterman's Building.

OLANCHA—No. 16.

Inspectors, August Walker, W. T. Grant; Judge, Alonzo Brown, August Matchska; Clerks, Ira W. Brown, —— ——; Ballot Clerks, Horace Bolows, ——.

Polls to be held at Walker's Store.

PANAMINT—No. 17.

Inspectors, James J. Wall, Henry Jackson; Judges, John Curran, —— ——; Clerks, Richard Decker, —— ——; Ballot Clerks, Peter Gallagher, ——.

Polls to be held at Company's Store.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
(SEAL.) Clerk.
By J. F. PARKER,
Deputy.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs S. Williams,
Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives— p. m.
Mound House	10.50 a. m	5.55 p. m.
Dayton	11.30 a. m.	5.20 p. m.
Wabuska	1.35 p. m	3.15 a. m
Hawthorne	4.50 p. m.	12.00 m.
Luning	6.35 p. m.	10.15 a. m
Sodа Springs	7.15 p. m.	9.35 a. m.
Belleville	8.25 p. m.	8.15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9.10 p. m	Lv. 6.45 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. Arrives— a. m.
Belleville	8.35 a. m	5.35 p. m.
Benton	12.05 p. m.	1.45 p. m.
Bishop Creek	2.15p. m.	11.10 a. m
Alvord	3.00 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.05 p. m.	9.40 a. m
Lone Pine	5.25 p. m.	7.45 a. m.
Keeler	Ar 6.15 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound train to Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (68 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Adla Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (40 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
August 7, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of the lands situated within the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested, and the public generally. Within the next sixty days, following the date of this notice, protests, or contests against the claim of the railroad company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND Register.
A. W. EBERHURZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL CLEAR LIST No. 19.

North of base line and West of San Bernardino Meridian, Cal. Southern Pacific (Main Line) Granted Limits, Independence District:

PARTS OF SECTIONS	Sec.	T.	R.	Acres.
5. Selection October 27, 1891. S. & E. Mt. Diablo Mer. All	33	27	33	640
SE ¼ NW ¼ W ½ NW ¼ NW ¼ SW ¼ & S ½ SE ¼	29	28	34	240
6. Selection August 17, 1893. S ½ SE ¼ NW ¼ SE ¼ SW ¼ NE ¼ & E ½ SW ¼	21	29	35	200
7. Selection September 28, 1895. All	17	31	33	640
All	19	31	33	646 02
All	21	31	33	640
All	31	31	33	640
All	35	31	33	640
Total for District				4 249 02

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Victor Trepier Plaintiff, vs. Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

The people of the State of California send greeting to Jaques Jalberque and Manasese Louca, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain the judgment of this Hon. Court dissolving the partnership heretofore and now existing between yourselves and the Plaintiff, under and by virtue of an agreement made and entered into by you on the 30th day of October, 1893, and that the title to the mines or mining claims described in said agreement may be adjudged freed from all the conditions thereof and restored as follows: That the Plaintiff is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "American Flag Mine;" that Defendant Jaques Jalberque is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "French Flag Mine" and that Defendant Manasese Louca is the owner and entitled to the possession of the "Mexican Flag Mine," as said mines are described in said agreement, and the complaint of file herein; Together with the costs of suit.

Said plaintiff alleging that you have utterly failed, neglected and refused to in any manner whatsoever comply with the terms and conditions of said partnership agreement, or to perform any of the duties imposed thereby, since on or about the 27th day of January, 1894; as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK

Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.

A. J. DAVIS,
50-tf Independence,

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and
Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and promt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
AND BATHS.
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURCKHARDT

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardine Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL
TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, OCT. 26 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist .. FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

MONDAY, October 22, 1894.

Horton & Co, vs. McLeod et al.—Filed complaint. Issued summons. Filed affidavit and undertaking on attachment. Issued writ of attachment.

Estate of Geo. W. De La Matyr, deceased. Filed petition for decree of specific performance.

J. W. Lacey vs. J. E. Chapman and C. H. Mates.—Eiled complaint Issued summons. Filed undertaking and order of injunction. Issued writ of injunction.

J. J. Stewart vs. F. G. Brooks—Filed complaint. Issued summons and attachment.

WEDNESDAY, October 24, 1894

Second National Bank of Richmond Iociana vs. J. S. McLeod et al.—Filed Complaint, Issued summons. Issued writ of attachment.

MARRIED.

REYNOLDS—BASTIAN—At the residence of the bride's parents near Citrus, October 21, 1894, by Rev. S. W. Albone, Mr. Aaron Reynolds and Miss Annie Bastian.

DIED.

CROCKER—At Big Pine October 22, 1894, Anson S. Crocker, a native of New York, aged 61 years.

Fred Conn of Big Pine spent a couple of days in town this week.

Charley Collins will return from Los Angeles early next week.

Sheriff Gorman went to Bishop yesterday and will return tomorrow.

A. C. Steveds arrived home last Tuesday from a visit to Los Angeles.

Ben H. Yandell went to Bishop to-day He expects to return on Sunday.

F. E. Densmore Esq. and J. W. Murphy are at the borax marsh in Salt Wel s Valley.

There has been considerable rain in the coast counties and feed will be good there this fall.

P. H. Mack Esq. and O. I. Mairs are expected to arrive home from Los Angeles next Monday.

Ed Ober came down from Big Pine on Wednesday and is in fine form for the foot-race tomorrow.

J. R. Eldred and Angus McDonald are down from Big Pine canvassing the Supervisor situation.

A social hop will be given at Mairs Hall tomorrow evening. Everybody invited and a good time assured.

Henry Rhine spent last week at Los Angeles attending the sixth District Fair. He went to San Francisco on Saturday.

Local candidates are very busy all over the county. Like Mark Twain's ship captains, you can't throw a stone without hitting one.

W. K. Miller will soon have a fine new Concord coach built by Henderson & Son of Stockton, running on the Keeler and Mojave stage line.

James M. Graham, sentenced to one hundred days for stealing a saddle, was brought down from Bishop on Wednesday and is confined in the county jail.

Meads and Schober are hauling borax from Salt Wells Valley. They expect to leave Mojave on November sixth with a load of freight for points in Owens Valley.

Mrs. Lewis has completed a new ward for the use of hospital patients at Camp Independence. The new structure will accommodate ten inmates and is neat and well arranged.

Irv. H. Mulholland arrived home from Los Angeles on Wednesday. He brought back with him the two-year-old stallion Osito, who made a record of 2:30 at Los Angeles on Saturday last.

Yesterday Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz gathered a basket of delicious strawberries from her patch in town. While in San Francisco we saw nothing that could compare with these either for size or flavor. Even at this late season these berries were grown in the open air with no protection.

The Salt Lake Road

Speaking of the new road from Salt Lake the *Herald* says:

"The surveys of the new road have all been completed and at the Salt Lake end grading has been begun but not carried to any considerable distance. While imparting certain of the facts yesterday one of the incorporators stated that a representative of the new company would be leaving this city for Salt Lake City within the week and perfect the necessary arrangments at that end of the line and for the early resumption of actual work on the line.

It is peculiarly interesting considering the feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction in California regarding both local and eastern freight rates, that San Francisco is chosen as one of the terminal points of the new road; while from Los Angeles it will wend its way through the counties of San Bernardino and Inyo into that territory and so on to Salt Lake City, it will also run through Kern, Tulare, Fresno, Merced, Stanislaus, San Joaquin, Santa Clara and Alameda to the metropolis of the north. The length of the line within this State's boundaries is estimated to be about 600 miles.

While such briefly stated, is to be the course of the new road, stated in general terms, its present objective point is Los Angeles, and when the arrangements now being made for interesting capital are completed, work will be commenced at this end to keep pace with the track laying from the Salt Lake end. Pending the close of negotiations in this direction, many details are not allowed to leak out. Suffice it to say that the sum subscribed already is not merely good paper but is paid up.

A railroad is not built in a day, nor is $12,000,000 gathered up in a week, but there is now every reason to suppose that within a reasonably short time, the iron horse with its train of cars will come from the uplands of Inyo, laden with its rich mineral treasures, into the valleys of Los Angeles county and inaugurate an interchange of commodities that can but result in the benefit of both."

Independence School Report

Month ending Oct. 19, 1894: Number of days taught, 20; whole number days attendance 795½; whole number absence 9½; whole number tardiness 25. Number of boys enrolled 18; number of girls enrolled 26. Average number belonging 40; average daily attendance 40. Percentage of attendance on average, no belonging .89. Pupils never absent nor tardy during month Edward Eibeshutz; Val and Edith Gorman; Elsie and Viva Gill; John and Mamie Hession; Joseph, Milt and Minnie Levy; Howard and Arthur Mairs; Edna and Lizzie Matlack; John, Hattie and Daisy Moore; Bessie Parker, Estella and Luella Robinson; Effie Roeper; Irma Webb; Jeanette and Blanche Wood. BEN. F. HUDSPETH, Teacher.

Getting Ready for Election.

The County Clerk has mailed to the Inspector of each election precinct an official copy of the election laws, complete. Distribution of sample ballots and proposed Constitutional amendments will begin tomorrow. All of the several precincts were supplied with ballot boxes and voting booths at the last election. The official ballots, Great Registers and other supplies will be forwarded in due time and the inspectors should be ready to receive them, sign and return receipts therefor.

Messrs. Shellhamer and Coe have set up their artesian well boring plant about a mile south of Olancha and have commenced sinking a deep well. They succeeded in getting a good body of surface water at twenty seven feet which will be sufficient to supply the machine. That their efforts will be crowned with success is the earnest hope of all.

Steady progress is being made on the extension of the Lone Pine Canal. The work around the point of the Alabama hills is necessarily slow, but water for irrigating the valuable country around Lone Pine will be flowing through the ditch before spring.

The *Independent* force is very busy getting out the Great Register and in consequence the local reporter's most difficult task is in apologizing for lack of news. There will be about 1100 names on the Register this year.

There are but few men left in the camp at Red Rock, the majority of them having gone to the excitement in the Black Hills about fifteen miles north of Red Rock. The new camp is said to be very promising.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

There came to my place at Camp Independence (the Lacey ranch) about the 1st of March, 1894, one bay mare, no brands visible, white star in forehead, about five years old, weight about 950 pounds. The owner is notified to prove his property and remove the animal, or she will be sold according to law.

RAFAEL ROSSI,

Sept 22, 1894.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock o

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND C'OTHING

ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumer should call and a mine my stock and pric before purchas g elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH

FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beauti

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

Notice to Voters.

Section 1083, of the Political Code as amended March 9, 1893, provides as follows:

SECTION 1083. Every male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the right of citizenship under or by virtue of the Treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, and whose name shall be enrolled on the Great Register of such county fifteen days prior to an election, shall be a qualified elector at any and all elections held within the county, city and county, city, town, or district within which said elector resides.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F P Blaisdell.
Laws—. R Shively.
Bishop—W O Meroney.
Big Pine—A K Eugley.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—Wm Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—Ed Walker.

D. J. HESSION,
County Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

GOOD BEEF

5 cents per pound,

BY THE QUARTER,

FOR CASH

Leave Your Order with

J. C. Roeper,

Independence.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of School Superintendent subject to the descision of the voters of Inyo County, at the election on Nov. 6, 1894.

A. E. JANVIER,
Georges Creek, Cal.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the will of the people.

W. H. WALKER.
Olancha, Cal.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

R. LINDER

Of Tulare.

Regular Republican Nominee for the 32d District.

FOR ASSEMBLYMAN

J. C. SMITH

OF INYO,

Regular People's Party and Democratic Nominee for the 60th Dist.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REGULAR

- Democratic -

TICKET.

Inyo County, Cal.

Sheriff ..... ALNEY L. McGEE
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION
Assessor ..... ANDREW DELL
Treasurer ..... J. J. MOORE
Dist. Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES
Supt. Schools ..... H. H. HOWELL
Coroner ..... JAMES NEVINS
Supervisor, 1st Dist .....
FRANK SHAW
Supervisor, 3d Dist .....
WM J. LAKE

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
oct5 td Tax Collector.

TIMBER CULTURE FINAL PROOF.

T. C. E. No. 60.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
September 17, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Hunter has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1894, on timber culture application No. 60, for E ½ SW ¼ and W ½ SE ¼ of section No. 11, in Township No. 14 S. o Range No. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: John Shepherd, James R. Moffatt, J. E. Shepherd and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.

a10-6t IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.
Dated August 2nd 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

Pioneer

Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Brown & Wills,

ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership existing between the undersigned under the firm name of MACK & DENSMORE is dissolved by mutual consent.

P. H. MACK.
F. E. DENSMORE.
Independence, Sept. 26, 1894.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

The JOCKEY Saloon.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

TATE & NAYLOR

PROPRIETORS.

WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTIN EVENTS.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands o pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

☞Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

☞First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence. - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS gainst the undersigned will presen he same by the first of each month ant payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

BIS HOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

☞ All parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Cora, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

dependence, Cal. A. N. BELL,

Nothing can be substituted for the Royal Baking Powder and give as good results.

No other leavening agent will make such light, sweet, delicious, wholesome food.

If some grocers urge another baking powder upon you, it is because of the greater profit upon it. This of itself is evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with cheaper and inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the same, give less value to the consumer.

To insure the finest cake, the most wholesome food, be sure that no substitute for Royal Baking Powder is accepted by you.

SUGAR ITEMS.

During 1892 about 30,000 tons beet sugar were employed in strengthening wines and cider by fermentation. It is interesting to note that the quantity of sugar used for this special purpose was less than during the previous year—due to the fact that the grapes were of a better quality than during 1891.

On several well-organized beet farms recently visited in France, cows receive 110 pounds of residuum beet pulp per diem, to which is added 44 pounds of a fermented product, consisting of chopped straw, etc. The cows under this ration yield on an average twelve quarts of milk daily. As the season advances the pulp ration is reduced.

We are informed that recent improvements in the Barbet distilling appliances permit the production of alcohol that is so pure that a permanganate solution produces no discoloration, even after one hour. A few years since, in alcohol made in stills, the chemical in question would show itself after a few minutes. The Barbet methods for alcohol analysis have become standard, and have been officially adopted by several governments of Continental Europe.

The average sugar made in a French beet sugar factory is purer than sugar obtained elsewhere. It has been found, for example, that for sweetening purposes twice as much Austrian sugar is needed to produce certain results as would be required of the French product. The low price at which the rival sugars are sold is misleading the general Eastern public. In Damascus, for example, a certain paste is made, in which large quantities of beet sugar are used; for same price the manufacturer gets volume, but not quality.

A new process for the purification of beet juices with an iron chloride is said to offer satisfactory results. It is claimed that the purification is more complete than possible to obtain with lime and the regular method of carbonatation. The chloride used precipitates the albumen, and other organic substances are also precipitated at same time. Raw juices from the battery are mixed with lime until their alkalinity is about 0.08 per cent., and to 30 gallons of juice is added one quart of iron chloride. Lime is then mixed in and the liquor heated to 176 degrees Fah. Second carbonatation follows, and to 25 gallons of juice one-half pint chloride is added. The saturation that follows should bring the alkalinity down to 0.05, and when this purification is properly done, there remains no trace of iron.—The Sugar Beet.

Nikolai Michailovitch Jadirnzaff, the founder of the Siberian University, died recently in St. Petersburg. He was the editor of a well-known weekly journal and had explored almost every part of Siberia, writing a number of books upon the country. He was born in 1842.

The Sultan of Morocco has the mumps.

THE WAY IS OPEN

to health and strength, if you're a nervous, delicate woman. The medicine to cure you, the tonic to build you up, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. You can depend upon it. The makers say it will help you, or cost you nothing. They *guarantee* it.

As a safe and certain remedy for woman's ailments, nothing can compare with the "Prescription." It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, and a soothing, strengthening nervine, perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system.

It's a marvelous remedy for nervous and general debility, St. Vitus's Dance, Fainting Spells, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, and all the nervous disorders due to functional derangements. It has often, by restoring the womanly functions, cured cases of Insanity.

PIERCE Guarantees a **CURE**

OR MONEY RETURNED.

Children

will not develop uniformly unless they get sufficient nourishment. They will be thin, weak, hollow-chested.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites, overcomes the tendency toward thinness and makes children strong and healthy. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

Beatrix Randolph.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

The audience seemed determined on this night to surpass all previous demonstrations of enthusiasm. A cynic might have said that they had set their hearts on reading in the next morning's papers that the applause and floral tributes which greeted the great singer on the eve of her departure from our shores were such as to outdo anything hitherto experienced. The popular favorite was summoned innumerable times before the curtain, and at the conclusion of the performance— But before the conclusion of the performance some events happened which did not appear in the papers, but which it will be necessary to relate.

As the curtain descended upon the last act but one Gen. Inigo, who was in the side scenes, received a card, which seemed to have upon him an effect as of a strong charge of electricity. He ran precipitately to the private door communicating between the house and the stage, where a lady was standing muffled up. She wore a black dress and cloak, and her head and shoulders were enveloped in a white lace shawl. She let this fall open as Inigo approached, and disclosed the features of Vera Marana. She laughed good naturedly, and gave him her hand, which he covered with kisses, while his eyes devoured her with astonishment and interrogation.

"Well, M. Moses," said she, "what are you so affectionate for? Have you pardoned me?"

"Pardoned! Ah! diva! By Jupiter! Did you just come?"

"I was here from the first, but not in the box—no; one cannot hear there. I was away among the common ones. It was necessary I should know what she could do—this young lady—this other self! Well, mon ami, you may compose yourself. I have heard her, now I wish to see her—speak to her. Conduct me where she is and then leave us. Is any one with her?"

"Only her brother. Shall I"——

"Bien, bien! Lead on, mon vieux, I am in a hurry."

When he had brought her to the door of Beatrix's room she made him depart, and then knocked at the door. It was opened by Ed. She made him a gesture at once of greeting and of silence, and advanced into the room, which was filled with flowers. Beatrix was reclining on her sofa with a sad and abstracted expression; but as she raised her eyes and met those of her visitor she sat erect, and the next moment rose to her feet. "You are—Marana!" she said in an inward tone. The two women gazed intently at each other, and there was silence for several seconds. At last the visitor said: "I had thought I was Marana until now. But now, mademoiselle, the name is yours by the right that you have made it more honorable."

"Oh, no—no!" the other murmured.

"Yes, yes, yes!" said Marana, with a smile, which, however, was quickly lost in the gravity of her reigning expression. "You have surprised me," she continued, after a pause; "I did not mean to forgive you! I was angry. But your voice has called my heart out of my bosom. There is no one who can sing like yon—no one—not even I!"

The tone in which these words were uttered—dignified, but profoundly pathetic, as of a great queen discrowning herself—touched Beatrix to the soul and her eyes filled with tears. She shook her head, but she could not speak. After all there was a ravishing sweetness in this praise, coming from the one source in the world which there could be no gainsaying.

"You two ought to pull in a team," put in Ed. "No theatre standing would hold the audiences that would come to hear you sing together!"

Marana made a gesture of negation with her head. "There shall never be but one Marana," she said proudly, "and she shall be the greatest singer in the world! Behold her!" she added, with a movement of her eyes toward Beatrix. "As for me, I sing no more! I have been your audience, mademoiselle; I will never again have an audience of my own!"

"Do not say it—you break my heart!" cried Beatrix; and she glided forward, and took the Russian impetuously in her arms. "Tell her, Ed," she said, half turning to appeal to him, but not letting Marana go. "It is I who shall sing no more; I did it only to help my father and him. This is the last night. If you care for him do not punish his sister. Be yourself again, and be my sister, too!"

Marana drew her head back, and gazed for a moment into the other's eyes. Then she kissed her gravely on both cheeks, and disengaged herself. "You believe, then, that I really love your brother?" she said.

"Yes, indeed! How could you help it?" exclaimed Beatrix warmly.

"And you, monsieur, what have you to say?" continued the other, letting her eyes rest upon him with a certain veiled intensity, the lids half drooped. "Are you also of opinion that you are not indifferent to me?"

"It would take a cleverer man than I am to see through you, Vera," returned the young gentleman naively; "but I don't believe that I could be loving you so much as I do if you didn't love me back."

"But would you marry me, even?"

"Ed's face flushed and his eyes sparkled. "Haven't I shown that I would?" he demanded between his teeth. "Don't make game of me, Vera, unless you mean to be kind afterward!"

She stood looking at him, her head a little bent to the left, her arms hanging down on both sides of her graceful figure. "I mean to be kind to you, my dear," she said finally in a low tone; "more kind than you would think if you knew what I have sometimes been in my life."

"Ed, I am so glad," whispered Beatrix to him in the little pause that followed, but the whisper was tremulous, for a sense of her own forlorness must needs insinuate itself. "You won't forget me, will you?—because I love you too," she added.

But Ed, who was familiar with the expressions on Marana's face, wore an anxious contraction on his forehead; he drew in his lips and held his breath.

"I had given up expecting love when I met you," she continued, her bosom visibly rising and falling. "I am not going to spoil it, now that it has come. For that, also, you may partly thank your sister. She has made me feel that it is good to be generous. You have never known me. I showed you only the best; it was true, but it was not all. If I were your wife you would have to know all. I should not mind for myself, but I should not like you to learn that love is less lovely than it seems now—at least not from me. Yesterday you might have married me, but today—no! My memory will be pleasanter to you than I should be after a while. We will say good-by." She put out her left hand toward him and smiled. "Good-by!"

He covered his eyes with the back of his hand. "I can't bear it!" he said in a broken voice.

Marana's inscrutable face quivered for a moment; she seemed to waver; she swayed slightly toward him as she stood, her lips parted and her eyes shone. But then, with a deep breath, she regained her self command. She looked at Beatrix, as much as to say, "You must comfort him." Then she turned, with a sweep of her black dress, moved to the door and opened it. Bellingham and Wallie Dinsmore were just approaching.

"You are late, messieurs," exclaimed Marana in a gay tone. "I have been offering my homage!"

Wallie looked from one to the other of the three, quietly observant. Ed, with his face averted, was putting on his overcoat and hat; he then pulled the brim of the latter over his eyes and went hastily out, looking neither to the right nor left. Beatrix, with one hand resting on the marble dressing table, and her eyes wide open, stood in a sort of trance. She had not yet seen Bellingham. Wallie offered Marana his arm.

"Since you are going, diva," he said, "permit me to escort you. You misunderstood me yesterday morning. Whatever homage I have to offer shall be paid to you."

Bellingham, thus abandoned to his own guidance, strode up to Beatrix, who uttered a cry; it seemed to her as if he had suddenly started up out of the floor. It had been his purpose to make a final appeal to her, and no doubt his words would have been eloquent and moving, and possibly they might have gained him his object, though he would have had to contend against the incomprehensible doubts, hesitations, perversity and pride of a woman who loves, and knows that she is loved, and yet draws back for the sake of something—heaven knows what. But, as it happened, not a syllable of Bellingham's appeal was ever uttered, for before he could open his lips to begin the bell rang which conveyed the order for the curtain to rise on the last act. So he, perceiving that there was no time to lose, simply caught Beatrix in his arms, met her eyes for an instant, and kissed her. After that it was too late for her to draw back, even had she wished to. She went to take her part on the stage, but she left a marguerite in Bellingham's hand.

Such is the private history of that memorable last night, the other details of which have been sufficiently described in the journals of the period. Mrs. Peters is understood to have sailed for Europe a day or two later. Jocelyn disappeared, leaving unsavory traces behind him. Mr. Randolph, senior, returned to his place up the Hudson, where he is occasionally visited by his married daughter. Ed entered the office of the latter's husband in the capacity of clerk, and is doing well. As for Mlle. Marana, the famous prima donna, she has vanished as utterly as if she had never had any existence.

There are two or three persons in New York who are believed to know something about her; there are perhaps a dozen who know enough to look wise when the matter is broached in their presence; there are a hundred or two who have heard a report to the effect that there were some facts connected with her engagement in this city which have never been fully explained, but the great mass of the public have never been at the pains to entertain any misgivings on the subject. They content themselves with looking forward to the time when that most faithful and enterprising of impresarios Gen. Inigo shall once more bring out at his new opera house the great Marana.

THE END.

A Unique Defense.

In a case some years ago where surviving relatives claimed $5,000 for the loss of a man's life occasioned by the runaway horse of the defendant the following defenses were put in: First—The horse was a kind horse, and would not have run away had he not been frightened, so the party who frightened the horse was to blame. Second—Even after the horse started some person diverted the horse from his course, without which the defendant would not have been knocked down, so the party who thus diverted the horse was to blame. Third—The defendant had plenty of time to get out of the way and was himself to blame. Fourth—The defendant was a pauper, not earning any money, so his death was not a pecuniary loss, but rather a benefit to his family. In this case the jury gave the widow a verdict of $300. This result was obtained by putting down the amount each juror was willing to give and dividing it by twelve.—Interview in New York Sun.

Their End.

Old Woman—I am sorry to hear little boys use such bad langnage. Have you thought what becomes of little boys who use bad language?

Street Urchin—Yes. Dey becomes hoss car drivers.—Brooklyn Life.

TANNING SKINS.

We have had a number of inquiries at different times for directions for tanning skins for the purpose of making rugs. We find in an exchange some directions which the writer says have been used in her family for several years and can be relied upon. Dissolve one-half pound alum, one pound salt-petrie, five pounds common salt and two ounces corrosive sublimate in two gallons of water. Put it in a large stone jar or small tub, and cover so that no animal can drink it for the corrosive sublimate is poison. If there is much flesh on the hides lay them on a board, flesh side up, and rub them with a brick or a dull knife until it is removed. After all the ingredients are dissolved put the skins into the liquid and allow them to remain two or three weeks. Of course large skins require more liquid as they must be covered with it all the time. When they are taken out, rub and work them until they are dry, and they will be soft and pliable.

A calf hide, with long black hair, makes a very handsome laprobe. The hides of cats, rats, squirrels and rabbits are nice for trimming or for making caps, muffs or capes. Sheepskins make beautiful rugs tanned in this way. As white rugs are so easily soiled most housekeepers prefer to dye them. Dissolve one or more packages of diamond dye, for wool, by tying loosely in a piece of cheese-cloth and soaking in water all night. Then put in a large dishpan and add boiling water. When it has boiled two or three minutes let two persons standing on opposite sides of the stove, pass the pelt back and forth in the dye with the wool side down. It will be more convenient to hold, if a strong twine string is fastened in each corner of the pelt. Do not allow the dye to cover the skin. When the wool is the desired shade rince and dry. The center may be cut out of one pelt, and the border of another, and where it is necessary to piece it sew the seams from the back over and over loosely so it will lie flat. The center may be olive green with a border of garnet, or pink may be used for the center with a golden brown border. In fact they may be made of any colors that will harmonize with the room in which they are used. They should then be lined with some heavy material.

Rugs may also be made of other kinds of skins, such as wolf, fox, dog-skins etc., left their natural color. Very pretty trimmings are made by tanning young lambskins that are curly and dyeing them black or seal-brown. Diamond dyes are the only kind that can be used satisfactorily in this work.

At Dungannon, in the west of Ireland, a seam of bituminous coal nearly six feet thick was struck last week at a depth of 188 yards from the surface. This promises to be the biggest coal mine in Ireland.

THE HIGHEST OF HONORS

To Dr. Price's at the Great Fairs.

(*Chicago Tribune.*)

For leavening power, keeping qualities, purity and general excellence the World's Fair jury decided that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder had no equal. On each of its claims it was awarded a first prize or a diploma. All the baking powders entered for prizes were subjected to a most exhaustive examination, and the jury was the best equipped to make the decision of any ever got together. Their verdict was supported by the testimony of Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. Dr. Wiley is an expert on food products and the highest authority on such matters in America. This verdict settles a long debated question as to which among the many baking powders is the best.

NOTE—Since the foregoing was published the World's Fair triumph has been confirmed by Highest Award and Gold Medal at the California Midwinter Fair.

The philanthropy of some people is merely a judicious advertisement.

THE LAND OF PROMISE

Is the mighty West, the land that "tickled with a hoe laughs a harvest;" the El Dorado of the miner; the goal of the agricultural emigrant. While it teems with all the elements of wealth and prosperity, some of the fairest and most fruitful portions of it bear a harvest of malaria reaped in its fullness by those unprotected by a medicinal safeguard. No one seeking or dwelling in a malarial locality is safe from the scourge without Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Emigrants, bear this in mind. Commercial travelers sojourning in malarious regions should carry a bottle of the Bitters in the traditional gripsack. Against the effects of exposure, mental or bodily overwork, damp and unwholesome food or water, it is an infallible defense. Constipation, rheumatism, billiousness, dyspepsia, nervousness and loss of strength are all remedied by this genial restorative.

Some people are so constituted that they can never see the bright side of anything but a dollar.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

It's Hood's that Cures

The combination, proportion and process by which Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared are peculiar to itself. Its record of cures is unequalled. Its sales are the largest in the world. The testimonials received by its proprietors by the hundred, telling the story that Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures are unparalleled in the history of medicine, and they are solid facts.

Hood's Sarsaparilla **Cures**

Hood's Pills cure Constipation, Indigestion.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE — TAKE THE BEST

25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

IRVING INSTITUTE 1036 Valencia St. San Francisco.
Select Boarding School for Girls. Eighteenth Year. Nineteen Teachers.
For illustrated catalogue address
REV. EDW. B. CHURCH, A.M., Principal.

RICORD'S MEDICINES
cure Private Diseases, Bladder and Kidney Troubles, Gravel, Lost Manhood from early excesses, Debility, Impotence. From **$1.00** up. Send for circular stating your trouble. Secrecy observed. Medicines can be used whilst attending to regular work. Address **No Commission Pharmacy,** 409 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Sole Agents for the United States.

Golden Honors from the Golden Coast ...for... Dr. Price's Baking Powder

California, empire of the Pacific, salutes the world. Her Midwinter Fair closed in a midsummer blaze of glory Second only to the Columbian Exposition in extent, variety and splendor, the coast display was a veritable triumph. Out of her abundance the state poured her treasures—and the nations of the earth came to aid her in her noble exhibition.

Memorable were the exhibits—of gold and silver, of wheat and oil, of fruit and wine, of silk and wool—of all that man and nature could combine to produce. And no exhibit attracted more attention or excited warmer approval than that of

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Official tests showed it to be highest in leavening power, purest in quality, and most efficient in results of all baking powders made. Accordingly, the Highest Award and Gold Medal were conferred on Dr. Price's at the Midwinter Fair.

The triumph at San Francisco confirms the victory at Chicago. The Midwinter Fair verdict sustains and vindicates the bestowal of highest honors on Dr. Price's by the jury of awards at the World's Columbian Exposition.

The name "Napoleon of Finance"
He missed; 'twas rather rough.
He got some crooked cash, by chance,
But he didn't get enough.

STOOD THE TEST.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are unapproachable in curative properties, rapidity and safety of action, and are the only reliable plasters ever produced. They have successfully stood the test of over thirty years' use by the public; their virtues have never been equalled by imitators who have sought to trade upon the reputation of ALLCOCK'S by making plasters with holes in them, and claiming them to be "just as good as ALLCOCK'S," and they stand to-day endorsed by not only the highest medical authorities, but by millions of grateful patients who have proved their efficacy as a household remedy.

Beware of imitations. Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and do not be persuaded to accept a substitute.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS will purify the blood.

From a Legal Document—"His only fault is that he has no money; but it must be added in extenuation that he never had any."

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Many a man who is anxious to reform the world has a gate that is hanging by one hinge.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

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Eight-year-old Oscar Nelson was struck, killed and run over by a North Tacoma avenue street car loaded with passengers for the Interstate Fair. The child had nearly crossed the track before the car, when a companion shouted to him to "Come back." He started to go back and the car struck him, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. The mother is half-crazy with grief. The father, a carpenter, is now in Portland. Coroner Hoskel on investigation, decided that the car employees were blameless.

"This is your little sister, Tommy," said his father, showing him the baby. "You will love her dearly, will you not?" "Yes, of coursse," replied Tommy, inspecting the latest arrival, "but it'll cost a good deal to keep her, won't it?" "I presume so." "Yes," said Tommy, with a long-drawn breath, "and when I asked you the other day to buy me a white rabbit you said you couldn't afford it."

Professor Hayem, of Paris, has recently shown that there is a marked association between dyspepsia and tuberculosis in a great number of cases. The disorder most commonly present is simple gastritis. As the digestive disorder usually occurs first, and paves the way for the pulmonary disease, it is important that disorders of digestion should receive prompt attention.—Exchange.

A decree will be issued in Russia September 10, reducing the tariff on distilled petroleum exported via the Russian frontier from 34 copecks to 24 copecks per pound, in order to facilitate competition with American petroleum.

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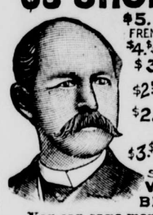

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1894.

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Eloquence is vehement simplicity.—Cecil.

He who rules must humor full as much as he commands.—George Eliot.

Rash oaths, whether kept or broken, frequently lead to guilt.—Johnson.

All the world is barren to him who will not cultivate the fruits it offers.—Sterne.

He who gives himself airs of importance exhibits the credentials of impotence.—Lavaler.

To endeavor to domineer over conscience is to invade the citadel of heaven.—Charles V.

In general indulgence for those we know is rarer than pity for those we know not.—Rivarol.

The first sure symptoms of a mind in health are rest of heart and pleasure felt at home.—Young.

Many a man dreads throwing away his life at once who shrinks not from throwing it away piecemeal.

The aim of all intellectual training for the mass of the people should be to cultivate common sense.

With consistency a great soul has simply nothing to do. He may as well concern himself with his shadow on the wall.—Emerson.

Know thyself and do thine own work, says Plato; and each includes the other and covers the whole duty of man.—Montaigue.

All advantages are attended with disadvantages. A universal compensation prevails in all conditions of being and existence.—Hume.

Opinion is the main thing which does good or harm in the world. It is our false opinions of things which ruin us.—Marcus Antonius.

Nothing is nearer akin to death than idleness. It is not necessary that I should live, but it is necessary that whilst I live I be busy.—Frederick the Great.

Each one must build his character for himself and the best service that can be rendered to any man is to enable him to build it upon firm foundations and with enduring materials.

ODDITIES IN FACT AND FICTION.

The English postoffice authorities report that the average number of postal cards which are posted each day without any address on them is nearly 2000.

Queen Victoria has a violent antipathy to the smell of furs, and especially to the rich aroma of sealskin. She will not permit anyone whom she takes driving to wear a fur wrap on such occasions.

Professor Jackwallick, the Swedish shellfish cultivator, who is now residing in South Brooklyn, while he studies the American lobster and crab, with an eye to their introduction in Swedish waters, has invented a harmless preparation to transform hard-shell crabs into the soft-shell variety. A Fulton Market firm of wholesale dealers have offered him $50,000 for the American rights to the process.

During her travels in Africa, Mrs. Sheldon, the exploring lady, was exceeding embarrassed by receiving a present of 600 husbands from a local sultan. It was with much difficulty that she succeeded in refusing his splendid gift without giving serious offense.

Dehodo Ogg, the curious person who likes to be known as the "Hermit Poet of Harlem," has written what he calls "The Ballad of the Bridge of the Blue." It is in more than one hundred eight-line verses, and tells the stories of some dozen or more of the suicides who have leaped from High Bridge into the Harlem or to the ground along its banks.

One of the most wretched men in the world is Nordom, the King of Cambodia. He has a fine palace, splendidly furnished, but adheres to the customs of his ancestors and sleeps on a very dirty carpet in an even dirtier shed. He is a hopeless victim of hypochondria, and does nothing between meals but heavs heavy sighs. He is short, fat, and has but one eye.

HARD TO BEAT.

A farmer came into a store and exhibited an enormous egg, which he vowed had been laid by one of his own hens He had it packed in cotton and wouldn't allow anyone to handle it for fear of breaking it. The grocer examined it and said, "pshaw, I have got something that will beat that."

"I'll bet you a pound you haven't," said the countryman.

"Right," replied the grocer, and going behind the counter, he brought out an egg-beater. "There's something that will beat it, I guess," said he, reaching over for the stakes.

"Hold on, there," said the farmer, "let's see you beat it," and he handed it to the grocer. The latter held out his hand for it, but dropped it in surprise on the counter, where it broke two soup plates. It was solid iron, painted white.

"Some folks think they're darnation cute," muttered the farmer, as he pocketed the stakes and cleared, "but 'taint no use buckin' against the solid facts."

The thrashing of wheat in Yamhill county, Or., shows that it suffered to some extent from the ravages of the aphis. The average yield is quite low, not exceeding twenty bushels to the acre. One field yielded something like twenty-seven bushels, and in another there were thrashed 128 bushels from four acres, though the general average in the rest of the latter crop was considerably less. The wheat is mostly plump and comparatively clean, but with many small grains. Oats are only a fair yield, but of good quality, and seem to be coming in quite freely to the warehouses.

Three Chinamen held up two Japanese in Heinlenville, San Jose, Monday, and relieved one of them of $60 in gold.

THE MOON'S FACE.

Not Composed of Green Cheese as Some Suppose.

IT IS IMPERFECTLY UNDERSTOOD.

The Impossibility of Any Other Body Coming Between Her and the Earth—Moonlight is Sunlight Reflected.

The most glorious object on which the eye of man ever rested is the sun, after which comes the moon, when shining with a full, round face. It is difficult, indeed, to conceive that an object of such brilliancy is, in reality, a dark one, in itself as devoid of light as is the earth at midnight in the absence of the moon. Moonlight is simply sunlight received second hand, the light of the sun being reflected from the moon's dark surface. This is true of all the planets also, though not of stars, as they are all suns self shining as our own, a fact previously given.

If to behold the full moon is a spectacle so inspiring, her crescent with its horns pointing either to the right or left, or again, upward as she nears the setting sun, is hardly less so, and in this place demands special attention, as, from long experience, I find the cause of her assumption of the crescent, the half and the gibbous phases to be very imperfectly understood, it being often imagined, even, that some dark body passes between the earth and the moon, and cuts off her light wholly or in part, and suggests the question often asked of me, "What is the object which thus intervenes?" Of all the countless host of stars, comets and planets, the moon is nearest to the earth, and, consequently, it is not possible for any other body to come between her and the earth.

The moon's easterly motion is about thirteen degrees daily, and her complete revolution around the earth occupies about 273 days, but as during this time the sun has moved also easterly one degree per day, the moon, to overtake the sun and produce a new moon, has to make more than a complete revolution. This requires a little more than two days, so that from new moon to new again is not 27½, but 29½ days, the length of a lunar month. The instant of the new moon is when the moon passes the sun, her illumined side being, of course, wholly turned toward that luminary, and her dark and, consequently, invisible side toward the earth. As she emerges from the sun a constantly increasing portion of her sunny side turns towards us, and we see her first as a slender crescent which nightly grows in size until after the lapse of a little more than seven days after passing the sun she appears as a half moon, one-half of her sunny side being turned toward us, or, as the almanacs say, at first quarter. Nightly, more and more of her bright disk presents itself until, rising when the sun sets, her entire luminous portion is turned to us as well as to the sun, and we see her as the full-orbed moon. Then, in reverse order, the above changes are gone through until a fortnight has elapsed, when she again passes the sun and becomes invisible.

Although the full moon in a cloudless sky floods the earth with radiance and splendor and invests even the most unlovely objects with a softened beauty, yet it would require more than 600,000 moons shining at once to equal the light of the sun.

It is a curious and an unexplained fact, and probably not an exceptional case in the solar system, that the moon revolves round the earth in exactly the same time required to rotate on her axis, thus forever preventing her posterior hemisphere from being seen, and, therefore, we are and must remain ignorant regarding the typography and scenery of the opposite side.

The inhabitability of the moon has in every age been a fruitful theme for reflection and discussion, but the invention of the telescope has settled the question in the negative. As it is a world entirely destitute of an atmosphere, as it has no water, not a drop, and as its days and nights are each equal to two of our earth-weeks, and as, furthermore, no change has been observed since it became an object of telescopic study, we are forced to the conclusion that it cannot be the home of sentiment beings, and that it cannot sustain life of any sort. Are we then justified in the belief that this heavenly body has been created in vain? No; we owe much to the moon. She raises the ocean tides, and their ebb and flow serve to keep the waters of the gulfs, bays and estuaries of the earth from growing stagnant. And to sailors at sea she is of great service in determining positions.

The moon as a telescope object surpasses in magnificence all others in the heavens. On favorable occasions she can approach to less than 220,000 miles from the earth, or, from surface to surface, to within 215,000 miles. If at such a time a magnifying power of, say, two thousand be applied, she will be seen as though at a distance of over 100 miles. Under these conditions, an object as large as the Capital at Washington could be seen as a visible point.

It is not possible for any telescope ever to do better than that. The idea impromulgated by sensational writers regarding the giant telescopes that must, when completed, bring the moon to within a few miles or even to a distance of a few yards is wholly erroneous. To see the moon well there is no need of a mammoth telescope, as she has sufficient light to bear a high power, yet our atmosphere is so laden with vapors and lashed with tremors which are magnified as much as is the moon itself, that the close investigation ardently desired by astronomers is prevented thereby, and only low magnifying powers can be used. But the lunar scenery even under these not most favorable conditions is grand beyond the power of words to express. The great telescope of the Lowe Observatory, with its incomparable eyepiece, specially adapted for the work, will reveal her mountain heights and craterous depths, her yawning canyons and dry ocean beds, where when the moon was young, tides ebbed and flowed.—Mount Lowe Echo.

PHYSICAL BANKRUPTCY.

A prudent business man always has some resources in reserve to meet unexpected contingencies. He knows that he must be prepared for changes in commercial values and disappointments in business engagements. To continue a sound, healthy business, he must have something to fall back upon if occasion demands. His daily balance fluctuates more or less, but its bulk is never seriously impaired without causing much concern and inciting measures for its reinforcement. The reserve, if diminished to any considerable extent, is carefully nourished by economy of expenditure, and soon relieves itself, and then business goes on as before.

Analagous conditions prevail in the human system. A healthy man uses up, as ordinary occasion demands, a certain amount of his vital strength in the pursuance of his daily duties; his rest at night, his food, his recreation, serve to make good the loss incurred, and his balance of health remains about the same. But now some accident or disease overtakes him; his body's income is cut off, his appetite gone, his rest disturbed, while fever, pain and anxiety sap his strength and rapidly encroach upon his reserve vitality. Whether he recovers depends upon the amount of reserve force and the degree of the demand upon it. If he has not impaired his constitution by indulgences, or weakened it by too close application to business and neglect of such sanitary principles as tend to preserve his vital forces intact, he will be able to meet the drafts drawn upon him by his illness. During convalescense expenditure of force is as limited as possible. His vital income is greater than his outgo. His reserve is increased day by day, and when he has fully recovered it has reached its normal condition of stability. If, however, his recovery is incomplete, or from the nature of his disability impossible, his reserve force is permanently impaired, and he remains an invalid, his body capital is infringed beyond repair.

It is essential then, if stable health is to be expected, that provisions should be made for emergencies that are sure to arise in the corporal as in the commercial system, and that simply to meet the requirements of the day is not sufficient. As in business affairs disasters surely follow large responsibilities and greater risks, which are constantly making inroads upon the capital involved, so vital bankruptcy is imminent when larger drafts are made upon the nervous force than is consistent with its daily gain. In such cases nature invariably foretells the coming danger, and as clearly points out the course to avoid it.—P. S. Starr, M. D., in Worthington's Magazine.

CONNECTION OF LABOR AND FOOD.

The human body is an example of perpetual power, says a health journal. Its work ceases only with life. Even in the most profound slumber, which closely simulates death, some of its functions are going on, as, for example, breathing, circulation of the blood and digestion, if the stomach contain food. It follows that the nervous system is also on active duty both day and night. In the mere act of living some of the substance of the body is being constantly consumed. A person deprived of food will live for some time upon the fat supply of the body, if water be supplied. We lose in weight by exercise. A laborer, if weighed after several hours of severe labor, will be found a few pounds lighter than before. So if we do not wish to become bankrupt in stock, we must replace by food what we have lost by exercise. Hunger and thirst are the instincts that prompt us to do this. In a healthy adult as much is taken as is required to maintain the body against loss. On the one is so much food spent in work, on the other, so much received into the stomach for digestion. Nature keeps the balance. In an unhealthy person the instinct of hunger becomes disordered, the appetite fails in its demands and the person goes on in the daily routine with an insufficiency of nourishment until he is physically pauperized, or a morbid appetite calls too frequently—he eats too much, and the vital machinery becomes clogged. A scientific calculation of the work transacted in the body reveals the fact that for a person engaged in hard manual labor, eight and one-half pounds of food and drink are consumed daily—some more, some less; but this is the average. Most of the energy stored up in these eight and a half pounds is expended in keeping the body warm and its functions active. Only about one-tenth can be spent in bodily exercise or labor. Persons wishing to increase in weight will readily perceive how to economize their forces.

Federal and Confederate veterans in Atlanta, Ga., are projecting a joint monument to General McPherson, of the Union Army, and General Walker of the Confederates, who were both killed at the battle of Atlanta.

The report of the State Superintendent of Banking in New York shows that for the year ending June 30, 1894, the withdrawals of money from the savings banks was $34,000,000 more than the deposits.

He (passionately)—"Something stirs within me." She (calmly—"Why don't you drink filtered water."

10,000 YEARS OLD.

A Mastodon Recently Discovered at Sheridan, New York.

INTEREST TAKEN IN THE REMAINS.

The Dahlman Boys While Digging a Ditch at Sheridan, N. Y., Unearth a Prehistoric Animal Wonder.

The mastodon whose remains were discovered at Sheridan, near Dunkirk, N. Y., a week ago, appears to have been one of the largest animals that ever lived. He was a mammoth mastodon and a veritable king of the animal world. The only way in which an adequate idea of the size of this animal can be reached is by comparing him with Jumbo. Jumbo was the largest known elephant, but the Sheridan mastodon was almost twice as big. He was ten feet taller than Jumbo, whom he could probably have annihilated with one blow of his mighty trunk, and he weighed several tons when hungry. After dinner this animal may have weighed a ton or two more, for the teeth, which have been dug up on the land of Farmer Dahlman, where the skeleton was found, show that he was capable of chewing the trunks of trees, and that he could bite off telegraph poles.

It is now 10,000 years since this gentleman came to an untimely end. That is the estimate of the age of the skeleton which has been made by Professor F. B. Palmer, of the State Normal School at Fredonia, who has taken great interest in the bones thus far brought to light. These bones are numerous, but not nearly so numerous as the bones yet remaining in the ground, which will probably be dug up within a week.

The remains of the mastodon were found in marshy ground. Two sons of Farmer Dahlman went out to dig a ditch through this land. They had not proceeded very far with their work when one of them struck something hard with his spade. This hard substance, which turned out to be the skull of the mastodon, was buried eighteen inches below the surface. The Dahlman boys supposed it to be rotten wood, and spaded right through it. Then an enormous tooth was unearthed. It was hard and polished and curiously corrugated, and it was supposed to be a stone of odd shape.

The tooth, which looked like a small boulder, was thrown aside and no further attention was paid to it until another of like peculiar shape was uncovered. As soon as the soil was brushed away, it was seen to be the enormous tooth of some extinct animal, and then the young men knew that they had made a unique find. A further search brought to light tusks, sections of the skull and vertebrae, the collar bone and several other bones, some of which look like parts of the huge forelegs. The tusks of the mastodon were decayed at the butt, but two feet of the end of each remained in a perfect state of preservation, hard and polished and heavy.

An idea of the immense size of this animal—supposed to be one of the largest mastodons ever unearthed—can be gained from the fact that a distance of twelve feet intervened between the ends of the tusks. As the head and many of the bones were in a natural position when found on the land of Farmer Dahlman, it is supposed that the tusks were preserved in their original positions through all the centuries, and that the animal died standing up.

This was the case with the famous mastodon whose skeleton was found in 1866 near Cohoes, in this State, and which is now in the State Museum of Natural History at Albany. He was found in marshy ground, and it is supposed that mastodons, like elephants, were fond of wading in the mud, and often got caught in a quicksand. From what has thus far been learned, it is estimated that the Sheridan mastodon was a much bigger animal than the Cohoes specimen. Paleontologists assert that from a single bone they can reconstruct the remains of any animal, and depict him in the shape in which he lived. What remained of the tusks found at Sheridan was five feet long. These tusks were slightly curved.

Some mastodons have had enormous tusks in the upper jaw, with two smaller tusks in the lower jaw. Others have had tusks curved backward. It is asserted by some naturalists that there were no trees on the earth at the time these huge beasts roamed about, and that they used the tusks for digging up the ground. At the same time remains of trees have been found nearly as old as the skeletons of mastodons. The teeth of the latter, moreover seem to have been made for the purpose of cutting and masticating wood and other fibrous substances.

One of the teeth found at Sheridan last week weighed four pounds and the others weighed nearly as much each. There were found altogether six of these teeth. The largest of them measured seven by four inches, giving a cutting surface which would quickly reduce a good-sized tree to pulp. The enamel on all the teeth was hard and white while the tusks were nearly black.

The enormous size of the skull has astonished such scientists as have studied the matter. The skull measured five feet six inches across, so that the head of the animal when clothed in flesh was as broad as the average man is tall. One of the tusks was six inches in diameter. The vertebrae dug up show the animal to have been of great size and it is estimated that he was between fifteen and twenty feet in height, and probably as long.

Professor Palmer has expressed the opinion that the animal did not die where found, but was carried to the spot and deposited there by ice during the glacial period. This was perhaps suggested by the remains of mammoths found in Siberia. One Siberian mammoth, still clothed in flesh, with hair on the back of his neck, and his eyes still perfect, was found embedded in a glacier, and he can now be seen in the Government museum in St. Petersburg. This specimen, however, was only about nine feet high.

The American animal glories in the name "Mastodon giganteus," and was larger than any mammoth. One of the largest specimens discovered was dug up in marshy ground in 1840, in the State of Missouri, and his skeleton is now in the British Museum at London, but is less than ten feet high.

The mastodon is believed to have flourished before, during and after the glacial epoch, but there are reasons for thinking that he was contemporary with prehistoric man. One of these reasons is the discovery of a drawing of the animal scratched on a piece of its own ivory, and found in a cave in France. The cave-dwellers were perhaps driven into their peculiar habitations by fear of mastodons, which could trample on houses and brush aside the strongest habitations. Only in caves could the prehistoric man be safe, and the mouths of these caves were so small that the mastodons could not enter.

In several of the caves inhabited by that interesting individual, prehistoric man, there have been found the bones of mastodons which had been split open with a stone hatchet to get at the marrow. Mastodon marrow was a delicacy for which the animal was hunted, and his teeth and bones were useful in a variety of ways. Just how our ancestors killed the mastodon is not known. Even in modern times a sportsman, equipped with the best of weapons, might well tremble at the sight of one of these monsters in the primeval forest, for their skin was thick and bullet-proof in parts, and the most powerful cartridge would hardly send a bullet through the thicknesses of flesh which intervened between the skin and heart.

The land where the skeleton of the mastodon was discovered at Sheridan is a quicksand, which strengthens the belief that the animal was caught there during some foraging expedition 10,000 years ago, and was drawn under the surface. Up to a few years ago it had been the bed of a small lake, which was finally drained off. The ground has, however, remained marshy, and it was with the intention of building additional drains that the Dahlman boys were working when they came upon the skull. In anticipation of the work of excavating the entire skeleton, the land will now be thoroughly drained.

The members of the Dahlman family have been congratulated upon their find, but just at present Mr. Dahlman is somewhat uncertain as to what may be its monetary value. He says the bones are of no use to him. All Sheridan and Dunkirk have been discussing for a week the value of a mastodon skeleton and several farmers in the vicinity have begun a search of their own land in the hope of turning up another of the species. In fact, the mastodon fever has struck Sheridan, and "prospecting" is now going on upon an extensive scale.

Owing to the absence of outcroppings or other indications whereby the skeletons may be located, it will be necessary to dig in a haphazard way, in those parts of the farms which have not been under cultivation. The best-informed, however, assert that the mastodons never traveled in herds, and that it is unlikely another will be found in the neighborhood.

Possibly the companion of the mastodon found at Sheridan was that dug up at Cohoes in 1866, and although the distance between these points is great, the animal, it is believed, could have covered it in a night's march, judging by his enormous strength and the length of his stride. The work of draining the marsh and searching for the remainder of the bones will be begun this week.

THE ETIQUETTE OF ENGLISH BARRISTERS.

The barrister, Mr. Willis, who took dinner at the Judge's lodgings on Tuesday, gave me some interesting information concerning the relations the attorneys and barristers have toward one another. A barrister may not "tout" for retainers nor "hug" for business. If on the circuit he must not eat at the same table with the attorneys. If he chances to stop at the same inn, his meals must be served in his own apartments; he must not ride in the same coach with a solicitor or attorney, nor smoke in the same room, nor bestow nor receive any hospitality from him. It would be a gross breach of professional decorum for a barrister to waltz or dance with any member of a solicitor's family, for this would be a gross example of "hugging" for business. The phrase "briefless barrister" came to me with a meaning and emphasis that were new to me. After several years of circuit riding without a retainer, the young barrister is apt to conclude that he has missed his vocation, and he betakes himself to the colonies or does newspaper or magazine or other literary work in London or the provinces. It has been stated recently, on what seemed to be good authority, that only about 10 per cent. of the young men who are called to the bar succeed in making their way.—Indianapolis Journal.

Professor Beebe Poopooh, who made a world-wide reputation as the discoverer of a microscopic fungi on the teeth of the pudamuck, has a glass eye. He was astounded recently when he found that through the use of a violet-colored light his optic nerve was so affected that he could read finer print with the artificial eye than with the natural. When Professor Poopooh coughs the sound is so frequently mistaken for the slamming of a door that his family have requested him to retire to the woods when he feels a tickling in the larynx.

CREMATION THE FAD.

The Cost and Advantages of the Innovation.

GROWTH OF CREMATION SOCIETIES.

Details of the Ceremony, Which is Generally Private—Women Wedded to the Old Style of Burial.

A great many people care little or nothing as to what becomes of their bodies after they are dead, although very solicitous as to their bodies when alive. Yet the relatives of these people are usually careful as to the disposition to be made of the remains. This is particularly true of women, who are wedded to the old-fashioned methods of burial, and most of them set their faces resolutely against any innovation in the mortuary ceremonies.

That is one reason why cremation has had an uphill task in establishing itself as a recognized method for disposing of the remains of the dead.

There is something queer about the idea of shoving a man's body into a retort and delivering to his relatives two or three pounds of ashes in a sealed jar a few hours afterwards. Yet there are few if any valid reasons which can be urged against cremation. All the arguments are in its favor.

That the living should not suffer because of the dead is a well-known recognized maxim, yet thousands of bodies are every year buried in the ground about New York, there to slowly decompose and poison the earth, the drinking water and the air. Cremation is only a short cut on the processes of nature which finally reduce the body of a man to a few pounds of ashes, but in the meantime the body undergoes transformations which would horrify the surviving relatives if it could be exposed to view.

Under these circumstances it is gratifying to know that cremation is becoming popular, if anything can be popular, which snuffs out life's candle in a quick and rapid manner and obliterates as far as possible the visible evidences of one's having ever lived. People are forming societies, each member of which pledges himself to have his body cremated and to help cremate the bodies of other members, and crematories are steadily increasing in number in all parts of the country. Every once in a while some prominent man dies and his body is cremated, and this, being noted in the newspapers, only serves to advertise the new method. Such was the disposition of the remains of the late Duke of Bedford, in England, and if some king would only now die in a European country and be cremated his former loyal subjects would probably in a large measure follow his example. The influence of the aristocracy is thus potential in establishing a new fashion even after death.

The man who has his body cremated can laugh at grave-robbers, and the fear of being buried alive has no terrors for him. He can look forward with complacency to "filling a crack in true Shakesperian manner, for the dust which the crematorium turns over to the sorrowing relatives is little more than sufficient to fill a two-pound can. While a man's body is burned, his memory lives on unimpaired in the minds of all who knew him, and it is the memory which he shall leave after him and which fire cannot touch that dying men care more about than they do as to the disposition of their remains.

Some clergymen are opposed to cremation on sentimental grounds, but many others are outspoken in its favor. As it reduces the cost of burial, it opposes vested interests which yield a large annual revenue to churches and cemetery associations. But many men who have been cremated occupy full-length graves with the regulation tombstones, and there is nothing incongruous in the idea.

The Urn, which is the appropriate title of the official organ of the cremationists, has been unable to find any valid reason which can be urged against the practice, and even the Casket and the Shroud, which speak for the undertakers, admit that there is much to be said in its favor. Formerly undertakers were opposed to cremation, but now signs reading "Inquire here for cremation" can be seen in the window of nearly every undertaker's shop of this city, and between the Urn, the Casket and the Shroud the most harmonious relations exist.

It is estimated that nearly twenty thousand people living in this vicinity now belong to the cremation societies, the membership of which is steadily growing. They will probably all be burned at the Fresh Pond Crematory, on Long Island, which is now kept pretty busy from one end of the year to the other, and is the only crematory in this vicinity. There were cremated there last year forty-nine times more bodies than during the first year of its existence, although it is less than ten years old. Of old the poet wrote:

The boasts of heraldry, the pomp of power,
All that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour:
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

This has now been amended so as to read as follows:

The boasts of heraldry, the pomp of power,
All that beauty, all that wealth e'er knew,
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but up the flue.

The crematory at Fresh Pond, L. I., has recently had its capacity enlarged, so as to keep pace with the demands now made upon it. At the present time twenty-four bodies can be incinerated there in a single day. During 1885, which was the first year of the operation, of the crematory, only five bodies were incinerated, but the number in 1893 rose to 245, which will probably be exceeded by the figures of the present year.

Altogether there have been 1,262 cremations at Fresh Pond since 1885, and of these the countries represented are follows: Germany, 650; United States, 420; England, 43; Switzerland, 29; Austria, 25; France, 22; Ireland, 12; Hungary, 11; Italy, 8; Denmark, 7; Scotland, 6; Holland, 4; India, 4, Cuba, 5; Russia, 3; Belgium, 3; Australia, 2; Canada, 2; Norway, 2; West Indies, 1; Asia Minor, 1; On Mediterranean, 1; Unknown, 1.

Of these 816 were men, 362 women; 66 boys and 48 girls.

Crematories are now established at Washington, Pa., New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Los Angeles, Detroit, Lancaster, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Troy, Davenport, San Francisco, Swinburne Island, N. Y.; Chicago, Waterville, N. Y., and Boston. In all these places there has been a steady growth in the use of these crematories, and in the aggregate nearly 3,000 bodies have been incinerated. The percentage of increase has advanced more rapidly within recent years, and, with the organization of the cremation societies, the increased use of the crematories will be still more marked. The incinerations in some of the cities have been as follows: St. Louis, 267; Philadelphia, 250; Cincinnati, 227; Buffalo, 188; Los Angeles, 145; Detroit, 128; Lancaster, 102; Pittsburg, 89; Baltimore, 56; Troy, 43; Davenport, 25; San Francisco, 24, and Swinburne Island, 24.

President Louis Lange, of the United States Cremation Company, of this city, and publisher of the "Urn," speaks enthusiastically of the progress that is being made in advancement of the method of disposing of the dead by burning. On his desk yesterday were placed several tin cans sealed and labeled, which had just arrived from Fresh Pond.

"These vessels, said Mr. Lange to a reporter of the Sunday "World," "contain the remains of five persons—the last cremated at Fresh Pond. Great care is taken to prevent the possibility of a mistake. As soon as the ashes are removed from the retort they are placed in the vessel, which is immediately labeled and sealed. This seal is not permitted to be broken until it reaches my hands, and then only at the request of the person accredited to receive it. These seals, as you may observe, are all intact and, for the reason given you, I cannot expose the ashes to your view. There is a plainly perceptible difference in the tint or shade of the ashes of each person. This is explained by the effect of drugs or liquors, or maybe the food consumed by the person whose ashes are in the vessel."

"What are the objections to cremation, and by whom are they advanced?"

"There are really no objections. The prejudice is largely limited to women, who, for sentimental reasons, growing out of associations in connection with burial, oppose the cremation of their relatives, even after a wish to be incinerated had been made by the husband, father or brother. But this is gradually passing away. Slowly but surely it is diminishing. Women who reflect will find that such objections are not valid. If they could see the condition of the bodies some time after they had been placed in the grave, they would be horrified, and would quickly be made converts to the new, purifying process, which preserves all that it is possible of the dead, in a form that is in no sense objectionable.

"Do objections come from clergymen?"

"Some ministers have objected, but many of them are growing more and more liberal towards the new system. I have many letters from preachers, some of them leading clergymen, approving of cremation. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, of St. George's Church, in this city, is among the number. Only about a year ago he held a regular funeral service over the ashes of a well-known actress who had died abroad. Andrew Carnegie is also in favor of cremation, and has signified his approval of the method in a letter to me. Many others hold equally liberal views. Hyigenic and sanitary considerations alone should, and will, eventually lead to the abolishment of burial of bodies in the earth, which is poisoned, as well as the atmosphere, by their contaminating influence."

"What is the comparative cost between burial and cremation."

"The expense is, of course, largely in favor of cremation. Still the obsequies may be made as costly and elaborate as may be desired—that is, before reaching the crematory. Then there is a regular charge—in the case of adults $35, and of children $25. This does not include transportation nor undertaker's charges. The body may be conveyed to the crematory by the friends of the deceased in such manner as they may select, or it can be transported by the company. Thus the cost may be made as light or as heavy as the persons interested may choose. There is no special preparation of the body necessary; it is always incinerated in the clothing in which it is received, and the ceremony may be as private as the friends may desire. On the day following the ashes may be called for at the office of the company, and they are delivered in a vessel provided free of cost."

"Bodies coming from a distance will be received at one day's notice, and if desired, all the arrangements will be attended to by the company's agents. These regulations apply, in effect, to all the crematories throughout the country. Any religious or Masonic service may be held at the crematory, where the use of an oragn is provided free of cost. The coffin will not be opened, but in every case it is burned with the body. The regulations are made as simple as possible, but due care is taken to prevent the spread of any infectious or contagious disease, by having all the coffins, clothing, etc., consumed with the body."—N. Y. Tribune.

Santa Cruz county's tax levy is $1.80.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, NOV. 2.....1894

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

NOVEMBER 6, 1894.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that a general election will be held throughout the State of California on Tuesday, the sixth day of November, A. D. 1894, when the following officers will be elected, namely:

Governor.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Secretary of State.

Controller.

Treasurer.

Attorney-General.

Surveyor-General.

Clerk of the Supreme court.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Superintendent of State Printing.

Also, seven Representatives to the Congress of the United States; being one Representative from each Congressional District.

Also, three Railroad Commissioners: be one Railroad Commissioner from each Railroad District.

Also, four Members of the State Board of Equalization: being one member from each State Board of Equalization District.

Also, two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, full term.

Also, one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for the unexpired term ending January, 1899.

Also, four Judges of the Superior Court in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

Also, two Judges of the Superior Court in and for the following counties: Alameda, Los Angeles and Fresno.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for each of the following counties: Riverside, Kings, Madera and San Bernardino.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the county of Amador, for the unexpired term ending January, 1897; vice John F. Davis, appointed.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the county of Santa Cruz, for the unexpired term ending January, 1897; vice James H. Logan, appointed.

Also, one State Senator from each of the following Senatorial Districts: Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth and Fortieth.

Also, one Member of the Assembly from each Assembly District.

Also at said election, Amendments to the Constitution of the State, submitted by the Legislature at its last regular session, numbered as hereinafter specified, will be voted upon by the electors of said State, namely:

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE—Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 8—

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section one of article two thereof, relative to the right of suffrage.

AMENDMENT NUMBER Two (Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 14)—

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section three of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the formation of new counties.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE—Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 7—

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, by adding a new section to article thirteen of said Constitution, to be numbered section twelve and three-fourths (12¾), relating to revenue and taxation.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR—Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 12—

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seventeen, article one, of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to who may acquire property in this State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE—Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 17—

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven, article eleven, of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to consolidation of city and county governments.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX—Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 7—

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section nine, of article thirteen thereof, relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SEVEN—Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 16—

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment to article thirteen of the Constitution, section one, in relation to revenue and taxation.

AMENDMENT NUMBER EIGHT—Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 31—

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven of article nine of the Constitution of the State of California, by increasing the number of members constituting the State Board of Education, by adding thereto the President and Professor of Pedagogics of the University of California.

AMENDMENT NUMBER NINE—Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 20—

An Act to submit to the people of the State of California an amendment to section twenty-three of article four of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to pay of members of the Legislature.

Each amendment shall be voted upon separately from the others, by ballot, at the next general election, to be held on Tuesday, the sixth day of November, A. D. 1894.

Each ballot used at such election must contain, printed thereon, the words:

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 8—Right of Suffrage.	YES. / NO.
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 14—Manner of Forming New Counties.	YES. / NO.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 7—Exempting from Taxation Young Fruit and Nut Bearing Trees and Grapevines.	YES. / NO.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 12—Right of Acquiring Property in this State.	YES. / NO.
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 7—Consolidation of City and County Governments.	YES. / NO.
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 7—Increasing Number of Members of the State Board of Equalization.	YES. / NO.
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 16—Exempting from Taxation Property used for Free Public Libraries and Free Museums.	YES. / NO.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 31—Increasing Number of Members of the State Board of Education.	YES. / NO.
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 20—Increasing Pay of Members of Legislature.	YES. / NO.

And I do hereby offer a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part I, of the Penal Code; such rewards to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of ten thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the city of Sacramento, this third day of October, A. D. 1894.

H. H. MARKHAM,
Governor.

[SEAL.]

Attest:
E. G. WAITE,
Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Aug. 4, 1894.

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of California, at its thirtieth session, beginning on the second day of January, A. D. 1893, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed the following described amendments to the constitution of the State of California, to wit:

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 8.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section one of article two thereof, relative to the right of suffrage.

Section 1. Every native male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under or by virtue of the treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident of the state one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no idiot, no insane person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name, shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector in this State; provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 14.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section three of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the formation of new counties.

Section 3. The Legislature, by general and uniform laws, may provide for the formation of new counties; provided, however, that no new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than eight thousand; nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than five thousand; nor shall any line thereof pass within five miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties, shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 7.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, by adding a new section to article thirteen of the said Constitution, to be numbered section twelve and three-fourth (12¾), relating to revenue and taxation.

Section 12¾. Fruit and nut bearing trees under the age of four years from the time of planting in orchard form, and grapevines under the age of three years from the time of planting in vineyard form, shall be exempt from taxation, and nothing in this article shall be construed as subjecting such trees and grapevines to taxation.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 12.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seventeen, article one, of the Constitution of the State of California.

Section 17. Foreigners of the white race, or of African descent, eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, while bona fide residents of this States, shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, transmission, and inheritance of all property, other than real estate, as native born citizens; provided, that such aliens owning real estate at the time of the adoption of this amendment may remain such owners; and provided further, that the Legislature may, by statute, provide for the disposition of real estate which shall hereafter be acquired by such aliens by descent or devise.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 17.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven, article eleven, of the Constitution of the State of California.

Section 7. City and county governments may be merged and consolidated into one municipal government, with one set of officers, and may be incorporated under general laws providing for the incorporation and organization of corporations for municipal purposes. The provisions of this Constitution applicable to cities, and also those applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, shall be applicable to such consolidated government.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 7.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section nine of article thirteen thereof, relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization.

Section 9. A State Board of Equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this State, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the first general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and at each general election every four years, whose term of office shall be for four years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the State for the purposes of taxation. The Controller of State shall be ex officio a member of the Board. The Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute Boards of Equalization for their respective counties whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; provided, such State and County Boards of Equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as the County Boards may prescribe as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the State Board may prescribe as to the action of the State Board, to increase or lower the entire assessment roll, or any assessment contained therein, so as to equalize the assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll; provided, that no Board of Equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract or other obligation by which a debt is secured, money or solvent credits, above its face value. The State Board of Equalization elected in eighteen hundred and ninety-four shall continue in office until their successors, as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SEVEN.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 16.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to article thirteen of the Constitution, section one, in relation to revenue and taxation.

Section 1. All property in the State, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matters and things, real, personal, and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide, except in case of credits secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of this State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER EIGHT.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 31.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven (7) of article nine (IX) of the Constitution of the State of California, by increasing the number of members constituting the State Board of Education, by adding thereto the President and Professor of Pedagogics of the University of California.

Section 7. The Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University of California and the Professor of Pedagogy therein, and the Principals of the State Normal Schools, shall constitute the State Board of Education, and shall compile, or cause to be compiled, and adopt, a uniform series of text-books for use in the common schools throughout the State. The State Board may cause such text-books, when adopted, to be printed and published by the Superintendent of State Printing, at the State Printing Office, and when so printed and published, to be distributed and sold at the cost price of printing, publishing and distributing the same. The text-books so adopted shall continue in use not less than four years; and said State Board shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for a Board of Education in each county in the State. The County Superintendents and the County Boards of Education shall have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdictions.

AMENDMENT NUMBER NINE.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 20.

An Act to submit to the people of the State of California an amendment to section twenty-three of article four of the Constitution of the State of California.

Section 23. The members of the Legislature shall receive, in full payment for their services, the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, and mileage not to exceed ten cents per mile, and for contingent expenses not to exceed twenty-five dollars, for each session, to be paid out of the public treasury. No increase in compensation or mileage shall take effect during the term for which the members of either house shall have been elected, and the pay of no attache shall be increased after he is elected or appointed.

NOW THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an Act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D., 1883, viz.:

"Section 1. Whenever the Legislature shall propose any amendment or amendments to the Constitution of this State, which amendment or amendments shall have been passed in the manner and form required by section one of article eighteen of the Constitution, and no other mode is provided by law for the submission of such amendment or amendments to the people for their approval, it shall be the duty of the Governor to advertise such proposed amendment or amendments in at least four newspapers of general circulation in this State, for three months next preceding the next general election. One of said newspapers must be published at the city of Sacramento, and two at the city of San Francisco; and in issuing his proclamation for an election at which any amendment or amendments to the Constitution are to be voted upon, he shall include such amendment or amendments therein, and he shall designate them by numbers, in the order in which they have been proposed."

The said amendments are submitted to be separately voted upon by ballot by the qualified electors of the State, on

Tuesday, November 6, A. D. 1894.

Each ballot used at such election must contain, printed thereon, the words:

Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Eight.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Fourteen.	Yes. / No.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Seven.	Yes. / No.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Twelve.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Seventeen.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Seven.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Sixteen.	Yes. / No.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Thirty-one.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Twenty.	Yes. / No.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, affixed at Sacramento, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL] H. H. MARKHAM,
Governor.

Attest: E. G. WAITE,
Secretary of State.

ELECTION

TUESDAY,

NOV, 6, '94.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that at said General Election to be held on

TUESDAY, November 6, 1894,

the following County, District and Township officers are to be elected in the County of Inyo, State of California, viz:

1. A Sheriff and Tax Collector.
2. County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder.
3. County Treasurer.
4. County Assessor.
5. District Attorney.
6. Superintendent of Schools.
7. Coroner and Public Administrator.
8. County Surveyor.
9. One Supervisor, 1st District.
10. One Supervisor, 3d District.
11. Two Justices of the Peace, 1st Township.
12. Two Constables, 1st Township.
13. Two Justices of the Peace, 2d Township.
14. Two Constables, 2d Township.
15. Two Justices of the Peace, 3d Township.
16. Two Constables, 3d Township.
17. Two Justices of the Peace, 4th Township.
18. Two Constables, 4th Township.
19. Two Justices of the Peace, 5th Township.
20. Two Constables, 5th Township.

BOARDS OF ELECTION POLLING PLACES.

Ordered, That polls be held at the following places throughout the County in the several precincts named; and that the following electors are appointed Officers to conduct said election, to-wit:

ROUND VALLEY—No. 1.

Inspectors, James G. Birchim, W. H. Wells; Judges, Thomas E. Jones, David Olds; Clerks, J. E. Jones, Jr., Chas. F. Wildasinn; Ballot Clerks, J. F. Smith, John R. Shipley.

Polls to be held at School House.

LINCOLN—No. 2.

Inspectors, Robert W. Ford, Thomas W. Carrol; Judges, Wm. McLaren, Edward Schober; Clerks, Charles Wonacott, Chas. W. Garretson; Ballot Clerks, Norris J. Cooley, Wm. R. Berger.

Polls to be held at School House.

LAWS—No. 3.

Inspectors, Homer G. Plumley, Barton McGee; Judges, Ed. M. Brown, Ludwig H. J. Ehlen; Clerks, Geo W. Huckaby, Joseph McNally; Ballot Clerks, Wesley Wheaton, Hiram J. Lent.

Polls to be held at School House.

BISHOP—No. 4.

Inspectors, Albert L. Kinsley, G. P. Bourland; Judges, Mark Watterson, Joseph Shelley; Clerks, J. H. Stoutenborough, John S. McQueen; Ballot Clerks, H. M. Gunter, Robert O'Neal.

Polls to be held at Court House.

POLETA—No. 5.

Inspectors, Geo. A. Free, Geo. Story; Judges, A. O. Collins, ——; Clerks, Geo. T. Willis, Geo. W. Crouser; Ballot Clerks, Otto Hampton.

Polls to be held at Poleta Switch.

COTTONWOOD—No. 6.

Inspectors, Nathan Gilbert, ——; Judges, L. M. Payson, ——; Clerks, ——; Ballot Clerks, ——.

Polls to be held at Gilbert's House.

BIG PINE—No. 7.

Inspectors, Wm. R. Tibbetts, J. D. Shaw; Judges James C. Crocker, S. J. McMurry; Clerks, J. W. Tracy, R. P. Hession; Ballot Clerks, John L. Bodle, Robert H. Blake.

Polls to be held at School House.

FISH SPRINGS—No. 8.

Inspectors, James Lane, James Jones; Judges, James McCarty, S. D. Tapman; Clerks, A. L. Conklin, D. W. Nerney; Ballot Clerks, J. W. Calloway, D. M. Rogers.

Polls to be held at School House.

INDEPENDENCE—No. 9.

Inspectors, J. D. Blair, Wm. Mitchell; Judges, F. E. Densmore, G. W. Brady; Clerks, C. W. Craig, J. White Smith; Ballot Clerks, Bertrand Rhine, Albert V. Lewis.

Polls to be held at School House.

CITRUS—No. 10.

Inspectors, Frank Lawrence, Jacob A. Pfohl; Judges, David Vaughn, ——; Clerks, William Vaughn, ——; Ballot Clerks, ——.

Polls to be held at Ingraham's House.

GEORGES CREEK—No. 11.

Inspectors, John Kispert, Joan Shepherd; Judges, Finlay McIver, Thos. Hamilton; Clerks, H. J. Robinson, W. L. Hunter; Ballot Clerks, Wm. Jenkins, J. E. Shepherd.

Polls to be held at School House.

LONE PINE—No. 12.

Inspectors, John C. Anton, Marius Jullien; Judges, A. C. Stevens, J. G. Dodge; Clerks, Marvin W. Trask, Felix P. Meysan; Ballot Clerks, Miguel Castro, Abraham Diaz.

Polls to be held at old School House.

CERRO GORDO—No. 13.

Inspectors, Chris. Crohn, Patrick Clinton; Judges, Gregory Kelley, John Dunphy; Clerks, N. S. Randall, Joseph Stoffel; Ballot Clerks, ——.

Polls to be held at Clinton's Store.

KEELER—No. 14.

Inspectors, Thos. C. Boland, John Barnes; Judges, Paul Houard, Samuel Levy; Clerks, C. L. Meroney, H. C. Hamilton; Ballot Clerks, Oscar P. Dearborn, Fred. W. Russell.

Polls to be held at the McGovern Building.

DARWIN—No. 15.

Inspectors, A. J. Gould, H. G. Chickering; Judges, N. G. Thompson, J. A. McKenzie; Clerks, Chas. Richardson, Ben. T. Williams; Ballot Clerks, James Harry, Frank C. Kennedy.

Polls to be held at Waterman's Building.

OLANCHA—No. 16.

Inspectors, August Walker, W. T. Grant; Judges, Alonzo Brown, August Matchska; Clerks, Ira W. Brown, ——; Ballot Clerks, Horace Bellows, ——.

Polls to be held at Walker's Store.

PANAMINT—No. 17.

Inspectors, James J. Wall, Henry Jackson; Judges, John Curran, ——; Clerks, Richard Decker, ——; Ballot Clerks, Peter Gallagher, ——.

Polls to be held at Company's Store.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
(SEAL.) Clerk.
By J. E. PARKER,
Deputy.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House		10:50 a. m.		5:55 p. m.
Dayton		11:30 a. m.		5:20 p. m.
Wabuska		1:35 p. m.		3:15 a. m.
Hawthorne		4:50 p. m.		12:00 m.
Luning		6:35 p. m.		10:15 a. m.
Sodа Springs		7:15 p. m.		9:35 a. m.
Belleville		8:25 p. m.		8:15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	9:10 p. m.	Lv.	6:45 a. m.
		No. 3. Leave—		No. Arrives—
Belleville		8:35 a. m.		5:35 p. m.
Boston		12:05 p. m.		1:45 p. m.
Bishop Creek		2:15 p. m.		11:10 a. m.
Alvord		3:00 p. m.		10:10 a. m.
Independence		4:35 p. m.		8:40 a. m.
Lone Pine		5:25 p. m.		7:45 a. m.
Keeler	Ar.	6:15 p. m.	Lv.	7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (38 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and amine my stock and pric before purchas elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.
j164tu

Inyo
Stage
Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beauti

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK

Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.

30-tf A. J. DAVIS, Independence.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and
Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and promt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
AND BATHS.
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Fire arms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine orses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardine Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North-East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and alls bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Gash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL
TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, NOV. 2.....1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman	A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman	P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge	GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff	JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney	P. W. FORBES.
Assessor	P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer	W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner	H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed)	JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools	J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist	ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist	A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist	W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist	JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist	FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

Mrs. T. Richards of Lone Pine visited Independence today.

P. H. Mack Esq. and O. I. Mairs got back from Los Angeles on Monday.

F. E. Densmore Esq. and J. W. Murphy arrived home from the borax marsh in Salt Wells Valley on Tuesday.

Mrs. C. W. McGinness and little daughter arrived at Independence Wednesday evening. Mr. McGinness is the local Weather Bureau Observer.

Pat Clinton came in from Cerro Gordo yesterday to purchase supplies for use in his mining contract with the Newton Company. He returned today.

Chas. Brown of Brown & Wills, abstractors, left on Tuesday morning for a visit to San Francisco. From there he will go to his old home in Missouri for a short stay.

This office completed the job of printing and binding the Inyo County Great Register yesterday. It contains 1090 names which is more than any register printed since 1879.

The Harmony Orchestra will give a social dance on the evening of the day when the match race between Gold Piece and Sagebrush comes off. Full particulars next week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Moffett of Lone Pine were in town yesterday. They were accompanied by Miss Moffett, a niece of Mr. Moffett and Miss Yager of Los Angeles, who are visiting with them.

Judge Davidson, Henry Levy and Sam Gruber are back from the sulphur baths. Levy says about half the cusidness is out of him, which speaks wonders for the springs.

Rev. C. L. Logan will lecture at the Church here this evening and at Big Pine Saturday evening. The subject of his talk will be "Rome's Attack on the Public School and Sectarian Appropriation.

Mrs J. C. Irwin accompanied by her daughter, Miss Nettie, started for San Francisco yesterday morning. She will visit with relatives in San Louis Obispo County, from there going to ElPaso Texas, where she has a sister living.

The voting supplies for Keeler, Cerro Gordo, Darwin, Panamint and Olancha, will be forwarded to Keeler by a special messenger this evening, in time to catch the stages for the outlying precincts. Negligence of the printers in San Francisco is the cause of the trouble.

Judge Davidson met with a painful and severe accident while at the Sulphur Springs last week. He was going out for a walk when the crust over a boiling spring broke through and one of his feet was badly scalded. He has been confined to his bed ever since his return.

There was quite an exciting foot-race at Independence last Saturday between Ed. Ober and Bert. Campbell. The former won in fast time. Ober stands ready to match any man in the world seventy-five yards. If any stranger can come here with his own money to back him, and beat Ed. Ober, he can win at least ten thousand dollars.

Milton School Report.

Month ending October 26, 1894, number of days taught, 20. Whole number days attendance 556½; whole number absent 35½; number boys enrolled 19: number girls enrolled 15; whole number belonging 34. Average number belonging 30.1; average daily attendance 28.65 percentage of attendance .94. Those not absent during the month are: Paulita Aguirre, Eddie Anger, Bertie Anger, Glen Breeding, Avah Bell, Lee Bell, Edna Partridge, Villa Partridge, Leonard Partridge, Arthur Smith, Oscar Smith, Iona Partridge, Carrie Schabbell, Annie Salia, Manuel Aguirre.

EVA L. MCGEE.
Teacher,

In The List.

In its report of the races of the 6th Agricultural District at Los Angeles the *Breeder and Sportsman* contains the following:

"At one o'clock Chas. Durfee, behind the handsome McKinney colt, Osito, appeared, accompanied by a running mate. He was to attempt to lower his record of 2:34, and on the first attempt did so, trotting the mile in 2:30 without making a skip. Osito is owned by I. H. Mulholland of Independence, Inyo County. The dam of Osito was by Othello (he by Sultan, out of Atlanta, by the Moor); second dam by George M. Patchen Jr. He is only a two-year-old, but every one who has seen him move has no hesitancy in saying that 2:20 will be his mark as a three-year-old".

The *Index* calls upon its personal friends to vote for Grove L. Johnson for Congress. It says in so many words, if you desire to advance Mr. Craig's political preferment, vote for Grove L. Johnson. On Mr. Craig's return from the Republican State Convention he intimated that in the event of Mr. Estee's election he would be rewarded with a "fat" place. This explains the "redhot" political issue of the *Index* this week. Mr. Craig does this to show his friend Boss Burns that he is worthy of his hire. Mr. Craig has told his friends that when Burns was in jail under the charge of embezzling public funds he sent for him. He assisted the Republican Boss and now expects to be remembered. We make this statement to show the self interest the *Index* had in its issue of this week. Hon. A. Caminetti, is a candidate for re-election to Congress, a position which he has twice held. He has a clear record on public events, with which every voter in Inyo county is just as familiar as we are. No eulogy of him is therefore necessary. We have no political aspirations, hence do *not* seek it as a personal favor to have Mr. Caminetti re-elected. Mr. Johnson did not consider the interests of the Eastern Slope worthy of his attention, consequently he has never visited this section. He is content to consider our needs through Boss Barns, who will be addressed by his friend Mr. Craig. You have all met Mr. Caminetti, and heard him express his views. He has been here twice, and knows our county and its needs. In the past he has effected legislation that has been greatly beneficial to us. There are many people in Owens Valley who have desert land entries. Many of these would have been lost but for the timely Act of Congress which Mr. Caminetti succeeded in passing extending the time of all entries one year, and these people who have been benefited, Republicans and Democrats, will remember this act on election day. Mr. Caminetti has been the best friend in Congress the miners ever had. His vote and influence always was, and always will be, on the side of the friends of silver. In voting for Mr. Caminetti next Tuesday the elector is not swayed by promises which a man whom he has never met makes through a man whom he does know to represent a political machine, but votes for an honorable gentleman, with whose record he is familiar, whose hand he clasped, who has esteemed our needs sufficiently to visit a distant country, sparsely populated, that he may know that a part of the District which he will represent in Congress does not lie in Africa or some other part of the world. The vote of Inyo county will cut no figure in the election of a Congressman, but we can show our appreciation of one who has served us materially, and who will still farther assist us by securing appropriations to irrigate our desert lands, by voting for Hon. A. Caminetti.

A Few Notes From Southern Inyo.

Owens Lake is now lower than it has been for eight or nine years. The shore line has receded two hundred feet this season.

The Soda Company will furnace several hundred tons of soda as soon as a supply of wood can be obtained.

Mr. W. M. Elliott and Mr. John Johnson, of Carson and Reno respectively, have finished the masonry and brick work on the soda furnace and will leave for their homes about the 5th of November.

Mrs. A. J. Church and child are visiting friends in Keeler and will return to Hawthorne in a few days with her husband, engineer Church.

It is rumored that the force of miners at the Reddy mine at Darwin will be cut down on the first of November to a few men, probably three or four. The mining outlook continues favorable there.

Mr. R. J. Laws visited Keeler on a tour of inspection last Monday, and found everything satisfactory as usual.

Pat. Clinton has secured a contract to sink the Newtown shaft, at Cerro Gordo, one hundred feet deeper, and is having a carload of timbers hauled up the hill by Horace Elder's team of Lone Pine. Mr. Gus Stecker, of Independence, will do the carpenter work for Mr. Clinton.

Mrs. Wrinkle and three children had a very narrow escape from being injured in a runaway accident last Sunday while returning from Lone Pine. One of the lines became unbuckled or broken and the team started to run away and ran quite a distance, when one of her sons managed to turn the horses off the road by the aid of the remaining line and stopped them in the sage brush.

Henry Glade, of Independence, is at present driving delivery wagon for Boland's store.

Mrs. W. M. Richards received a telegram last Friday saving her sister, Mrs. B. Epperson, of Red Bluff, had been stricken with paralysis of the right side. She staried for that place on Saturday's train.

A Halloween party was given at Mrs. A. C. Harvey's, of Lone Pine, Tuesday night. A large crowd was present and all expressed themselves as having had an enjoyable time.

Mrs. A. L. Boland, of Keeler, is visiting friends in Lone Pine this week.

It is rumored that a millinery and dressmaking store will soon be opened in Keeler by Mrs. A. L. Boland and Mrs. W. M. Richards, under the firm name of Boland & Richards.

J. J. Moore was interviewing the voters of this section yesterday and returned to Independence Thursday.

Mr. P. Martin, father-in-law of J. J. Welch proprietor of the boarding house at Inyo, left for San Francisco Tuesday.

A large match box of fancy marble and design was raffled in John Barnes' hotel one day this week, Mr. J. Fiehman holding the lucky number, forty-two. The box was made by Mr. C. E. Little of Inyo who is an artist in the business. More anon.

DICK.

A Good Man.

Every thinking voter in the 60th Assembly District should vote for Rev J. G. Smith, the Populist nominee. He is an honorable Christian gentleman, a man whom the railroad corporations, through their agent, Boss Burns, cannot control. With the election of Mr. Smith the people of the 60th District may rest assured that M. H. DeYoung will receive one vote less for U. S. Senator. Mr. Smith is a populist, as he himself says "first, last and all the time". The Democratic party has endoased him, because it is not hidebound, and can recognize merit under whatever name it may be found. Every man who does not believe in political trickery and railroad monopoly should vote for J. G. Smith.

The following is from the pen of the ablest journalist in California; a man whom corporate greed or political influence never could control: a Republican in principle, and a fearless, honorable and just man—Arthur McEwen.

"Mr. Estee is a perfect type of the sort of candidate the Southern Pacific loves. He is a frayed and shabby political hack, who has been on his knees to the corporation for twelve years, begging forgiveness for the crime of running for governor in 1882 on an anti-monopoly platform. Stanford never did forgive him, though Mr. Estee took the stump for him four years ago, and at the Wigwam here, while the modest president of the Southern Pacific sat on the stage, troweled him with flattery. Mr. Estee has kept company with the railroad people, gone to national conventions with Creed Haymond and Fred Crocker, and been careful since 1882 to avoid offense. For his repentance of his course in 1882 Mr. Estee merits contempt. During most of the dozen intervening years I have written mine freely. His desire for an office is not an ambition, but an appetite—a disease. He has been "mentioned" for office so often and so long as to have made himself a jest. It is this appetite that has degraded him. Originally Estee was a good deal of a man, mentally and in character, but the hunger for office has induced him to be everything to everybody, so that he has become shifty and flabby. Were he elected, his first thought would be turned to his re-election, or his elevation to the senate. Any influence that could assure him either prize would possess him—and the Southern Pacific is a tremendous influence. To make Mr. Estee governor would be to give the governorship of California to Mr. Huntington.

Why should any Republican who is an anti-Southern Pacific man give his vote for such a result when there are two other candidates for the same office in whom Mr. Huntington has no title? I do not know Mr. Webster, the nominee of the Populists, but those who do know him, and in whose judgment I have trust, declare him to be a clear-headed, honest man, who is very much in earnest as an anti-monopolist. As to Mr. Budd, the Democratic candidate, I am able to speak from personal knowledge. Twenty years ago we were students together at the State university—roommates there—and our intimacy has never been broken. As a man I have found him to be what he was as a boy—a stalwart fellow. He is sound to the core—warm-hearted, clear-headed, strong-willed, courageous, shrewd and, being a gentleman, incapable of the betrayal of a trust, or of any dishonesty. All of Budd's instincts are manly, hearty and large. He is at once a keen man of the world and a man of heart. The enthusiasm that he rouses in his canvass is not understood by those who do not know him. The people like him because he goes about the state and lets them see him as he is. I have seen him under varied circumstances, but never other than himself. He has none of the actor's capacity to change his apparent characteristics. It is because I know Mr. Budd as a friend of half a life-time that I feel justified as a citizen in vouching for him. As governor he would be his own master. And, unless office has the power to change a man's nature, he would be a good governor, exerting all his authority to execute the laws righteously and bring Mr. Huntington to his proper level as a subject, and not a monarch, in this commonwealth. Office did not change Budd when he served in congress. There he was, as everywhere, himself, and did far better work for California than Californians as a rule—to judge from the meagre references in the Democratic press during this campaign—are grateful enough to remember. He was bold and cared little for the solemnities. Quick in debate, he made his mark in the house as a new member, and like a good politician, cared constantly for the interests of his district. But for the failure of his health he would have accepted the renomination that was offered him. Why should any citizen of California refrain from voting to make Mr. Budd governor? He is in the vigor of manhood, of unusual capacity, and of unblemished character."

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
October 31, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Volney Goodale against Heirs of James Daley for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 786, dated March 20, 1891, upon the N E ¼ Section 9, Township 16 S. R. 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

GOOD BEEF

5 cents per pound,

BY THE QUARTER,

FOR CASH

Leave Your Order with

J. C. Roeper,

Independence.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head charged at the rate of Ten Dollars, in advance.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of School Superintendent subject to the descision of the voters of Inyo County, at the election on Nov. 6, 1894.

A. E. JANVIER,
Georges Creek, Cal.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby respectfully announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Assessor of Inyo County subject to the will of the people.

W. H. WALKER.
Olancha, Cal.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

R. LINDER

Of Tulare.

Regular Republican Nominee for the 32d District.

FOR ASSEMBLYMAN

J. C. SMITH

OF INYO,

Regular Republican's Party and Democratic Nominee for the 60th Dist.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REGULAR

- Democratic -

TICKET.

Inyo County, Cal.

Sheriff	ALNEY L. McGEE
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION
Assessor	ANDREW DELL
Treasurer	J. J. MOORE
Dist. Attorney	P. W. FORBES
Supt. Schools	H. H. HOWELL
Coroner	JAMES NEVINS
Supervisor, 1st Dist	FRANK SHAW
Supervisor, 3d Dist	WM J. LAKE

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
oct5 td Tax Collector.

TIMBER CULTURE FINAL PROOF.

T. C. E. No. 60.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
September 17, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Hunter has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1894, on timber culture application No. 60, for E ½ SW ¼ and W ½ SE ¼ of section No. 11, in Township No. 14 S. o Range No. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: John Shepherd, James R. Moffett, J. E. Shepherd and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.

a19-6t IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.

Dated August 2nd, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

Pioneer

Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Brown & Wills,

ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership existing between the undersigned under the firm name of MACK & DENSMORE is dissolved by mutual consent.

P. H. MACK.
F. E. DENSMORE.

Independence, Sept. 26, 1894.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

The JOCKEY Saloon.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

TATE & NAYLOR

PROPRIETORS.

WINES,

LIQUORS,

CIGARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTIN EVENTS.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MUNEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,

Liquors,

& Cigars.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence. - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will presen he same by the first of each month ant payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing.....$2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

All parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

dependence, Cal A. N. BELL,

THE ROYAL BAKING POWDER, besides rendering the food more palatable and wholesome, is, because of its higher leavening power, the most economical.

The United States Government, after elaborate tests, reports the Royal Baking Powder to be of greater leavening strength than any other.
—Bulletin 13, U. S. Ag. Dep., p. 599.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

With summer and sun behind you,
With winter and shade before,
You crowd in your regal splendor
Through the autumn's closing door.
White as the snow that is coming,
Red as the rose that is gone,
Gold as the heart of the lilies,
Pink as the flush of the dawn.
Confident, winsome, stately,
You throng in the wane of the year,
Trooping an army with banners
When the leafless woods are sere.

Sweet in your breath as of spices
From a far sea island blown,
Chaste your robes as of vestals
Trimming their lamps alone;
Strong are your hearts and sturdy—
The life that in root and stem
Smolders and glows till it sparkles
In each flowery diadem.
Nothing of bloom and odor
Have your peerless legions lost,
Marching in fervid beauty
To challenge the death white frost.

So to the eye of sorrow
Ye bring a flicker of light;
The cheek that was wan with illness
Smiles at your faces bright.
The children laugh in greeting,
And the dear old people say,
"Here are the self same darlings
We loved in our own young day,"
As, summer and sun behind you,
Winter and shade before,
You crowd in your regal splendor
Through the autumn's closing door.
—Harper's Bazar.

A BROKEN PAROLE.

"Yes," said my friend the general, "you may boast of the forms and solemnities of your civil tribunals, of your oaths and affidavits and rigid cross examinations. What are they but retrenchments which prove that perjury is an active foe? Now in the army it is pride, not fear, that is the safeguard. The word of an officer on his honor as a soldier and a gentleman is never doubted."

"Yet an officer is human?"

"There are men and men, sir. It is a matter of education, which becomes an instinct. A soldier's word is a sacrament, and is so recognized by the army regulations."

"Oh, well, the Roman soldiers did sometimes desert their standard, turn their backs on the enemy and abandon their general. Catiline and Antony lived as well as Brutus and Scipio. Come now, did you never know an officer to break his word?

"Hum!" The general looked serious and even sad. "I do remember one case; but it was excusable, sir, most excusable. Poor young fellow, so handsome, so gallant! After all these years I can see him as he sat erect and manful on his horse, his face livid, his lips bitten, the drops of agony streaming from his brow. He was tempted beyond mortal strength and he yielded—a grievous fault, for which he woefully atoned."

"Tell me about it, pray; not as it impressed you, but from the beginning."

"From the egg to the apple, eh? You see, we old soldiers are not forgetful of our Latinity. Well, I will, though the task is a melancholy one. During one of the latter years of the rebellion I was stationed in a southern Atlantic state and had command of the outpost. On either side of us was a river; beyond these, dense morasses. In front, about seventeen miles distant, was a city, held by the enemy and filled with military stores. And twenty-five miles beyond was another hostile town. A railway ran between the rivers, and furnished communication between these two places."

"Does an outpost require any definite force?"

"No. That depends on the extent of the country to be guarded. In this instance my front covered five miles, and I had a brigade—two regiments of infantry, a regiment of cavalry and four pieces of artillery—a fine command. I also had a few men from the engineer corps, and one of these—at the peril of his life, too, for he would have been shot if captured—had drafted a topographical map of the surrounding country. From this I planned an expedition on the enemy's outpost.

"I detailed an officer of tried intrepidity, Captain Brown, to make a detour with his company to the right flank and rear. All night they marched through the swamp and impenetrable thicket, a distance of over twenty-five miles, and yet kept a reserve of strength and pluck for the morrow's fighting. It was most gallantly achieved. Meanwhile I set out two hours before daybreak with 1,500 men, marching in three columns along the three practicable roads. Everything transpired in accordance with my fondest anticipations. As soon as we engaged the enemy Captain Brown seized the bridge in their rear and advanced boldly, making a tremendous noise."

"A la Chinese?"

"The Chinese are no fools with their kettledrums, sir. Warfare is a royal game, in which finesse often wins. Captain Brown left a portion of his scanty command in the rear, which assumed the appearance of a reserve to the bewildered foe. They believed that they were surrounded and by an overwhelming force, and so they yielded. When the captain joined me we found that we had bagged a southern brigadier general, with his staff, several pieces of artillery, fifty horses, among which was a famous black stallion renowned from the James to the gulf, at least a hundred men, besides an immense quantity of military stores. We dismantled the bridge as well as we could, and then we made off, and quickly too."

"Why so?"

"Because re-enforcements had been telegraphed for to that farther city on our approach and were hurrying thither as fast as steam could urge them. We had done too well to risk a Pyrrhic victory. Well, before we started Captain Brown brought the brigadier general before me, a fine appearing fellow, splendid with new regalia.

"'I'm sorry for you, general,' I said. 'Tis the fortunes of war.'

"'Rather malignant ones for me,' he replied, with a grim smile. I had just won my star. Still'——

"'We will make your comfort our pleasure,' I protested. 'If you and your staff will give me your parole you shall know no restraint.' He laid his hand on his sword. 'No, no!' I continued. 'Keep your side arms and your horses.'

"'I pledge you my word on my honor as an officer and a gentleman that I will not attempt to escape,' said the captive chieftain, and so likewise repeated each one of his staff.

"'Tis sufficient, gentlemen,' I replied. 'We must now ride briskly to camp.'

"At this juncture Captain Brown advanced with another prisoner, who had been held by his reserve guard.

"'Good God, Macrane,' exclaimed the brigadier, 'did they take you? My poor fellow, how unfortunate, how terrible!'

"'Yes, general. The clergyman had just finished his prayer. I had just kissed my wife for the first time,' said the young officer as he sat erect and soldierly, as I have recalled him, but the personification of despair.

"His commander looked at me wistfully, as if tempted to make intercession. Then his face grew stern. 'Tis the fortunes of war,' he repeated bitterly. 'Give your parole, Macrane.'

"The young officer placed his hand on his sword, but threateningly. He glanced about him. There was no lane of escape through the masses of blue.

"'I pledge my word, on my honor as an officer and a gentleman, that I will not attempt to escape,' he said, and as he spoke his face grew even more ashen.

"'En avant, messieurs,' and away we rode.

"After a little I beckoned Captain Brown to me and talked with him apart.

"'Where did you get this Macrane, captain?' I asked. 'He wasn't with the others.'

"'No indeed, general. It's quite a story, and I wish for one that it hadn't happened. Last evening, just after sunset, as we were winding our way through the swamp, some times sinking waist deep, as you may judge from the appearance of my men, we came unexpectedly upon solid ground and a clearing. Before us stretched evident signs of civilization. We cautiously advanced through what had once been a well ordered plantation and neared an old fashioned, wide spread mansion, comfortable with the out houses about it, like a hen with her brood.

"'The house was aglow with light and the air wafted from it fragrant with flowers. At the rear a lot of negroes were peering so intently through the blinds as not to notice us. I led a file of my men stealthily along the broad veranda and stationed them by the open windows on the front and side. I gazed into the parlor. There was an affecting sight. The company was gathered together, mostly of women, and aged ones too. Every head was bowed.

"Opposite to me stood a gray haired clergyman, his trembling hands spread in benediction over the heads of a young couple kneeling before him—a Confederate officer in full rig and as fair a girl as I have ever seen. The prayer ended. The happy pair arose and embraced. Friends flocked around them in congratulation. I stepped forward with revolver in hand, and as I did so a soldier advanced through each window and stood as motionless as a statue of fate.

"'"You must surrender!" I cried as I covered Macrane.

"'There was an agonizing scream. The sweet faced bride sank senseless in her husband's arms, restraining him through her clinging from any rash resistance. Ah, it was pitiable, but what could I do, and what could he do? Despite the wailing, the entreaty, the awful malediction, I led him away. He never spoke. I heard his voice for the first time just now, when he gave his parole. And, general, I have been sorry ever since. Though I'm proud of our success, I wish that this raid had never occurred.'

"'Tut, tut, man,' I remonstrated, 'you are nipped and fagged out, and no wonder. Get a good night's rest and you'll be far less morbid. Warfare at best is an unspeakable horror, but we must keep our eyes fixed on the glorious goal of peace and not heed the specters that throng the path way.'

"The captain saluted and withdrew to his post, but I could see that he was dejected and distressed. A brave heart is ever a tender one. On we rode. Our way led us past a crossroad which sprang from a wood. There was a slight elevation to its left and this presented a startling spectacle to us. A young woman, clad in white, with a long veil floating in disorder about her, and with orange blossoms still clinging to her dark tresses, all disheveled, was watching our approach intently, with hand shading her eyes.

"By her side, supporting her and seemingly dissuading her stay, was an aged man, whose venerable locks strayed from his shoulders like another veil. As our captive brigadier general and staff pranced by they exchanged anxious glances and gallantly doffed their caps. By no look or gesture did the young woman heed their courtesy. But when Macrane appeared by the side of Captain Brown, with bowed head and melancholy bearing, then a clear, thrilling note penetrated the air:

"'Ralph, Ralph! Oh, my husband!'

"Quick struck the spurs, and away to her side dashed the young officer. I saw him bend tenderly over her. I saw her face light with hope, with rapture. Their lips met and lingered, and then Macrane joined us transfigured, for his cheeks were glowing and his eyes were a sparkle. His bride, yielding to the urgency of her companion and upheld by him, disappeared within the windings of the wood."

My friend, the general, paused and puffed thoughtfully on his cigar.

"I suppose you anticipate the sequel and wonder why I didn't suspect," he observed.

"Naturally."

"Well, I am looking back, and the light now is very clear. The lamp of the future has its forward slide closed, you know, and even what we see we do not comprehend. Besides, Macrane had given his parole, and its sancity was a shield from shameful conjecture. I thought he had whispered some cheer of a speedy exchange, which would have been realized, too, had I but had a chance for intercession. But to continue. When we reached our camp the paroles were reduced to writing by the adjutant and signed by the respective prisoners, and after this formality was concluded we considered them our guests.

"The different members of the staff were allotted to different ones of my officers for entertainment, Macrane continuing with Captain Brown, while I made the brigadier my especial charge. And well they all fared, you may be sure. I knew their leader did, for after an elaborate dinner, of which my colored boy never thereafter ceased to boast, as he toasted 'better days' in a glass of champagne he gravely remarked that it was the first time he had dined since the outbreak of the war.

"He meant it, too, poor fellow; even the most distinguished southern officers were forced to content themselves with a Spartan fare, and scanty at that—a fact which should mitigate our indignation over the privations which our captured soldiers endured.

"It was early the next morning that Captain Brown came to my quarters pale and anxious.

"'General,' he said, 'Lieutenant Macrane is missing. He has escaped.'

"'Escaped! Impossible! Why, he gave his parole.'

"'He has broken it, sir; there can be no doubt about it. The black stallion is also gone.'

"The famous black stallion which I had ordered picketed apart, and on which I had hoped to witch the world with my noble horsemanship! How vexatious! For a moment my vanity made me oblivious of what had really happened; but for a moment only.

"'When did you miss Macrane?' I asked sharply.

"'Last evening, sir.'

"'Then why didn't you report his absence at once to me?'

"'I didn't have the heart, sir. I'——

"'Stop, Captain Brown. Not another word or I shall be compelled to demand your sword, sir. I understand—that is, I would understand were I not bound to ignore my suspicions on account of your gallant conduct yesterday. Take a file of men, surround that old mansion and do your utmost to recapture the fugitive. Be as vigilant as you have been remiss.'

"'General, you may depend on me.'

"He hastened away. I soon heard the tramp of the men announcing his departure. But his mission proved fruitless, as I believed it would. At noon Captain Brown returned and reported that he had approached the house stealthily and thrown a cordon about it; that no living sight or sound greeted him. The outhouses were empty, the chimneys smokeless, the windows boarded, the mansion abandoned.

"When I reported this escapade to the brigadier he looked both chagrined and relieved.

"'I am mortified of course,' he said, 'but not as indignant as I ordinarily would be at such a breach of faith. I can't help it. My sensibilities applaud even while my judgment condemns. They were so very fond of each other. They had been lovers since they were little children, and had wandered hand and hand through this woodland like Paul and Virginia. Agnes—that is the girl's name, God bless her, I love her as my daughter—is an orphan and practically homeless.

"'Their marriage had been the plan and dream of months, and had at length seemed feasible. For while, of course, we had heard of you, general, and warningly, we did not anticipate so daring a foray. Poor Macrane! He was crazed with despair. Had the foul fiend offered him freedom in exchange for his soul he would have jumped at the bargain.'

"'Ah, I thought to myself, 'the foul fiend did tempt and the unfortunate young man did yield. Too late will he learn that the stains of dishonor are indelible.'

"Time passed by rapidly, as it always does in warfare. Perhaps it is the presence of death that makes it so fleet. The brigadier was exchanged. Whether he satisfactorily explained his capture so soon after promotion I never heard. The following spring brought me on official business to the fortress, which was the department headquarters. As I concluded the matters required of me the general commanding said: 'By the way, we have had a curious courtmartial case here lately, concerning which you must know something.'

"'What is that, pray?'

"'A young southern officer has just been tried and condemned as a spy. His name is Ralph Macrane.'

"'Macrane! A spy!'

"'Yes, he was captured leading his men in a desperate—a forlorn charge. 'Tis a marvel he was taken alive. He seemed to court death. No wonder, though, he must have appreciated the consequences of arrest. He had broken his parole and returned to open warfare, and you know that this rendered him liable to be treated as a spy under the articles of war of every civilized nation, and I suppose the confederacy is as much civilized as it is a nation.'

"'Yes, but'——

"'Oh I know. You will claim that they were extraordinary and mitigating circumstances; that private matters and not fanaticism were the cause of his dishonorable conduct. So I thought at first; but nothing of the sort. We were about sending for you when he saved us from further trouble, and uncertainty, too, by openly avowing that he gave you his parole with the deliberate design of breaking it; that he had used his eyes to an advantage while at your camp, and had furnished valuable information to our enemy. You had a sharp engagement three days after his escape, did you not?'

"'Yes, indeed. Almost a surprise.'

"'It would have been a complete surprise for any officer except you,' said the department commander graciously. 'Well, he admitted that the tidings he brought were the cause of it.'

"'Impossible! The villain!'

"'Ah, you see. After this what could we do but condemn him. Our findings have been approved, and he dies tomorrow at daybreak.'

"Here my friend the general paused again and puffed as if his cigar was a true consoler.

"'I don't like your articles of war,' I protested. 'They are a Procrustean bed in which one is either hewed or stretched. I can easily imagine how a heedless young man who broke his parole but gave no comfort nor assistance to the enemy might be condemned unjustly.'

"Had such been the case Macrane undoubtedly would have been reprieved, but he pleaded guilty. And I believe even in your civil tribunal the judge dons the black cap when this occurs. No, no; the articles of war are blameless. They could not provide against the agony of a bruised heart. Despite my horror at his conduct, from a sudden impulse I asked the commander if I could see the condemned. He acquiesced at once and sent me to him under direction of his orderly.

"I shall never forget the expression of the young officer's face as I entered. He was standing by a small grated window gazing up into the western skies all radiant with the glories of sunset. That look so ethereal, so exalted, was so pitiable in the intensity of its yearning that the tears coursed down my cheeks as I spoke.

"'Macrane, Macrane!' I cried. 'What have you done? Why have you destroyed yourself?' He turned. He grasped my hand. He smiled. And my tears gushed forth anew.

"'Agnes is dead,' he said.

"'You never played the spy. You never betrayed my post,' I protested.

"'She is dead,' he repeated. 'My fair one, and we were so happy together. I sought death at the head of my command and it fled from me. Yet even through its escape shall I find it again.'

"'It shall not be.'

"'Goodby, general. I reiterate my treachery to you. And remember, too, that tomorrow I shall go to my death as blithely as I rode to my bride on the fiery black stallion through the mazes of the woodland, for there also she awaits me.'

"He turned once more to the window, and in the ruddy glow of the sunset, which always seems a pledge of returning day, I saw him for the last time. What could I do? I had no proof. My suspicions would be laughed to scorn. After a sleepless night an hour before dawn I mounted my horse and rode rapidly from the fortress. Yet, just as the east was repeating the glow of the west and announcing the beneficent promises fulfilled, I heard the sharp crack of musketry, and I knew that Macrane once more had been faithful to his tryst.

"'Twas the fortune of war,' quoth my friend the general, 'for love is the conflict in which the vanquished never breaks his parole.'"—New York Times.

Amana, a German community city in Iowa county, Ia., has two sets of sidewalks on each side of its streets—one running along inside of the fences and one on the outside—the former for the women, the latter for the men.

READING TEETH.

"Character and temperament may be as clearly and as easily read in the teeth of a man or woman," said an expert the other day," as the attributes are shown in the expression of the eye or the form of the head. In persons of bilious temperament, for example," the expert said, "the teeth have a strongly marked bronze yellow hue, and they are large in form and inclined to be angular, and their length exceeds their breadth. The surface of the teeth shows transverse ridges, is slightly translucent, and abounds in strong lines. The teeth in such persons are always firmly set, close together, and well-locked, and the gum margins are heavy and firm and angular in outline. The hard palate ridges are heavy and drugged and squarely set. The man or woman of confident nature," the expert continued, "has translucent cream-yellow teeth, well proportioned, and abounding in curved and rounded lines, with rounded cutting edges. The surface of such teeth is fairly brilliant in lustre, is smooth, with translucent cutting edges and rounded depressions and elevations. The articulation of such teeth is moderately firm, and it is noted that the jaw has a tendency to rotate in masticating. The gum margins are round and full, both in respect to length and breadth, and the palate ridges are numerous, graceful in outline, and well rounded. You can invariably tell the active, nervous, temperament by the pearl grey or greyish translucence of the teeth. The length of the teeth in a nervous person predominates over the breadth, and the cutting edges are both fine and long.

The surface of the teeth is both brilliant and transparent, and the impressions and elevations abound in long curves. The articulation of such teeth is long and very penetrating, and the gum margins are delicate and shapely, and marked by oval curves, while the palate ridges are close, not numerous, and small and long in form. In other words, the mouth of the nervous tempered person is adorned with the ideal of perfect teeth. Last comes the slow-going person whose temperament the doctors class as lymphatic. You can spot the teeth of such persons by their opaque or muddy color, and by their large and unsightly form, and their breadth exceeds their length always. In such persons the surface of the incisors is unmarked by the usual depressions and elevations, and they are opaque in finish, even at the cutting edges. Such teeth are flat and loose in articulation, the gum margins are thick and irregular in shape, and the palate ridges are sparse and flat. They are the poorest kind of teeth."

A CROP REPORT.

We clip the following good yarn from an exchange: A western man, proud of his immensely productive acres, was showing a visitor from Vermont over his farm, and, while boasting somewhat loudly of his own crops, turned upon the Vermonter with the question: "You can't raise much back there on those stony Vermont hills, can you?" "Oh, yes; we generally get fine crops." But you don't raise much grain, do you? "Oh, yes; we raise a sight of barley." "You do?" "Why certainly; I don't know what our farmers would do if it wasn't for their barley. "Do you get much for it? "Oh, we don't sell it; no, sir; we don't sell a grain of it." "You don't feed it to your stock?" "Oh, no; you don't catch us wasting barley like that!" "Well, what do you do with it, then? "Why, man, we have every grain of it for seed—that's what we do with it!" This is the western man's story.

Rev. R. C. Cave delivered an address before the ex-Confederate Historical and Benevolent Association at St. Louis last week, in the course of which he said: "We are willing to let the war die as a political issue, but in as a truth of history we can afford to bury it. To the Northern man who seeks to frighten us into silence there can be but one answer. Whatever rights the South surrendered at Appomattox they never surrendered the right to speak the truth and preserve the honor and memory of the Southern dead."

THE LAND OF PROMISE

Is the mighty West, the land that "tickled with a hoe laughs a harvest;" the El Dorado of the miner; the goal of the agricultural emigrant. While it teems with all the elements of wealth and prosperity, some of the fairest and most fruitful portions of it bear a harvest of malaria reaped in its fullness by those unprotected by a medicinal safeguard. No one seeking or dwelling in a malarial locality is safe from the scourge without Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Emigrants, bear this in mind. Commercial travelers sojourning in malarious regions should carry a bottle of the Bitters in the traditional gripsack. Against the effects of exposure, mental or bodily overwork, damp and unwholesome food or water, it is an infallible defense. Constipation, rheumatism, billiousness, dyspepsia, nervousness and loss of strength are all remedied by this genial restorative.

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Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted. .....

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Exclaimed, "Some strange fatality
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Of all the practical men of whom America is justly proud no one holds a higher place than the late Cyrus W. Field. His son shows that he has inherited the shrewd common sense of the man who laid the Atlantic cable. He writes:

8 EAST 5TH STREET,
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Several times this winter I have suffered from severe colds on my lungs. Each time I have applied ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, and in every instance I have been quickly relieved by applying one across my chest and one on my back. My friends, through my advice, have tried the experiment and also found it most successful. I feel that I can recommend them most highly to any one who may see fit to try them.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
W. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1894.

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WHIPPING IN RUSSIA.

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The Lash Used Indiscriminately for all Sorts of Purposes on the Bodies of the Lower Classes.

Very few people believe the stories of whipping in Russia. They are called "travelers' tales," and "newspaper inventions," or at least "gross exaggerations." The special correspondent of one of the great London dailiers lately received instructions to personally investigate the truth of the matter, and from his voluminous report I send you the following:

He begins by asserting that the "entire Russian people feel a perpetual hankering after the birch rod and the knout." In olden times, no doubt, it was so. The Slav peoples of bygone ages felt a weakness for the rod and a strong affection for him who wielded it. Whenever the boundaries of a field, an estate or a district were to be marked off, the method in vogue was this: A number of boys were taken to the boundary mark, which was generally a mound or a hill, and told to note it well, walking around and over it. Then the little urchins were undressed and flogged unmercifully on the mound to within an inch of their lives. That impressed the scene on their memory, and they ever after remembered that spot. Some years ago, at Moscow, in the course of a lawsuit about the ownership of certain acres of land, one of the witnesses, a hoary old Lithuanian, deposed: "The Leitis Hill is the boundary. I was flogged on the place as a boy."

The upper classes are exempt from flogging in Russia, but only the upper with a large "U." Government officials of a certain rank are liable to receive the rod for remissness, and here is a recent case: An ex-official was flogged in Poltara last March. Eight years ago he was exiled to Siberia for something, which he did or left undone. But he never reached his destination; having given the slip to his Cossack escort on the high road, he returned in safety to Jitomir, near Kieff, became a lawyer and yet a very honest man. His services were in constant demand, especially among the poorer classes, whose cause he defended always ably and often successfully. One day, however, his identity was discovered, and he was condemned, although an old man of sixty-eight years, to receive forty lashes and to be sent back to Siberia.

Flogging, however, is no longer seriously regarded as a punisment in Russia; it is one of the privileges of the lower classes—a sort of sacramental means of receiving political grace. This view was brought into strong relief during the trial of a number of peasants the other day for taking part in riots during the cholera epidemic. On being asked what they had to say to the charge, one of the prisoners raively replied: "We were all flogged for it already, your honor, so perhaps you might let us go now." "Oh, as to flogging," remarked the presiding judge, "that was merely a salutary measure adopted on the spot for your own good. The punishment for your revolt has yet to come."

This is the way a St. Petersburg paper describes the process: "Instead of taking place, as formerly, in a private room, the "patient" is laid down in the public street and whipped in presence of his family and of the men, women and children of his village. The elder and the secretary (chief officials of the town or village), drive up and administer the first two strokes, which are understood to be the most vigorous and cutting of all. Such spectacles delight the village children. Into their scanty repertoire of rural games a new one has now been introduced—the game of flogging, in which the whole procedure of their elders is rehearsed with a fidelity of modern realism."

Every petty town or village in Russia is ruled by its elder and secretary or peasant chiefs, and these men have no other discipline except the rod. "What are you generally flogged for?" a peasant was asked the other day. "For everything you do or don't do," was the reply; "for lying, for speaking the truth, and for keeping silence; for not being punctual in paying the taxes, for not uncovering our heads when a 'peasant chief' passes—I couldn't tell you all the reasons."

In the government of Smolensk the peasants refused, some time ago, to assemble and discuss some communal questions. They were officially summoned to appear in the government house (a larger kind of hut), but, contrary to the rule, were not told on what business they were wanted. Seventeen of them responded to the invitation, and, instead of the eighteenth, a young lad came as the representative of his father, who was ill. As soon as they were all inside the key was turned in the door. "Now, what might this be for?" cried one of the rustics. "For a sound flogging," was the answer. "But you've no right! The law says you must first give us notice! We won't lie down!" shouted the peasants in chorus. "Then you'll get a double allowance—that's all," said the elder.

One of the oldest of the "patients" then addressed his fellows in affliction: "Brothers, let us strip. It's no use fighting with fate." "Who'll lie down first?" was the next question. "I will, if you like," replied the same speaker; "it's all one whether I get the stripes first or last. We'll all get the same number." And, screwing his courage to the sticking place, he divested himself of his superfluous garments and lay down.

The thunder boomed and the hail rattled outside, and every now and again a dazzling flash of lightning illumined the pitch-dark hut, revealing the naked human back with its long red marks, the ruddy beard of the convulsed form on the ground, the scared crowd cowering close to the walls of this chamber of horror and crossing themselves piously or moaning piteously, the smart figure of the executioner wielding the lash with the self-complacency of a consummate artist, and the ironical smile of the conceited secretary. The group composing this scene of flogging by lightning light was well worthy of the brush of Verestchagin.

Suddenly there was a tumult among the villagers. First a hum, then a chorus of angry voices, and during a momentary pause a shrill, thin, boyish voice was heard: "I won't lie down! I'm not a man. I didn't do nothing!" "Which of the devils brought you here, then, you young imp?" asked the secretary. "Father sent me; he's in bed; he has a pain and can't get up, and he said I must come and tell you. If I'd known it was for a flogging I would not have come at all." "Off with your clothes this moment!" "Oh, please, do let me off," pleaded the boy. "Come, come; make no row, but lie down. It's all one, you or your father. We've no time to hunt him up." And the trembling lad had to submit to his fate. His father had eaten sour grapes and his young teeth were set on edge with a vengeance. At last the "operation" was completed, and the "patients" left the room with bruised bodies, muttering the Russian equivalent of the Hebrew question, "Is there no balm in Gilead?" They finally found some in a neighboring tavern, where, as the Russian saying, picturesquely puts it, they "drank themselves into blue devils," and "Morn, wak'd by the circling hours," met them reeling to their huts.

So much about the place where the "patient" has to be treated for his moral or political disorders. As to the time, there would appear to be no limits or restrictions, as the following tragi-comical instance tends to show.

In the government of Kursk a peasant lately presented a petition in the Holy Orthodox Consistory asking the reverend and right reverend members of that august body to use their influence to prevent his being flogged on a Sunday. The memorial set forth that he had been arrested a fortnight before and flogged for no reason whatever. On inquiring why he had been so badly treated he was informed that the punishment had been inflicted by mistake, but that the "right fellow" would now get it "all the hotter."

He then complained to the authorities and was flogged again for daring to do so, and once more on a Sunday. He would now humbly request the consistory to take measures to prevent flogging on Sundays, "inasmuch as our holy religion prohibits work on the Lord's day." The reply of the consistory has not yet transpired. "Some griefs are medicinable," but it is a somewhat difficult task to find an appropriate remedy for a man who has been first flogged by mistake, then flogged for objecting to it, and each time on a Sunday, when he ought to have been attired in his best clothes, escorting his wife and children to church.

Flogging, like certain religious duties which have to be fulfilled in one's parish church, can only be administered in the native village or hamlet of the "patient," and wherever he happens to be he must be conveyed to his birthplace and there corrected with the lash. Three years ago, for instance, a boy named Martin, impelled by the pangs of hunger, stole a few pounds weight of potatoes. He was condemned to receive nine strokes of the lash, but being too young at the time the sentence was not to be executed until he should come of age (i. e., 18 years). Some months later he and his father left their hamlet and traveled to the Crimea in search of work, the mother remaining at home until such time as by their joint efforts they could manage to support her. Fate at first was against them, but at the end of some two years they wrote and asked her to come, as they had found fairly profitable employment and had established a little home.

When the poor woman arrived in Yaltta and found the whereabouts of her husband she at once missed her son. "Where's Vanya?" was her first question. "He's just been arrested and taken back," answered the husband. "My God! has he broken the law again?" "No, the time for his flogging has come, and they're sending him back to our village by etape" (about eight hundred miles distant) "to give him the nine lashes he was condemned to three years ago. You see, he was eighteen years old last week." "Well, but couldn't they do that here just as well?" "I thought they could, and I begged them not to move him, as he'll lose his place, and must travel the nine hundred versts at our expense, but they said the law was the law, and they couldn't change it."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

DANCE AND BE SLIM.

Carmencita is learning to speak English. She knows several things about keeping in condition.

"If you want to have slim body, no bad, ugly fat all round, dance. If you like very little the sore face, dance. If you like it all comfort into yourself, the liver not still, the stomach not up to the belt buckle, dance. If you like very much the fire, the quick, the youth, the freshness, the good appetite, dance."

The brilliant danseuse is a living illustration of her theory. She keeps the lines of a race-horse, the freshness of her girlhood and a comfortable income by seven hours' practice a week.—N. Y. World.

SORGHUM SIRUP.

The Manufacture of a High-Grade Article.

CONSIDERABLE SKILL REQUIRED.

The Method Adopted by the Department of Agriculture Under the Direction of Mr. A. A. Denton.

With each recurring season, numerous inquiries are addressed to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, relating to the manufacture of sorghum sirup. This circular is published to answer such inquiries in a more satisfactory form than can be done in an oridnary letter. The production of a sirup molasses of good quality, free from many of the objectionable features of this product as ordinarily made, requires a considerable degree of skill on the part of the workmen. Such high-grade product can not be manufactured by the haphazard methods in vogue in many localities. In manufacture, the term "molasses" implies that the sirup resulting from the evaporation of the juice of the plant employed, has been concentrated sufficiently to cause a part of the sugar to crystallize. This sugar is removed either by drainage or by means of a centrifugal machine. The famous open-kettle molasses of Louisiana is usually separated by drainage. From these statements it may be seen that the sorghum product so often called "molasses" should be termed "sirup." This is a distinction of some importance, since if adhered to and superior products be manufactured, sorghum sirup should gain more than local fame and be regularly listed as a standard article for the grocery trade. Experiments in the manufacture of a high-grade sorghum sirup have been made by this department, under the direction of Mr. A. A. Denton, of Sterling, Kan., and the following method has been adopted by him as capable of producing the best results:

The cold juice as it comes from the mill, is treated with sufficient cream of lime to render it slightly alkaline. Blue and red litmus papers, which can be procured from dealers in chemicals or from druggists, are employed in making the tests for alkalinity and acidity. The blue paper is reddened by an acid juice and the red paper is blued by an alkaline solution. If no red paper is at hand, it may be prepared by dipping the blue paper in unlimed juice. If sufficient lime has been added, the precipitate formed will settle to the bottom of the tank, leaving the liquid clear and bright. A test sample should be examined in a narrow white glass bottle, or in a test tube, in order to note the effect of the lime. A little experience gained by a few trials will enable one to judge with reasonable certainty the quantity of lime required. A considerable excess of lime will increase the expense of manufacture in the subsequent stages without corresponding advantage. The addition of clay is recommended to facilitate the settling of the impurities. Coarse-grained clays are not suitable for this purpose since they subside rapidly without carrying down the impurities. With very fine clays, however, the particles subside slowly. The sediment is easily disturbed in drawing off the clear liquid and turbid juices result. To be suitable for sirup manufacture the clay should contain no water soluble matter. In general it has been observed that fire clays are usually too coarse grained, the pure white clays too fine, blue clays gumbo, or waxy clays are not suitable, and that yellow or brown clays are best. The clay is added to the juice in the form of a smooth, thin batter. Experiments on a small scale, using small round bottles to permit observations of the progress of the precipitation, will soon give one the necessary experience. For the sake of economy as little lime and clay should be used as is consistent with good work.

The clear juice should be carefully drawn off from the lime and clay precipitate, when the latter has thoroughly settled. Heat the clear juice nearly to the boiling point then sufficient superphosphate of lime should be added to render it distinctly acid. This point is determined by the use of blue litmus paper, which turns red in an acid solution. A distinct change in the paper from blue should be considered an indication of sufficient superphosphate. About one gallon of superphosphate of lime is sufficient for from 400 to 500 gallons of juice, the amount depending largely on the excess of lime employed. Use the superphosphate with care, since too great an excess will result in a sirup of disagreeable taste. After permitting the precipitate formed in the above process to settle, draw off the clear juice and rapidly concentrate it in a suitable evaporator. The sediment form the treatment with lime and clay and that formed by the addition of the superphosphate should be mixed, a quantity of water added, and the whole thoroughly agitated. Settle and decant as before. The clear liquid should be added to the fresh juices coming from the mill and the sediment rejected. It should always be noted in the manufacture of sirup, as well as in the production of sugar, that bright, brilliant, clarified juices are essential to success. After the sirup has been evaporated to a suitable density it should be rapidly cooled. It should not be barreled until it reaches the oridnary temperature of the air. Before beginning the season's work a sufficient quantity of clay should be dried and ground in a mill.

Without the use of clay as soon as the juice is expressed it should be treated with cream of lime. It is a good plan to slake the lime, then thin it with a considerable excess of water. This additonal water permits the resulting milk to be thoroughly strained for the removal of lumps and unslaked portions. A sieve with one eighth of an inch mesh is recommended. After straining, the milk of lime should remain at rest a few hours and part of the water which collects on the surface should then be removed. In treating the juice care must be taken to avoid excess of lime. The juice should be lined to neutrality—that is until neither the blue nor red litmus test paper changes color when immersed in it. Many prefer to leave it slightly acid. For making a light-colored sirup this is the preferable method, or the juice may be limed till slightly alkaline and after clarification superphosphate of lime may be added as described in connection with the process employing clay.

After the addition of the lime the juice should be slowly heated to the boiling point. It should not be boiled at this stage. The heat should be continued until the blanket of scum shows signs of breaking in several places. The heating should then be discontinued and the blanket of scum be removed by a suitable skimmer. The juice should now be boiled briskly, the scum being brushed off as fast as it rises to the surface. It is well to examine a test sample of the juice in a small bottle after brushing. The particles of suspended fluculent matter should move rapidly; those near the sides of the bottle rising nearly to the surface and descending at the central part forming a cone shaped deposit. The juice between these particles should be bright and of an amber color. To obtain the conditions described above requires skill and patience, but it must be remembered that a bright sirup of good flavor can be made only from bright, well clarified juice. An excellent sirup may be made by adding a little bisulphate of lime in the above process. This bisulphate is made by passing the fumes of burning sulphur, to saturation, into cream of lime.

Returning to the clarification—after the juice has been boiled and thoroughly brushed, the heat should be withdrawn and the suspended matter permitted to settle. After settling as long as necessary, usually from one to two hours, the clear juice should be drawn off and evaporated very rapidly to a sirup. The skimmings should be settled and the clear juice decanted. The residue should be treated with water settled, and the diluted juice drawn off. The drainings from the skimmings should be added to the fresh juice from the mill. Some form of continuous evaporator based on the old-fashioned apparatus of Cook is best adapted to sorghum work. The juice constantly runs in at one end of the evaporator, passes back and forth across it, and finally the finished sirup runs out at the other end. The evaporation should be as rapid as possible. The sirup should be cooled rapidly. If the sirup shows a tendency to granulate, the cane should be cut three or four days before it is to be worked and allowed to lie in the fields. If there is on tendency to granulation the cane should be worked immediately after harvesting. A fairly good article of sirup can be made without the use of lime. Sirup made in this way always retains the rank flavor of the sorghum. It is exceptionally good, however, for baking purposes.

GOING TO BED HUNGRY.

Fasting during the long interval between supper and breakfast and especially the complete emptiness of the stomach during sleep, adds greatly to the amount of emaciation, sleeplessness and general weakness so often met with. It is well known that in the body there is a perpetual disintegration of tissue, sleeping or waking; it is, therefore, natural to believe that the supply of nourishment should be somewhat continuous, especially in those in whom the vitality is lowered. As bodily exercise is suspended during sleep, with wear and tear correspondingly diminished, while digestion, assimilation and nutritive activity continue as usual, the food furnished during this period adds more than is destroyed, and increased weight and improved general vigor, is the result.

All animals except man eat before sleep, and there is no reason why man should form an exception to the rule. I am satisfied that were the weakly, the emaciated and the sleepless nightly to take a light meal of simple, nutritious food before going to bed, for a prolonged period, nine in ten of them would be thereby raised to a better standard of health. He has found that after digesting a bowl of bread and milk, or a saucer of oatmeal and cream, before going to bed, for a few months, a surprising increase in weight, strength and general tone has resulted. Persons who are stout and plethoric are recommended to follow an opposite course.—Dr. W. T. Cathell.

LITTLE PEOPLE.

Teacher—Who said to St. Paul, "Why persecutest thou me?" Johnny—"I guess it was Minneapolis."—Harper's Bazar.

Papa—"Don't you know that nurse has brought you a little sister?" Ethel—"How nice; but let me run and tell mamma."—Brooklyn Life.

'How old is your mother, Bobby?" "I don't know, sir, but she must be pretty old. Why, she was married before I was born."—N. Y. World.

Sunday-school Teacher — "What is charity?" Boy—"It's a feeling that folks used to have before tramps got so thick."—Good News.

Little Dollie—"I'm so glad you like birds, Mr. Jaggs. "Mr. Jaggs—"Who told you I did?" Little Dollie—"I heard papa say you were out for a lark last night with the boys."

If the poultry are closely confined, provide plenty of gravel, green food and fresh water, if you expect them to do well.

ELECTRIC ENERGY.

Hundreds of Motors Whirling in San Francisco.

GREAT DEVELOPMENTS IN STORE.

Utilization of the Water-Power at Folsom Long-Distance Transmission a Reality —Interesting Possibilities.

A little electric motor, that a man's hat would cover, revolves the big Porterville wheel in the exhibition room of the State Board of Trade. The wheel is laden with tons of dried fruit, but the insignificant looking little motor turns it steadily and with scarcely a murmur to attract attention to the source of the power.

To most visitors, especially those from the country, the little motor is more of a wonder than anything in the exhibition. It is within but a few years that electricity for power has come into general use in this city. Now electric motors are employed for many purposes, and to a considerable extent they have displaced the direct use of steam engines.

But for the relatively high cost of coal in San Francisco, which makes electric power correspondingly expensive, the small electric motors would be employed to a much greater extent as a substitute for labor; but, even at comparatively high cost, it is found advantageous to use electric motors for many purposes. Not a few are running in Chinatown in shoe and clothing factories. Even the poor seamstress may find a profitable economy of energy in hiring a motor of one-twelfth of a horse power at a cost of $3 a month, with power from morning to night to run a single sewing machine.

Dentists are using electricity to turn the wheels that actuate their boring instruments and to operate the lathes in their laboratories. Ice cream is frozen by electric power; coffee mills are run by it; it drives pumps, runs elevators, the presses of job printers and many other sorts of machinery.

There are hundreds of electric motors running in San Francisco, of capacity ranging from one-twelfth of a horse-power to ten-horse power each. Those of larger capacity than seven-eights of one horse-power are supplied with the electric current at meter rates. The smaller motors are rented with power, at a certain charge per month, whether used much or little.

The company which supplies electric power to consumers using a full horse-power or more, has about 100 customers. This company sublets electricity to another company, which supplies small motors and power at a monthly rent charge. The larger company generated electricity in July last equivalent to a daily average of 16,950 electric "horse-power hours," as technically expressed. The greater part of this electricity, however, was used for lighting purposes.

An ingenious device, known as an automatic cut-off, in connection with the meter system, stops the flow of the current through the meter when a motor is not in use, so that the consumer is required to pay for no more electricity than he uses.

Not many years ago it was supposed that electricity for power purposes could not be transmitted more than a few miles, without fatal loss of energy. But electrical engineering has made remarkable progress, and some of the impossibilities of a decade ago are among the achievements of the present day. Electric energy, generated by water-power, is now transmitted many miles with comparatively small loss. In Europe there are some lines carrying electric power long distances with a loss of little more than 3 per cent. The extent of the loss is governed largely by the character of the apparatus used and by the size of the copper wire employed for transmission.

A late engineering publication mentions a project for the conversion of coal into electric power directly at the mouth of coal-pits in Yorkshire, England, the electric energy to be transmitted by wire to Manchester and other manufacturing cities many miles away. The first step in this plan is the making of fuel gas from the coal, as in this way the available energy of the coal is greatly increased. The fuel gas would then be consumed on the spot in driving the electric generators.

The great hydraulic works at Niagara Falls, for the purpose of generating electrical power, are expected to be in operation by the end of next month. The transmission of electrical energy to Buffalo will then be made, and the percentage of loss will indicate what distance it may be profitable to carry electricity by wires.

Enigneers concerned in this mammoth enterprise think it may prove feasible to transmit electric power from the Falls to the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. Governor Flower is quoted in the September "Cosmopolitan" as saying:

"From assurances I get from the Cataract Company, which has in its employ the ablest electrical engineers in the world, I am satisfied that electricity can be easily transmitted at least 300 miles. In fact, I am confident that within the next five years these great electrical work now progressing at Niagara Falls will turn the Empire State into a great workshop, that will be one of the wonders of the civilized world.

The power which is to generate electricity at Niagara is to be developed by turbine wheels at the bottom of shafts or tenstocks 140 feet deep. These shafts are seven feet in diameter. They are supplied with water from a canal or inlet, which starts from the river a mile or more above the Falls. The water from the turbines escapes through a tunnel one and one-quarter miles long, discharging into the river gorge at a point below the falls. This tunnel is twenty-one feet high, and of a horse-shoe shape. It cost $1,250,000, and the entire works will represent an investment of $4,000,000.

Three dynamos are in place, each capable of developing 5000 horse-power. Ultimately ten of these will be used in connection with the present tunnel.

It is estimated that by the use of two tunnels on the American side, and similar works on the Canadian side, 450,000 horse power may be developed without appreciably diminishing the falls. A tunnel on the Canadian side is to be begun next summer.

No doubt is entertained of the success of these works at Niagara. The city of Rome, in Italy, receives 3000 electrical horse-power for lighting from the cascades at Tivoli, a distance of seventeen miles. The works have been running two years without interruption.

Horatio P. Livermore, who has given close attention to the advance of electrical engineering, declares that electric power will by-and-by be profitably developed at the Mount Diablo coal mines, for transmission to this city, a distance of fifty miles. It appears that there would be much greater economy in this conversion of coal into electricity at the mouth of the mines than in transporting the same fuel to this city, to be used here either for the generation of steam or electric energy.

Mr. Livermore is largely interested in the Folsom Water-power Company, which owns the stone dam and water right at Folsom, on the American river. This dam is eighty-nine feet high, of granite and cement, and creates a reservoir three miles long, holding over 13,000,000 cubic yards of water. The size of the canal supplied by this reservoir is 50 by 40 by 8 feet, giving a flow of 85,000 cubic feet a minute.

This tremendous water-power is partially used by the State Prison, which has a perpetual right, in consideration of the construction of the dam by convict labor. But by far the most important utilization of the power will be the generation of electricity for use in the city of Sacramento, eighteen or twenty miles distant from Folsom.

The original company has conceded to the Sacramento Electric Power and Light Company the use of the water for power purposes, reserving the flow from the canal for all other purposes, including that of irrigation. The water supply is estimated as sufficient for the irrigation of 300,000 acres of land, including large areas on both sides of the American river, and extending as far north as Wheatland, on Bear river. The whole country has been accurately surveyed for a system of irrigation works.

The canal is to be finished to the power-house at Folsom in the course of four months, and in from four to six months from the present time the electric machinery will have been fully installed and electric energy be in course of transmission to Sacramento. Albert Gallatin, one of the capitalists interested in this great undertaking, is now in the East on business connected with the enterprise.

At the Folsom power-house there will be installed four pairs of horizontal, cylinder-gate, special turbine wheels, each pair having 1260 horse-power, under a 55-foot head. Each pair of wheels is to be connected on its shaft with an electric generator of 1000 horse-power, rated capacity. This installation, large as it is, will utilize only about one-fourth of the water-power of the canal.

It is estimated that four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the electric power so developed may be transmitted to Sacramento, using bare copper wires strung on poles. The 20 per cent. of loss could be much reduced if necessary, but with the enormous water power at command, it is not an object to enlarge the outlay for copper beyond a certain point.

This line of electric power transmission will be the longest in the State, with the exception of that at San Antonio Canon, in Southern California, which is a few miles longer.

At Sacramento the electric power will be used for the operation of street cars, lighting and manufacturing purposes. With abundance of cheap power for manufacturing, and the increased development of the country north and east of the city through irrigation, the Capitol should profit greatly by the enterprise of the companies that are thus utilizing the flow of the American river.

There are many other streams in California whose flow could be utilized for the purpose of generating electric power, as in the case of the American. No doubt the time is coming when many of the sources of energy will be turned to good account. The upper Sacramento, the Feather, Yuba, Bear, Mokelumne, Cosumnes, Merced, Russian and other rivers, with many smaller streams in the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range, afford opportunity for dam-sites and the electric conversion of power.

The electric age has but begun. Numerous as are already the uses of the mysterious electric force, whose essential nature is still unknown, these are but few compared with the utilization yet to be made. In the not very distant future, electricity may be as familiar an agent in the household as gas and water now are. Electricity may do the cooking, heating and lighting, scrub the floors, wash the dishes and rock the cradle, as well as set the clock, ring the doorbell and do a host of other things when the appropriate button is pressed. Some of these services electricity does now, in the best-equippep dwellings of the larger towns and cities.

Ultimately the benefits of electric power, by some system of cheap distribution, may be extended to rural neighborhoods. The electric force may pump the water, trun the churn and do the washing for the farmer's wife, as well as plow and sow and harvest the crops, as steam power is doing now on some of the larger farms.—Bulletin.

THE PLAGUE IN CHINA

The Condition of China From a Sanitary Standpoint.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTING.

The Terror Stricken Chinese Fleeing in Great Numbers From the Public Works—Precautions Taken.

So long a time has elapsed since the plague has made its appearance in such a way as to attract the attention of civilized countries, this dread malady had been almost forgotten. Two hundred years ago the same plague which is now prevailing in different parts of China, devastated Europe, but modern sanitary regulations have practically exterminated the disease among civilized nations. The conditions of Chinese and most other Asiatic cities, is, at the present day, from a sanitary standpoint, about like that of London before the great fire. It is not surprising, therefore, that the genuine bubonic plague should recently have made its appearance at Hong Kong, Canton and other centers of population in China. The disease has now been prevailing for several months in different parts of China; and although at the present time it seems to be somewhat abating, it is by no means certain that some months more will not elapse before its ravages cease. From a recent paper kindly sent us by our friend, Dr. Kerr, by the overland China mail, we gather a number of interesting facts, one of the most curious of which is the belief of the natives that the disease emanates from the ground, through fissures which have recently opened up in great numbers in consequence of the prevailing drought.

The disease has become so widespread that the Chinese authorities have caused a house-to-house visitation for purposes of cleansing and disinfecting—quite an innovation in China, but a most wholesome one, and one which, if the custom becomes a permanent one, may possibly lead to the saving of so many lives that the plague will prove, after all, to be a blessing, notwithstanding that so many thousands have fallen victims to it. So many houses have been condemned that it is stated as possible that one-tenth of the entire city of Hong Kong may be destroyed and rebuilt, to put a stop to the dread malady. So far, only a few foreigners have suffered, although there is so great a dread of the disease that attempts have been made to restrict the disease to its present localities by preventing the migration of the sufferers. However, Tsung-La Yamen has informed the British minister at Pekin that, unless the plague patients are allowed to leave the colony, the Chinese Government will cease to be responsible for the safety of the lives or property of missionaries in China. There is, as usual among heathen people, when any national calamity befalls them, a general feeling of hostility against foreigners, and especially against missionaries. Mobs have produced serious disturbances in many places, and at Canton, recently, a conspiracy was discovered, the purpose of which was to murder all foreigners and destroy their property. It is probable that this great catastrophe was only averted by a premature outbreak of the hostile feeling, which nearly resulted in the death of two lady medical missionaries, but gave warning of the impending danger in time to permit of the adoption of necessary precautions.

The Chinese appear to be terror-stricken by the plague, fleeing in great numbers from the public works upon which they are employed, and their terror seems not without cause, for thus far the disease has proved to be fatal in almost every case. Dr. Kerr writes to us that he has succeeded in saving a half-dozen or more in the floating hospital which he has established in the river, opposite the large hospital of which he has had charge for nearly half a century. Between the plague on the one hand, and war with the Japanese on the other hand, China would seem to be having a rather hard time just now; possibly she may learn a useful lesson from both calamities. If the Japanese should happen to come out best in the contest, China would doubtless be more ready to adopt modern improvements, in which she has been far behind her rival; and the plague may teach her the importance of introducing some thorough-going sanitary measures for the suppression of the numerous nuisances which, according to the reports of missionaries, "smell to heaven" in almost every part of the empire.—Good Health.

DANIEL WEBSTSR.

I shall always remember the first time I saw Mr. Webster, and the impression he made upon my then very youthful mind. It was at a gathering at Faneuil Hall. As he rose and stepped forward amid tumultuous applause, I noticed the broad chest, across which the blue coat was fastened with shining brass buttons; his large head, broad forehead, cavernous eye sockets, in which shone the deep, solemn-looking dark eyes; his firm-set lip and ponderous jaw. And when the solemn hush fell on the assembly as he stretched forth his right hand and began, the deep, melodious voice rang through the hall like the musical bass notes of a church organ, his enunciation clear, emphatic, strong, and the compass of his voice filled the whole hall.—Boston Bulletin.

Mamma—What was the sermon about this morning, Willie? Willie—Well, I guess it was telling about cash boys. Mamma—What did the minister say about them? Willie—Nothin', but his text was "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

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Irv. H. Mulholland,
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A PEN PICTURE.

The Man Had Not Meant to Make Trouble, but Was Unfortunate.

"A strong wind had set in from the sea, banking huge masses of clouds over the city. The rain descended in a blinding, staggering deluge, and solid sheets of fire flashed athwart the angry skies, followed by crashing peals of thunder. The gloom was excessive. The lights in the streets cast a fitful, sickly glare over the wet pavements and the few belated pedestrians who were hastening home. It was a night for dark thoughts and darker deeds.

I laid aside the book which I had been reading—an absurdly impossible tale of midnight horrors and ghastly crimes—and sat moodily looking at the raindrops chasing madly down the window pane and at the fierce night without. The cabbies in the street below were swearing, and the call bells in the hotel were clanging like wild.

Suddenly in the adjoining room I heard a sharp click like the cocking of a firearm. The connecting door was unbolted and slightly ajar. I sat still, with bated breath and hair bristling all over with terror. A shuffling of heavy feet and a muttered imprecation as something fell on the floor. A cold, paralyzing dread seized on me, freezing the lifeblood in my veins. God of heavens, what horrible tragedy was being enacted behind that door?

Sharp, clear and loud, above the raging of the elements, rang out the report of a pistol, followed by a terrible oath and a heavy fall. Pale as a specter, I sprang, tottering, toward the door to escape, and with a horrified scream fell crashing to the floor in a dead swoon.

I awoke with a start. The connecting door was wide open. Above my prostrate form stood a rough looking man in his shirt sleeves. His right hand was bloody. I seemed to feel his clutches on my throat already and closed my eyes with a gasp. I opened them again cautiously. In his bloody grasp he held the shattered remains of an electric light globe.

"Sorry, stranger," he said, "but I tried to open the durned thing to light up, and hit busted."—Atlanta Constitution.

EVERY HOME SHOULD OWN A DYNAMO

Then Housewives Could Magnetize Hammers and Make Tack Driving Easy.

There is an easy way to render the ordinary tack hammer an article that may be used with comfort and to do away with all danger of bruised fingers from its misdirected blows. A little electricity will do the trick. The process is so simple that it should be universally adopted.

All that is required is access to a dynamo. Then lay the head of the hammer on the framework and leave it there for about five minutes. This needs no strength, but the hammer cannot be detached without the knowledge that some force holds it fast to the ironwork, and herein lies the secret. By contact with the dynamo your hammer has been magnetized and will pick up bits of iron or steel that are not too heavy for its strength.

Tacks and small nails, too short to be held in the fingers when driving, may be easily placed in position for the hammer blows without using the finger or thumbs and much speedier work accomplished. In retacking torn shades the man of the house will at once appreciate the blessing of a magnetized hammer, since he can pick the tiny tacks from the box direct with his magnet, press them into the roller with the same tool and by one blow drive the elusive fasteners home.

Carpet laying is made easy and stray tacks in quantities such as will slip from the fingers a thing of the past.—New York Herald.

Frog Catching as an Industry.

Frog catching is a leading industry along the river, and the most successful operators work all night and sleep in the daytime. Their tents along the river are silent during the sleeping hours of the forenoon, but at night the swampy shores are alive with the moving lanterns of the fishers, or rather the froggers. The frogs are caught with an ordinary fishhook, and the most successful bait is a small piece of red flannel. The operator has a reflector lantern fastened in the bow of his boat, and it is claimed that the light makes the frogs snappish without discrimination. The baited hooks are passed freely among them as the canoes, punts, skiffs and rafts are pushed and paddled through the marshes. The frog catchers do a profitable business with the Toronto restaurants.—Toronto Globe.

Beer by the Pound.

"What do you think of getting 1¼ pounds of beer for a nickel?" said a man the other day. "Well, out in the southern part of the city they sell beer in this way altogether, especially at the little German groceries with a saloon annex. When people come into the place for a pitcher of beer, the vessel is set on scales and weighed. Then the customer is asked if he wants lager or common beer. If he wants 5 cents' worth of the first, he gets 1¼ pounds, but if he wants common beer he gets 1¾ pounds. The dealer I saw did not know how the custom of weighing beer originated. The stand has been handed down for several generations, and beer was never measured otherwise than by weighing.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE SLANG OF LONDON

ITS RHYMING FEATURE, WHICH IS PECULIAR TO ENGLAND.

Say "Daisies" For Boots, and You Will Have Made a Good Start, but That Is Not All of It by Any Means—A Dissertation on an Unknown Science.

By way of introducing the subject let me premise that there is a certain school of thinkers—dwellers for the most part in very unfashionable districts of London—who hold that a policeman in plain clothes, dress he ever so plainly, may always be known as such by a cursory inspection of his boots. Whether this opinion is well founded I know not, but its existence, and also the existence of rhyming slang, was brought to my notice not long ago in Oxford street—not the Oxford street of west enders and De Quincey, but Oxford street "out Stepney way." I happened to be rather stoutly shod, and I wear spectacles, which are, I suppose, often assumed for the purpose of disguise, and as I passed by a group of ill favored loiterers at a street corner I distinctly heard one of them remark to another: "'Ere's a tec. D'yer dick 'is goggles and 'is blanky daisies?"

I walked quickly away, but the words remained in my mind. The opinion they conveyed, except as affording proof that the speaker belonged to the school of thinkers above alluded to, did not interest me so much as the words themselves. "Tec" is of course merely an abbreviation for "detective." Much might be written about "dick." It is pure Romany, connected, as every student of that attractive language knows, with the Sanskrit "drish" and the Hindoostance "dekhna," meaning "to see." But "daisies"—being the slang term and, as I shall show, the rhyming slang term for "boots"—is a good specimen of a most singular perversion of the English language, which is well worth the attention of any one who cares about linguistic oddities.

Rhyming slang is peculiar to England and, I believe, to London. The French language, so rich in slang, does not admit of such treatment. It is of modern origin, and I doubt if any trace of it is to be found in the records, which are fairly plentiful, of the slang of last century. Nor do I recollect any instance of its appearance in the works of Dickens, Harrison Ainsworth or Bulwer Lytton.

Rhyming slang expressions may be divided into two classes—the simple and the complex. The simple method consists in substituting for a word some other word or phrase which rhymes with it. Not that every one is free to choose his own rhymes. Usage has established certain rhyming slang equivalents for certain words, and, although no doubt new rhymes are always being introduced on trial, yet when one has become recognized as belonging to the dialect it can never be dislodged. For instance, the rhyming slang for "a pocket" is "skyrocket," and neither "locket" nor "socket" would be tolerated. The eyes are "mince pies," the ear and the nose are, oddly enough, the "frosty and clear" and the "I suppose." How, when and why these particular rhymes were universally adopted will never be known. As Professor Dowden remarks in connection with a very different subject, "To the eyes of no diver amid the wrecks of time will that curious talisman gleam." Who was "Charlie Prescott," whose name is immortalized as a synonym for "waistcoat?" And why should coat and trousers be concealed under such circumstances as "I'm afloat" and "round the house?"

Other examples of what I have called the simple form of rhyming slang are "cat and mouse" (house), "elephant's trunk" (drunk), "bull and cow" (row), and "I'm so frisky" (whisky). But if I am asked how "daisies" can be the rhyming slang for "boots" I answer that we have here an example of the second or complex form of the jargon, which finds its highest development in the mouths of experts. Having got your rhyme—say, "skyrocket" for "pocket"—you are permitted, within certain ill defined limits, to make your slang equivalent shorter and more occult by omitting the rhyming portion. Thus "pocket" becomes "sky" and "daisy roots," the simple or first standard form for "boots," is contracted into "daisies." In the same way no master of the language would ever give brandy or gin their primitive names, "Jack the dandy" or "Brian O'Lynn." The one is always referred to as "Jack," the other as "Brian." It will be seen that words treated in this way must have a tendency, in constant use, to lose signification, as it were, of their original forms and to become merged in the great mass of ordinary prosaic slang. For instance, in act 1, scene 1, of "The Cotton King" some one says that somebody has "a streak of black across the chivvy." An Adelphi audience knows, of course, that "chivvy" means "face," but the earlier form of the word, "chevy chase," being now rarely if ever used, the rhyming original is probably known to few playgoers, and the word "chivvy" is thus in danger of being left with no more poetry about it than is attached to such terms as "conk" or "boko," the ordinary slang for nose.

We hear a great deal about the way in which slang has invaded our conversation and our literature; but, in spite of the recent popularization of the coster, I doubt if much rhyming slang is heard in west end drawing rooms. And I have only come across one example of its employment, except occasionally in a music hall song, in which might be called a literary form. There is a poem which begins thus, and readers who have followed me so far will find no difficulty in translating it:

I was sitting one night at the Anna Maria,
Warming my plates of meat,
When there came a knock at the Rory O'Moore
Which made my raspberry beat.

This opening makes one wish for more, but I am sorry to say that I can only recollect the first stanza.—Pall Mall Budget.

LOST AND SPOILED MONEY.

The Bank of England Makes a Big Profit on Her Notes.

Bank notes of the value of thousands of pounds are annually lost or destroyed by accident. In the 40 years between 1792 and 1832 there were outstanding notes of the Bank of England, presumed to have been either lost or destroyed, amounting to £1,330,000 odd, every shilling of which was clear profit to the bank.

In many instances, however, it is possible to recover the amount of the note from the bank in full. Notice has to be given to the bank of the note supposed to be lost or stolen, together with a small fee and a full narrative as to how the loss occurred. The note is then "stopped"—that is, if the document should be presented for payment, the person "stopping" the note is informed when and to whom it is paid. If presented, after having been "stopped," by any suspicious looking person, and not through a banker, one of the detectives always in attendance at the bank would be called to question the person as to how and when the note came into his or her possession. It is quite a mistaken idea that "stopped payment" of a bank note has the effect supposed by very many people. It simply means that the Bank of England carefully keeps a lookout for the note which has been "stopped," and, though it cannot refuse to pay such note immediately on its being presented, a notification would at once be made to the person who stopped it, and the bank would give all the assistance in its power to enable the loser to recover the amount.

In the case of a bank note having been, say, burned by mistake, if the number is known and notice sent to the Bank of England it will pay the amount after an interval of five years from the date of lodging notice of destruction should no one have presented the note for payment in the meantime. The bank in such cases also insists on a guarantee being given by a banker or two householders that it shall be repaid in the event of the document turning up and being again tendered for payment. It is not at all an unusual circumstance for a mutilated note to be presented for payment, burned perhaps half through, with marks of burning on the fringes. Nor is the damage always accidental. The men who indulge in the luxury of lighting their pipes with a bank note are not always, as some may think, millionaires or recognized lunatics of society. The spoiled notes are more often than not presented by workmen or laborers, who confess without hesitation that they have intentionally lighted their pipes with them from mere braggadocio.—Ashton (England) Reporter.

An Anecdote of Perier.

Once during the schooldays of the president of the French republic his professor in geography asked him, "Perier, give us the exact position and indicate the latitude of the Gambier group." Casimir-Perier crossed his arms tightly upon his chest, looking very perplexed. One of his neighbors whispered to him the wrong answer, whereupon the professor gave him the exact position of this little group, which belongs to the more important French establishment of Tahiti, and after a short pause, and with a little point of irony, said: "You ought to know that, Perier, because it is thanks to your grandfather that France acquired the ascendancy in these parts of the world. It was through his efforts and entreaties that the dusky queen of these islands was induced to come to France, and the men of my generation still remember the comical songs which celebrated the event." Perier blushed considerably, but, holding his head still higher, answered the professor with his quick and peculiar diction, "I will most certainly go over this lesson again and try to be more proficient at the next lecture; but, so far as the deeds of my grandfather go, they are so numerous that I am not old enough yet to know them all."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Rare Stamp.

An interesting and valuable addition has been made to the splendid collection of stamps in the Philosophical museum. It is a half crown stamp, lettered "America," and is the sole survivor of those attempted to be forced upon our colonists at Boston who threw the chests of tea into their harbor, for the colonists destroyed all the stamps as well, except this, which Mr. Philbrick, Q. C., is fortunate enough to be the possessor of. Another valuable addition is a series of fine specimen copies of Australian stamps sent by Major E. H. Watts of Newport.—Boston Traveller.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

GRAND BALL

—TO BE GIVEN BY—

HARMONY ORCHESTRA

—AT—

MAIRS' HALL

—ON—

Monday Evening, Nov. 19.

TICKETS - - - - - - - $1.50

Everybody Invited

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE · CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs S. Williams, Proprietor.

GOOD BEEF
5 cents per pound,
BY THE QUARTER,
FOR CASH

Leave Your Order with

J. C. Roeper,
Independence.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
October 31, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Volney Goodale against Heirs of James Daley for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 786, dated March 20, 1893, upon the NE ¼ Sect on 9, Township 10 S. R. 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HERE Y GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. CORMAN,
oct5 td Tax Collector.

TIMBER CULTURE—FINAL PROOF.

T. C. E. No. 60.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
September 17, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Hunter has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1894, on timber culture application No. 60, for E ½ SW ¼ and W ½ SE ¼ of section No. 11, in Township No. 14 S. of Range No. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: John Shepherd, James R. Moffett, J. E. Shepherd and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.

a10-6i IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE.
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.

Dated August 2nd 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggies, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. L. MAIRS, Proprietor

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrive—
Mound House	10:00 a. m	5:55 p. m
Dayton	11:30 a. m.	4:25 p. m.
Wabuska	1:35 p. m	3:15 a. m
Hawthorne	4:50 p. m	12:00 m.
Luning	6:35 p. m.	10:15 a. m
Sodа Springs	7:15 p. m.	9:35 a. m
Belleville	8:25 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9:10 p. m	Lv. 6:45 a. m
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrive—
Belleville	8:35 a. m	5:35 p. m
Benton	12:05 p. m	1:45 p. m
Bishop Creek	2:15 p. m.	11:10 a. m
Alvord	3:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m
Independence	4:35 p. m.	8:40 a. m
Lone Pine	5:25 p. m.	7:45 a. m
Keeler	Ar 6:10 p. m.	Lv. 7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., and connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (38 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock o

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
j164f

Inyo
Stage
Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beauti

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'cock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
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BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK

Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
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30-tf Independence,

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and
Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—

For obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
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Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and promt attention.
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Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

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Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

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Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

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HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.
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Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURCKHARDT.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1895, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 58-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bank of Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the north west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12) and the South west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North, of Range Nu twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardine Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twenth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence Northwesterly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range Nu twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters on $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND BHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, NOV. 9 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

As near as we can learn no polls were held at Cottonwood.

Election day passed off very quietly, not a row of any kind anywhere.

A. O. Collins came down from Big Pine yesterday and is visiting in town.

H. D. Gill was in town election day, having nearly recovered from his recent severe illness.

Judge Gill has recovered from his recent sick spell and was at the Court House this morning.

Benigno Aguirre Jr. came down from Bishop Wednesday on land business, returning to-day.

An earthquake in the City of Mexico this week killed several people and caused a terrible panic

Miss Lena Reinhakle came down from Big Pine on Tuesday, returning early Wednesday morning.

The Board of Supervisors for the next two years will consist of four Democrats and one Populist.

We give the election returns this week so far as they can be obtained. Next week the full official vote will be given.

T. B. Scovil was released from the County jail on Wednesday, the term of his sentance having expired.

The condition of John Shepherd remains much the same. He improved slightly early in the week but is very feeble.

Frank Shaw was elected Supervisor in the First District by a majority of thirty-eight. The vote by precincts cannot be obtained.

Henry Levy will start for San Francisco on to-morrow's train. He has been in poor health for some time and will get medical treatment.

Sportsmen are hereby strictly forbidden to hunt or shoot upon my premises.

F. Schabel.
Camp Independence.

Paul Carrier expects to start on a prospecting trip through Arizona. He will leave here to-morrow morning for Mojave with J. W. Murphy.

The next excitement will be the quarter race between Sagebrush and Gold Piece a week from Monday. The Harmony Orchestra will give a social dance in the evening. See their ad.

The placer diggings on Mazourka Canyon still continue to yield gold in paying quantities. Yesterday J. W. Lacy brought in over four ounces of gold which he had obtained with a dry-washer.

Ed Reed formerly of Candelaria came down from Bishop yesterday and went on to Lone Pine to-day, on his way to Los Angeles. Mr Reed is located in San Diego County, where he is superintending some mines.

Election Gossip

The bulletins received at local telegraph office have been very meagre as to State news. According to latest quotations the election of Budd for Governor is safely assured. He will probably be elected by 5,000 majority. It is said that the remainder of the ticket is mostly Republican. Jackson Temple is elected as Supreme Judge. The Republicans elected six Congressmen, Caminetti being defeated. Throughout the East the Republicans have made a clean sweep, and the next Congress will have a Republican majority. Hill has been defeated in New York. The entire Eastern election has the appearance of a crushing defeat for silver. All the silver candidates have been defeated, Beard included. The only hope the friends of silver can have is that Cleveland will veto and robbe anti-silver measures that may be passed by the next Congress. Caminetti, a strong silver advocate, has been defeated in this District. Latest returns indicate that the silver candidate for Governor in Nevada has been defeated and a Republican elected. Newlands is elected to Congress. Ingalls is elected sheriff of Esmeralda county by a small majority. The Populist vote in California has been very large, probably over 50,000. In this county they polled over 120 votes, and elected one county officer, Supervisor Eldred. Sutro has been elected Mayor of San Francisco.

11 o'clock, a. m.

Complete returns from 308 precincts in a total of 327 precincts in the 2nd Railroad district give Earl, R. 18,147; Stanton, D. 20,723; Johnson, Pop. 5,634.

Complete returns from 328 precincts in a total of 457 precincts in the 2nd Congressional district give Johnson 14,789; Caminetti 11,409; Cornell 7,192.

Complete returns from 177 precincts in a total of 200 precincts in the fifth Congressional district, give Loud 11,273; Kelley 7,512; Roger 5,562; Duncan 7,207.

Complete returns from 320 precincts in a total of 479 precincts in the 7th Congressional district gives Bowers 14,039; Afford 10,131; Gilbert 7,991.

Complete returns from 234 precincts in the 6th Congressional district give McLaughlin 17,325; Patten 10,631; Bowen 8,446.

Budd 2,000 ahead, a few small precincts still to hear from.

ELECTION RETURNS.

NAMES.	Round Valley	Lincoln	Laws	Bishop	Poleta	Big Pine	Fish Springs	Independence	Citrus	Georges Creek	Lone Pine	Cerro Gordo	Keeler	Darwin	Olancha	Panamint	Totals	Pluralities
GOVERNOR																		
James H. Budd, Democrat	12	20	14	54	3	22	10	49	2	8	13	3	5	10	2			
Morris M. Estee, Republican	29	33	30	100	14	49	30	70	13	21	40	4	12	12	12			
Henry French, Prohibition		10	0			6						1			1			
Jonathan V. Webster, People's Party	3	9	5	22	1	25	4	16	1	4	3	4	5	14				
LIEUT GOVERNOR.																		
C. H. Dunn, Prohibition		10	4	22		5	1	1										
A. J. Gregg, People's Party	2	11	6	23	1	27	6	22										
William T. Jeter, Democrat	12	18	15	45	3	18	9	55										
Spencer G. Millard, Republican	29	33	28	99	14	50	28	56										
SECRETARY OF STATE.																		
Lewis H. Brown, Republican					14		27											
Ben. M. Maddox, Democrat					3		8											
M. M. McGlynn, People's Party					1		4											
E. G. Waite, Independent																		
M. C. Winchester, Prohibition							11											
CONTROLLER.																		
Edward P. Colgan, Republican					13		28											
John S. Dore, People's Party					1		4											
Michael Meagher, Democrat					3		9											
H. C. Needham, Prohibition					1		1											
TREASURER.																		
James N. Barton, People's Party					1		5											
J. C. Castro, Democrat					3		9											
W. H. Magoon, Prohibition					1		4											
Levi Rackliffe, Republican					13		25											
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.																		
C. P. Dorland, Prohibition					1		1											
Wm. F. Fitzgerald, Republican					3		26											
Louis Luckel, People's Party					1		4											
A. B. Paris, Democrat					12		10											
SURVEYOR-GENERAL.																		
D. M. Angeir, Democrat					3		11											
L. F. Bassett, Peoples Party					2		3											
Green Spurrier, Prohibition							3											
Martin J. Wright, Republican					14		26											
CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.																		
L. M. Landsborough, People's Party					1		4											
Peter W. McGlade, Democrat					3		7											
W. P. Netherton, Prohibition							2											
Trowbridge H. Ward, Republican					11		29											
SUP. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																		
Samuel T. Black, Republican					12		27											
R. F. Burns, Prohibition							2											
N. A. Richardson, People's Party					2		4											
C. S. Smyth, Democrat					3		10											
SUP. OF STATE PRINTING.																		
John J. Curry, Democrat					3													
Elgin C. Hurlburt, People's Party					1													
Alfred J. Johnston, Republican					14													
A. G. Sheahan, Prohibitionist																		
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE'S SUP. COURT.																		
S. M. Buck, People's Party					1													
E. M. Gibson, People's Party					1													
W. D. Gould, Prohibition																		
Frederick W. Henshaw, Republican					13													
James E. Murphy, Democrat					3													
Jackson Temple, Democrat					4													
Robert Thompson, Prohibition					1													
Elisha S. Torrance, Republican					12													
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SUP. COURT.																		
E. A. Bridgford, Democrat					3													
Alfred Daggett, People's Party					1													
M. D. Hurst, Prohibition																		
Wm. C. Van Fleet, Republican					14													
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.																		
Elam Briggs, Prohibition		8	5	17	—	2	—	1			1							
A. Caminetti, Democrat	4	19	20	56	2	26	10	62	3	11	13	4	8	9	6			
Bardette Cornell, People's Party	12	9	2	1	1	23	3	18		3	3	3	3	8	1			
Grove L. Johnson, Republican	25	34	24	106	12	47	27	55	12	19	1	5	11	20	8			
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.																		
George L. Arnold, Republican					14													
F. M. Hamilton, People's Party					1													
Dr. E. Jessup, Prohibition																		
Francis M. Nickell, Democrat					3													
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.																		
Aaron Bretz, People's Party					1													
William R. Clark, Republican					14													
H. L. Kuhns, Prohibition					—													
W. W. Phillips, Democrat					3													
STATE SENATOR.																		
G. S. Berry, Democrat					3													
R. Linder, Republican					14													
W. A. Sims, People's Party					1													
ASSEMMBLYMAN.																		
Cyrus Coleman, Republican	34	45	35	123	13	55		70	13	23		.	12					
J. G. Smith, People's Party and Dem.	8	28	18	53	5	37		62	2	10			10					
SHERIFF AND TAX COLLECTOR																		
A. M. Given, Republican	16	25	19	93	12	52	21	73	13	26	44	7	13	15	9		1	
Amey L. McGee, Democrat	30	43	35	102	6	50	23	66	3	9	16	5	8	20	6		7	
CLERK, AUDITOR AND RECORDER.																		
F. K. Andrews, Redublican	16	33	21	104	14	28	12	13	4	18	43	6	11	9	8		1	
D. J. Hession, Democrat	30	44	32	91	4	75	32	119	12	18	19	6	11	29	6		7	
TREASURER																		
W. T. Bunney, Republican	35	58	10	144	14	56	18	57	10	18	47	4	9	18	13		1	
J. J. Moore, Democrat	10	15	11	49	2	44	25	75	6	17	18	6	13	17	2		7	
ASSESSOR																		
P. A. Chalfant, Republican	35	49	43	124	7	78	25	39	10	17	31	2	16	11	8		1	
Andrew Bell, Democrat	8	19	15	56	1	15	6	35	1	8	3	3	5	10	—		5	
Webster H. Walker, Independent	0	6	1	13	—	7	12	63	4	8	36	5	1	15	6		1	
DISTRICT ATTORNEY																		
P. W. Forbes, Democrat	22	35	35	93	12	51	21	88	5	25	28	7	13	26	8		6	
J. D. Lewis, Republican	21	39	19	94	6	46	20	48	11	12	31	4	9	9	4		1	
SUPT. OF SCHOOLS																		
S. W. Austin, Republican	20	25	15	73	4	31	15	31	5	10	46	1	10	10	10		..	
Mamie C. Clarke, Independent	3	11	20	43	6	15	5	18	1	2	3	3	3	10	4		7	
Henry H. Howell, Democrat	9	17	6	42	—	15	12	11	—	1	2	1	4	4	—		1	
Allen E. Janvier, Independent	14	21	15	24	8	31	11	68	9	23	9	7	5	14	—		..	
COUT. AND PUBLIC ADMIN'STRATOR.																		
James Nevins, Democrat	33	54	32	134	5	46	9	18	1	1	9	5	5		—		7	
I. J. Woodin, Republican	9	19	20	53	12	51	34	116	13	32	50	6	17		13		1	
SURVEYOR.																		
Joseph Seely, Republican					14													
SUPERVISOR DISTRICT No. 1																		
J. D. Harger, Independent																		
Allen Matlick, Republican																		
Frank Shaw, Demorat																		
SUPERVISOR DISTRICT No. 3.																		
J. R. Eldred, People's Party						52	21	40	1									
W. J. Lake, Democrat						6	10	73	5									
A. C. McDonald, Republican						42	14	19	8									
Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 8.	Yes. No																	
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 14.	Yes No.																	
Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 7.	Yes. No.																	
Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 12.	Yes. No																	
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 17.	Yes. No.																	
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 7.	Yes. No.																	
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 16.	Yes. No.																	
Assembly Constitutional Amendment No 31.	Yes No.																	
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 20.	Yes. No.																	

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the est quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packaes to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

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THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Th JOCKEY Saloon.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

TATE & NAYLOR

PROPRIETORS.

WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

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A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay we offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

BIG 10P ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing .....$2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

All parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal A. N. BELL.

The World's Fair Tests

showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

MME PATTI'S BEDS.

No one ever sees a bed in any of the bedrooms at Mme. Patti's Craig-y-Nos Castle until the evening, and what might be taken to be a handsome wardrobe with a mirror was really a bedstead. The housemaids, after making the beds in the morning, touch a spring and the bed sinks down into the frame of the bedstead, and is drawn up so as to give it the appearance of a wardrobe.—London Weekly Sun.

The extremely low water in the Ohio has exposed several acres of gravel in the river-bed at New Richmond, Ohio. The whole area is alive with mussel shells. These are particularly rich in pearls, and 100 persons are working the pearl mines.

TWO LUCKY MEN.

They Invest in a Lottery Ticket and Each Gets a Small Fortune Which is Well Invested.

Less than a month ago S. Lahishensky was a poor, struggling young tailor, at 214 Jackson Boulevard. To-day he is one of the happiest men in Chicago, for dame fortune has smiled upon him in a most substantial way and he is the proud possessor of quite a comfortable bank account. It happened in this way:

Mr. Lahishensky is a Hebrew. He was born twenty-two years ago in the land of the Czar, where the Jews are much persecuted. Five years ago, alone and almost penniless, he left his native land and sought a home in America, finally locating in Chicago in 1891. He had learned tailoring, in Russia and at 214 Jackson boulevard he started a little repairing shop about five months ago.

On Friday, Aug. 10, W. Rothenberg, a customer of Mr. Lahishensky, came into the shop and chanced to show two one-twentieth tickets in the Honduras National Lottery (Louisiana State Lottery) which he had purchased for 50 cents. Mr. Lahishensky offered to take one of them, more as a jest than ought else, and was given one of the slips for which he gave Mr. Rothenberg 25 cents. The drawing took place on Aug. 14, and Mr. Lahishensky was surprised that the number on his ticket, 18,172, had drawn the second capital prize of $20,000. He presented his ticket and last week received a check for $1,000, being the one-twentieth to which he was entitled.

Mr. Lahishensky is an industrious, energetic and deserving young man in whose hands the money will be well spent. When asked by a reporter for *The Dispatch* what he intended to do with the money he replied: "I am going to send a part of it to my father and mother, who are still in Russia. The remainder I shall use to enlarge and expand my business, and to build myself up in Chicago. I appreciate the good fortune and I have purchased another ticket in the september drawing of the Honduras National Lottery. That company is honest and prompt and paid my price without a quibble."

W. Rothenberg, who held the other one-twentieth of the same number, lived at 25 Newbury avenue, but when a reporter of *The Dispatch* called there it was found he had moved, none of his neighbors could give his present address. But Mr. Lahiscensky said he knew Mr. Rothenberg had gotten his money also. Mr. Rothenberg was a workingman in very moderate circumstances, and the money paid him by the Honduras National Lottery company will prove a blessing to him and his family and will be well spent, no doubt.—Chicago (Ills.) *Dispatch*, Sep. 11.

BUDS, Society buds, young women just entering the doors of society or womanhood, require the wisest care. To be beautiful and charming they must have perfect health, with all it implies—a clear skin, rosy checks, bright eyes and good spirits. At this period the young woman is especially sensitive, and many nervous troubles, which continue through life, have their origin at this time. If there be pain, headache, backache, and nervous disturbances, or the general health not good, the judicious use of medicine should be employed. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best restorative tonic and nervine at this time. The best bodily condition results from its use. It's a remedy specially indicated for those delicate weaknesses and derangements that afflict womenkind at one period or another. You'll find that the woman who has faithfully used the "Prescription" is the picture of health, she *looks well* and she *feels well*.

In catarrhal inflammation, in chronic displacements common to women, where there are symptoms of backache, dizziness or fainting, bearing down sensations, disordered stomach, moodiness, fatigue, etc., the trouble is surely dispelled and the sufferer brought back to health and good spirits.

"WOMAN'S ILLS."

MRS. W. R. BATES, of *Dilworth, Trumbull Co., Ohio*, writes:

"A few years ago I took Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which has been a great benefit to me. I am in excellent health now. I hope that every woman, who is troubled with 'women's ills,' will try the Prescription' and be benefited as I have been."

MRS. BATES.

You Shiver

and say: "I'm taking cold." But you shiver because your system is weak and cannot resist outside influences.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites will clothe your bones with solid flesh and build you up so you won't take cold easily. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

Ely's Cream Blam
QUICKLY CURES
COLD IN HEAD
Price 50 cents

Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

MY SAINT.

My saint is a saint that few may know
In all that she does for us sinners below;
She is fair as faithful and faithful as fair,
With a halo encircling her beautiful hair.

She is full of wiles and moods as an elf,
And yet is the spirit of truth itself,
And well for him who his burden can bear
In the light of the halo about her hair.

Her face is a mirror where men may read
The truth that inspires her, thought and deed;
Her life is a life of devotion and care,
And she has a halo about her hair.

Her care is for others and not for herself,
And naught she recks of profit or pelf;
Enough for her that her goal is won—
And she knows not her halo is bright as a sun.

All things she does from the splendid love
That comes to her here from a Power above,
And I who adore her can hardly dare
To look at the halo about her hair.
—W. H. Pollock in Longman's Magazine.

TURN ABOUT IS FAIR.

"Just draw your chair round a little. I know there's a draft on that side. I did intend at one time to have it cured in some way, but it does not much matter now. I'll have a screen put round your corner tomorrow. Mine is comfortable enough."

This was said to me one winter evening by my cousin, John Elder, as we sat on each side of the fire in his particularly cozy dining room, where the table, with its lamp, flowers and dessert, had been drawn up to an easy distance from our hands. John was sipping port and I was cracking nuts, for which in spite of my years I have an abiding affection, and behind my chair was the door from which might, but did not, come the draft. John was speaking of.

John is an elderly gentleman, a bachelor, very well off, very comfortable and very popular, but still rather mysteriously a bachelor, because he has always liked and been liked by women. I am an elderly lady, a widow, and John and I have been warm friends all our lives. The reason why I was sitting beside John's dining room fire was that I had come to pay him a visit, and as there were no other guests in the house it was much more sensible for me to stay and talk with him while he enjoyed his after dinner ease than to go away by myself into the drawing room.

"There is no draft," I said; "none at present, I am sure. But there may be when the wind is north, and a screen would make all safe."

"Yes," he answered musingly, as he looked at the wine he had just poured out, "a screen would do, but I did think once of altering the door, making a really good job of it. I planned that with other alterations."

"And the plans were never carried out?" I asked, after I had waited a moment to see if he would say more. "Well, I suppose I know when they were made, but I never did quite understand why they came to nothing."

"No," he answered. "I don't think anybody knew but ourselves. It was my fault—certainly, it was all my fault."

He stopped, but I thought he was not disinclined to go on, and I was curious. Indeed there had been an episode in John's life about which we had all been curious, and though it was a good while past I still felt I should like to know. So I said, "I fancied it had been Miss Woodroffe's doing?"

"I said it was my fault," he answered. "I did not say it was my doing."

"Oh!" I answered rather blankly, and there was a silence.

Then John gave a little laugh, half ridicule of himself, I thought, and half ruefulness for the story that was in his mind.

"I may as well tell you all about it," he said. "You are not likely to tell it to any of the young ones, and it certainly was an odd way of losing one's promised wife. You'll see that she was not to blame."

I saw now that I was in for the story, whatever it might be, the catastrophe of which had left John a bachelor, so I settled myself in my chair, put my feet more comfortably on my footstool and laid down the nuteackers.

"Well," he said, "I dare say you remember that I have always been much fonder of seeing my friends in my own house than of going elsewhere for society. I don't suppose I've dined out ten times in the last ten years; and ten years ago I disliked doing it almost as much as I do now. Only I wasn't quite such an old fogy, and I believe I had some vague idea of marrying. The difficulty was that I had never seen exactly the right woman, and very naturally I wasn't nearly so keen about finding her as I had been twenty years before that. It is just ten years now since I met Miss Woodroffe."

"Yes," I said, "I remember it is about ten years since I heard of her."

"The only house where I ever cared to dine in those days was Joddrells', and I used to go there about once for every four times they asked me. One evening in September I went there much against my will. Joddrell had promised me that I should meet some old friends, but when I arrived there was not one present but strangers, and nearly all the party were young people. Fancy asking me to meet a room full of young people! It wasn't till dinner was announced that I saw the lady I was to take in; then Joddrell led me into a corner of the drawing room and introduced me to Miss Woodroffe, a friend of his wife."

John stopped a little here, and I fancied he was trying to find words in which to describe Miss Woodroffe. If that were so he did not succeed. After a minute he went on again, without attempting to give me any portraiture of the heroine of his story.

"Upon my word, Mary, I can't tell how it happened. All I know is that she was the most charming woman I ever saw in my life. We talked a great deal during dinner, and we talked a great deal after dinner, and the more she talked and the more I looked at her the more I thought with disgust of my solitary existence. Somehow or other before I got up next morning I had made up my mind that I would try to persuade her to become my wife. All this of course is very commonplace. Plenty of men, I suppose—even some men of fifty-five—must have had the same sort of experience. Now comes the part of the story which I think must belong to me alone. Do you remember how, years ago, I persuaded you to let me send some of your handwriting to a lady who professed to know all about the people whose writing she was allowed to examine? I sent yours and some others. Do you remember?"

"Yes," I answered, "I remember very well, and we thought the characters sent back were wonderfully true."

"We did," said John emphatically, "and that was the mischief of it. Some time after that I had a housekeeper whom I suspected of cheating me, and I sent a note of hers to Miss Harris by way of clearing up my opinion of her. Miss Harris wrote back that she was civil and plausible, but not to be trusted, and sure enough after a time I detected her in downright robbery. Upon my word, Mary, if I did believe in Miss Harris, I had good reason, and I'm not so very sure yet that she doesn't deserve to be believed in. Well, now, what do you think I did? I determined to get a note from Miss Woodroffe and send it to Miss Harris before I took another step in the affair. Miss Woodroffe, as it happened, was to stay at the Joddrells' for two or three weeks, and before a week was over I had managed to get a note of two or three lines from her. This I sent to Miss Harris, and I can show you the answer I received."

Here John took from his pocket a letter case or pocketbook, from which, after some turning over of the papers it contained, he drew out a much worn letter, and handed it to me. It began: "The handwriting of the note of which you have requested my opinion is a very remarkable one; it expresses in the strongest degree the qualities of a noble and refined character. The writer has a clear brain, an affectionate heart and great rectitude of mind; she talks well, and neither too much nor too little." There was a good deal more in the same style, describing such a paragon of our sex that I really felt an inch or two taller for the reading of it.

"If Miss Woodroffe was all that," I said, "I can't imagine how you ever let her go."

"She was," he answered. "At any rate I have no reason to doubt it."

He put the paper back in its place and went on:

"I think I may say that I lost no time after that. She was friendly from the beginning. About four weeks after our first meeting I asked her to marry me, and she said 'Yes.' Upon my word, Mary, if I had been twenty-five instead of fifty-five, I don't think I could have been happier. She was just going away from the Joddrells', and before she went I told her all about Miss Harris and what a thorough belief I had in her skill. Miss Woodroffe laughed at me, but unfortunately I was quite convinced that my belief was well founded and quite determined to persuade her to think so too.

"She went away, and of course I wrote to her. In one of my first letters I sent her the one I have just shown you, and I begged her to send my handwriting also to Miss Harris for her own satisfaction. You see, I felt quite safe in doing this, because the description of me which had been sent at the time, you remember, had been rather flattering. On that occasion Miss Harris had declared that I 'was of an amiable temper, liberal, but trustworthy.' I remember the words well, and I thought it could do me nothing but good if such an account of me found its way to Miss Woodroffe.

"What fools people are! The woman was a rank impostor of course, as I found afterward to my cost and as I ought to have known then, but I did really believe in her. Could you have guessed it?"

"Well, no," I answered. "I really don't think I should have believed it—only you know, John, you shrewd men can be so dreadfully credulous. Why, I remember a friend of my husband who doubted everything, and yet he believed in Mme. Blavatsky."

John grunted. He did not seem to like the comparison, which was foolish of him, poor fellow.

"She said," he went on, "that she could trust her own judgment and did not want anybody else's. That might have satisfied anybody, but it did not satisfy me. I wrote again and begged her to do as I wished, telling her about the housekeeper. At last she wrote that she had done to please me what she never would have done for herself, and she said, 'I suppose you expect me to abide by whatever Miss Harris may say.'

"Do you know that those words gave me a fright? I had never doubted till then that Miss Harris would give just the same character of me as she had done before, and also I had only thought of it as giving me more value to Miss Woodroffe. I got nervous after I heard she had really consulted the sibyl, and two days later I received these."

He turned over his pocketbook again and handed to me two papers, sinking back in his chair after he had done so with a gesture that said, "You have the catastrophe and its results before you."

I opened one of the papers, and literally I opened it with trembling fingers. There was something tragical in poor John's gesture and in the emptiness and silence of the house. My eyes fell upon a sheet of paper, half covered with a neat, legible handwriting, the words of which were much as follows:

"This writing belongs to a person of a singularly impulsive and eager temperament, easily carried away by the feeling of the moment; very uncertain and unreliable, sadly inconsistent, without fixed purpose or deliberate judgment; not wanting in ability, but only in the power to apply it usefully; careless of money, but scarcely to be called generous; not altogether free from vanity, his temper is very irritable and passionate"——

There was more, but a sigh from John—poor John! the most faithful and generous of friends, and the most steady going of mortals—made me drop the sheet and take up the other.

This was a very short note:

DEAR MR. ELDER—You insisted that I should consult Miss Harris and trust her verdict on your character rather than on my own. What that is you will see by the inclosed, and I am sure you cannot wonder that I dare not marry the man described. I am sending back your presents and letters by next post. With most sincere wishes for your happiness, yours truly, LOUISA WOODROFFE.

"Oh, John," I said when I had read this, "but she could not have meant it."

"She meant it so thoroughly that when I got to her mother's house in London the very evening of the day I received it they were both gone abroad, and I have not so much as seen her from that time to this."

So that was why the dining room door was never altered.—New York Recorder.

A Chicken That Catches Mice.

On my place, near Montemorilos, Mexico, I have Plymouth Rock chickens. One day two of my children were crossing the field about a half mile from the house, when they came across a mother partridge with her young, which on sight of the children began to hide in the woods. Noticing one of the brood hide in a bunch of grass the children concluded to capture it, and did, but instead of a young partridge it turned out to be a young Plymouth Rock chicken, which by some means had been adopted by the old mother partridge.

This chicken after being taken to the house soon became tame, but has confined its diet to insects and similar food; but, most wonderful of all, it has developed into an extra good mouser, hardly a day passing that it does not catch at least one mouse. It first commenced killing little mice, until now it has no hesitancy in attacking and killing full grown mice, which it pecks to pieces and eats.—Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is related of Miss Trella Foltz Toland, an actress in San Francisco, that she persistently unchecks horses that she finds standing with their heads strained back according to the present ungraceful and indefensible custom. She says she did this for over 100 horses in Kansas City and Denver and received a letter of thanks from the president of the Kansas City Humane society. Here's a practical philanthropy open to everybody, without waiting for organization or officers.

Opinion of a Tippler.

A notice bulletined at one of the well known clubs informs members that water used in the cafe is boiled. Beneath this comforting assurance some one has written, "It would be better if you boiled the whisky."—New York Times.

THE ART OF BREWING.

Africans on their native heath use bread for the foundation of a very potent beverage. The bread is broken up, placed in a large vessel, a quantity of water is poured in also and the mixture of bread and water is exposed to the firecest rays of the light for fully twelve hours. The result is called "Marissa," and is said to greatly resemble bock beer in taste and potency.

The use of beer, which is in reality nothing but bread in its fluid state fermented, is on the increase in this as well as in other countries. Beer drinking and Germany have always been synonymous terms, while England and the United States have been beer consumers for years, but now even wine-producing France has fallen into line.

The brewing of lager beer in this country was begun about fifty years ago in the outskirts of Philadelphia.

Before that brewery products were entirely ale and porter. Now, however, nearly all the output, which last year amounted to 33,822,000 barrels, is of lager. Each barrel contains two hundred and forty-eight pints or four hundred and ninety-six glasses; therefore, according to the latest internal revenue returns, there was made and sold last year an average of a glass of beer for every working day to every man, woman and child in the United States.

In the production of beer, New York leads and Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, New Jersey and Massachusetts follow in order. New York produces two-thirds as much as all the other States put together.

The brewing of beer is an interesting operation. After the malt grain has been ground it has to be thoroughly sifted. Every bit of dust must be got out. The sieves are studded with magnets which attract any metallic substances happening to be therein. When clean the malt is weighed and stored for future use. The next step is to mix the malt with water in a mash-tub where all the saccharine matter is extracted by intricate machinery. Huge copper kettles are the next receptacles for the sugar-laden liquid, while the discarded residue goes to feed animals.

This filtered, sugary liquid, called wert, is boiled for four hours before the hops are added, when it is boiled some more until the essence of the hops has been sufficiently extracted. Then the liquor is cleared of all uncharged albuminous substances and pumped up into a cooling tank. When sufficiently cool, fermentation by yeast begins and the saccharine principle is converted into alcohol and carbonic acid gas. This is accomplished in fermenting tuns. From these the liquor is racked off into settling vats, and from there it goes into storage casks. Storage casks remain in the cellar from five to eight months before their contents take another journey through miles of pipes for a further clarification. Then the liquor goes into casks and is ready for the bottler or the retailer.

PRESERVES THAT WILL KEEP.

A chemist of this city, who has been making a special study for the life and growth of ferment plants, says the remedy for this is double boiling. This must be done with a certain reason and system. If proper precautions are not observed, he says, you might keep right on boiling the things, time and again all the year round, and still they would spoil. Boiling will kill all the ferment plants that are developed from the spores, but it will not kill the spores.

Spores of ferment plants require only from eight to twelve hours to develop. If they are left longer than this time, the spores will have become new plants, and in turn have deposited new spores. To get rid of plants and spores, therefore, the preserves should have first a good boiling, and be set away in sealed vessels, and then about eight hours later be brought again just to a boiling heat. Treated in this way, the chemist says, no further trouble can occur unless new ferments get in from outside sources.—New York Sun.

The Duke of Orleans will visit various European courts.

MAN'S FALL.

Since the original fall of man we have had some signal examples of great falls—not to include Niagara or the immense fall in values which the times have brought about—in the nature of accidents which waylay men at all times. One such is that of Mr. George W. Lord, Olanta, Pa., who says he fell down stairs and suffered four weeks with a sprained back. The use of St. Jacobs Oil completely cured him. Mr. G. Roeder, 609 S. 17th St., Omaha, Neb., relates that he jumped from his engine in collision and sustained a very bad sprain to his ankle; he had to use a cane for weeks, but was finally cured by St. Jacobs Oil. Never fail out with so good a thing.

In Berlin sheet music is sold by the pound. In this country a good deal of it is played by the same method.

Swelling in the Neck

"Large knots of scrofula nature came on my wife's neck for four years. When she had taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, we could see the swelling was going down. Now the glands have assumed their natural appearance and she is **Entirely Free** from this trouble. Our children were afflicted with spells of malaria every fall but this season they have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has purified their blood, built them up, and they have been free from all illness this winter." E. M. BLACKBURN, Oregon, Missouri.

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A World's Tribute.

America Leads the Nations in the March of Progress.

Among the wonders of the World's Columbian Fair the grandest was the exhibit of American products. The Exhibition was, in this respect, an object lesson of the grandeur and glory of the Republic. Among the exhibits from the United States no article of its class stood so high as

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

The Chief Chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington, backed by an intelligent jury at the Exposition, found it strongest in leavening power, peerless in its purity and beyond comparison in uniform excellence,

Received Highest Award At the World's Fair.

The award is a matter of official record.

Nothing could settle so decisively the immeasureable superiority of Dr. Price's over all other powders as the great honor bestowed at Chicago.

Senator Stephen Salisbury has offered to give the city of Worcester, Mass., 65,000 feet of land, comprising the Salisbury homestead place, and valued at $250,000, as a site for a city hall, with an addition of $100,000 in cash toward erecting the municipal building.

There are rumors that St. Augustine, Fla., has suffered great damage by the West India hurricane. Other parts of Florida, cut off by the destruction to wires, cannot be heard from, but a belief that the damage will be found to have been heavy is growing.

LIFE OR DEATH?

It is of vital importance that it should be understood by persons whose kidneys are inactive, that this condition of things is finally inductive of a state of the organs where life hangs in the balance. Bright's disease, diabetes, albuminuria are all diseases of a very obstinate character in their mature stage, and all have a fatal tendency. They often baffle the most practiced medical skill, and the most approved remedies of materia medica. But opposed at the outset—that is to say, when the kidneys begin to discharge their functions inactively—with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the dangerous tendency is checked. Very useful, also, is this household medicine for those ailments of common occurrence—constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia and nervousness. It is a safeguard against malaria and averts chronic rheumatism.

No matter how it may be in other business, a man always kicks when he finds it dull in a barber shop.

Every sportsman who is "posted" and has a good gun uses "E. C." smokeless powder. It is used by Mr. Welch, the great amateur who is outshooting all competitors.

The Selby Cartridge Company is always prepared to load it. Ask your gun dealer for Selby's "Challenge E. C." (highest grade), or "Superior E. C." (second grade but perfectly reliable). Prices reasonable. Ask your gun dealer for them.

"No, Maud, dear, Rome was not founded by 'Romeo,' nor do we know of the cafe in that city where 'Romeo' and Juliet."

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Who smashes in the bung.

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WOMAN'S SPHERE.

A Few Anecdotes Told by Prominent Women.

VERY SHORT, CRISP AND POINTED.

Not so Blind to a Sense of Humor as Some Men Suppose—Facts That Prove It.

Every now and then some man arises and announces that women have no sense of humor. He admits that school girls giggle and seem to enjoy jokes of an unintelligible nature, but claims that from the time she reaches the age of reason until she quits this vale of tears woman is blind to the point of jokes, gropes blindly about in the effort to grasp the meaning of anecdotes and is generally densely and hopelessly ignorant of the meaning of humor. That man has never attended a woman's meeting, never heard laughter wafted through the closed doors of a woman's luncheon, or even listened to the women whom he has taken down to dinner. Women are humorous. They enjoy jokes. They tell them surprisingly well, and they even have favorites. If women were really to enter into competition with Chauncey Depew and other diners-out, the reputation of those worthies would dwindle. Here are facts to prove it.

"I think my favorite dinner story," says Jeannette Gilder, the editor of the "Critic," "is of a colored woman who lived in my family for a number of years and who was more remarkable for her mispronunciations than for hiting the nail on the head in this respect. She got a general idea of a word and then gave you a composite pronunciation of it. You always knew what she meant, but it was an intuitive knowledge. One day she had been out to Central Park, and when she came back she came eagerly into my room—she was a privileged servitor—and said delightedly:

"'Miss Jean, I seen the hickapox!'

"'Where was it?' I asked; 'up a tree, or in a cage?' though I knew at once what it was that she had seen.

"'Oh, Miss Jean,' said she, with a deprecatory tone in her voice, 'who ever seen a hickapox up a tree—it lives in the water.'

"I could not suppress a smile, whereat she asked, reproachfully:

"'What have I said now?'

"I explained that her pronunciation of the name of that amphibious animal was not the one given in the dictionaries, and put her right in the matter, but she was not to be shaken in her faith.

"'I never could call it any name like that—hickapox is good enough for me!' was all she would say. And it has been good enough for me, too, ever since."

Dr. Grace Peckham Murray, who might be forgiven if she were too absorbed in her profession to provide herself with a store of jokes, is another who has several favorites.

"The kind I like best," she says, "is the one where the point is not evident at first sight—a rather subtle sort. There's the story of Adam and Eve, which I am fond of on that account. They were walking in the garden naming the animals. When they saw a toad Adam asked:

"'What shall we call that?'

"'Well,' answered Eve, 'since it's a toad, let's call it a toad.'"

Another of Dr. Murray's favorites is illustrative of the tactful way in which some people lead up to their jokes. A soldier of the war of 1812 was in the habit of telling a certain military tale whenever the opportunity offered itself. When it did not offer itself he made it by stamping on the floor and then saying:

"Hark! Did I hear a gun? Speaking of guns reminds me," and so on.

One of the stories Mary Wilkins is fond of telling is of a certain New England worthy whose duty it was during the winter to take care of a Brooklynite's New England summer home. One summer the Brooklynite found the stock of canned tomatoes which he had stored in his cellar marvelously diminished. He inquired of the care-taker what had become of them. The old man threw his head defiantly back and replied:

"Well, I don't reckon that one jewel will be misin' from my crown of glory in the next world; but I et them tomatoes an' they was good."

Mrs. Eva Wilder McGlasson goes into the literary world for her pet anecdote. It is one about Jeffrey and her daughter. The young woman had a suitor whose courage was equal to asking her to be his, but who could not bring himself to mention his desires to her father. Finally they decided to let her go in and pave the way. Jeffrey was writing busily and his pen scratched on while the young woman stumbled through her tale. Then, without looking up, he wrote something on a card, pinned it to her dress and pushed her out of the room. When she and the timorous young man read it they found it said: "With the compliments of the author."

Mrs. Christine Terhune Herick is almost as famous for her dinner jokes as for her dinner recipes. Here is one of her pet stories:

"When my eldest hopeful was about four years old he was much worried because his three-months'-old brother had no teeth. He tormented me by frequent inquiries into why and wherefore of the delay in their arrival.

"'My dear,' said I one day, when patience was at a low ebb, 'If you are so anxious for baby to get his teeth quickly you would better pray to God to send him some.'

"My youthful Thomas cast upon me a look of scorn.

"'And I fink 'Id beter pray to the dentist,' he retorted. 'God's got no teef.'"

This is a story which Modjeska is fond of telling on herself. She is a good deal of a believer in will power. On one of her summer jaunts she and a friend had discussed the subject. Her friend maintained that it was all nonsense to place much reliance in the will. And Modjeska stoutly claimed that by a mere exertion of will she could accomplish almost anything. They finally agreed to test it by having Modjeska fix her mind and will on the hour of 4 the next morning to see whether she would waken in time to catch a 5 o'clock boat.

"I clinched my hands and ground my teeth together," says Modjeska, "in my effort to fix my thoughts on 4 o'clock. Finally I fell asleep, convinced that no alarm clock could equal my brain. I awoke with a start. It was 1 o'clock. I fixed my mind again with a good deal of labor, for I was sleepy. I awoke again. It was half-past 2. For the third time I fixed my entire brain on the thought of 4 o'clock. I awoke for the third time. The sun was streaming in, the birds were twittering loudly, my friend was nearly dressed and it was a quarter past 8."

Dr. Jenie M. Lozier, the President of Sorosis, likes to tell a story about Modjeska.

"There were present," she says, "quite a number of brilliant literary and artistic women, and each was asked in turn for the making of what dish was she famous. I was asked whether cherry pie wasn't my great piece de resistance and I denied the soft impeachment and said lemon pie was.

"When it came Mme. Modjeska's turn she hesitated a moment, and then boldly said she could make coffee. Her husband openly scoffed at her being able to make anything and called for her recipe.

"'Well,' said the great actress, 'I take some—some water——,' here she hesitated.

"'Go on,' came cries from all over room.

"'Then I take——' another long pause, 'a lot of coffee,' she finished, triumphantly 'and that is how I make it!'"

Mrs. John Sherwood, busied in sending young girls to country homes, has letters from them which are of the pathetically humorous kind that is very attractive, and she sometimes uses these stories to enliven her readings and talks.

One of her favorites is the story of Annie, who was transported from Houston street to a home in Ulster County, and who wrote to her benefactor describing her pleasant life. After the fashion of women, she left the crowning glory of existence to the postscripts, and said: "P. S.—I sleep in a clean feather bed every night!" But that is the kind of humor which is near to tears.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has a pet story, which is partly on her and partly on a certain magazine which accepted one of her maiden productions. Years passed and the production did not appear. The young woman married; she wrote and achieved fame, but still that youthful effusion was not published. Finally, she wrote to the editor:

"Several years ago you accepted a poem of mine which I sent under my maiden name. Since then I've married, and when you publish the poem I want it to appear under my present name, so that my grandchildren may know I wrote it." And the poem appeared promptly.

When Kate Field enters a street-car with a companion for a long ride up or down town, she often whiles away the time by telling her friends stories. They help her to forget the crowding and jolting and the straining horses. On such occasions she has been known to resurrect the good old English favorite about the man and woman who were so horribly sea-sick crossing the Channel. The stewardess found them sitting together on the deck, the woman leaning back with closed eyes and the man's head resting on her shoulder.

"Your husband seems to feel even worse than you do," said the stewardess, sympathetically.

The sick woman opened her eyes and glanced at her fellow-sufferer with a sort of despairing indifference. Then she gasped as she closed her eyes wearily again:

"He's not my husband; I'm sure I don't know who he is."

A LEGAL STANDARD FOR CHEESE.

As the cream fat is the most costly part of good cheese, there are constant efforts to abstract it from the milk, and then use such substitutes in the cheese as oleo oil, inferior butter, or vegetable oils. In order to protect honest makers against dishonest makers, and to so protect buyers and consumers, that they may be certain in regard to the character and sources of the materials from which the cheese is made, and thus be better able to judge its quality and value, Dr. L. L. Van Slyke of the New York State experiment station proposes that cheese which contains one and one-fourth or more pounds of milk fat for one pound of casein shall be legally known as full-cream, full-milk, whole milk or normal-milk cheese. He recommends from his extended series of investigations that all cheese which contains less than one and one-fourth pounds of fat for one pound of casein should be legally known as skim-milk cheese and that all factory cheese should be properly branded with one or the other of these names. He argues that the abstraction of the cream from the skim-milk cheese constitutes it an adulterated food, as it is thus made to hold more water, and its food value is much less than full-milk cheese. The motive which lies at the basis of the manufacture of skim-milk cheese is wrong, tending to demoralize dealers, and to injure the growth and prosperity of the cheese industry.—American Agriculturist.

COOKING SCHOOLS.

Defective Training the Cause of Much Poverty.

PRACTICE OF THE CULINARY ART.

Little German Girls Taught to Cook, Market and Keep House in a Practical Manner.—Dishes for the Poor.

Unless a remedy is found for certain existing evils in the larger cities of civilized countries their future inhabitants will all become the unhappy victims of indigestion.

This gloomy prospect includes all classes. Impecunious females look with aversion on the culinary vocation. Household work and cooking are their "dernier resort." Rich men's wives, on the other hand, are, as a rule, better parlor ornaments and piano-thumpers than roasters and bakers. In the upper stratum for society, therefore, only those who can or will be willing to pay the high salaries which the kitchen autocrats of the future will demand will be able to enjoy well-prepared and wholesome cookery.

It will be no better among the middle classes. Most mothers are unwise enough nowadays to neglect the education of their daughters in feminine domestic arts. The girls learn to be everything but good cooks and housekeepers. The hard-earned money of the breadwinner is spent to give them courses in vocal and instrumental music; to keep them in school until they can become teachers; to prepare them for a stage career; or they become clerks, cashiers, typewriters, milliners, dressmakers—fit for anything but the management of a household of children.

The professional man, scribe, clerk, or mechanic of the future who will feast on a square meal when he comes home from his day's work will be called blessed in his generation.

And what will be the fate of the proletarians. From the way the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer it would seem as if there is no need to worry much over the decline of the culinary art among them. There will, perhaps, be little or no food to cook for them. They will be lucky if they get the crumbs off the rich man's table. And supposing there will be enough earned to keep the cupboard filled, are the girls of the poor being taught frugality and how to cook plain and wholesome meals, so that they will grow up to be good housewives or efficient domestics? An investigation in the residence district of the laboring classes in any metropolis will reveal a sad state of affairs. The average poor man's daughter, after spending barely time enough in school to learn to sign her name, is made to earn something toward the support of the family. She rises before 6 and begins her day's work in the shop, store, or factory promptly at 7, and it is usually 7 p. m. before she gets a chance to swallow a hasty supper at home.

The hour or two that she can keep awake after she comes home is often spent away from the family circle. The wife of the future laborer will also be a poor cook and housekeeper. From dyspeptic misanthropes their husbands will evolve into despairing anarchists. Bad cookery will yet be one of the principal causes of future demagogic par oxysms.

Even in old Berlin, where the proverbial "echte Deutsche hausfrau" used to reign in all her glory, this social evil is now almost as bad as in other large cities. Well-meaning philanthropists are determined to ameliorate the conditions of the poor girls. The Germans are far-sighted enough to know that defective domestic training is the cause of much poverty and misery among the lower classes and the indigent. It has been ascertained statistically in the German capital that the inability of many housewives to make ends meet on small incomes is productive of matrimonial schisms, poor raising of children, the husband's preference for the saloon, and finally results in divorces.

Many workingmen with large families earn only from 1½ to 2 marks (a mark is less than 35 cents) per day, and from this the poor wife is expected to provide three good meals for a lot of hungry mouths, saving enough to pay for house rent and clothing. A difficult task indeed for the most frugal and experienced housekeeper!

How can the poor women be expected to fulfill their duty who immediately after confirmation must leave the parental home to begin a weary drudgery for a number of years as seamstresses, laundry women, factory girls, etc., until they are married, when they know less about cooking than the average society belle?

Berlin has now her cooking schools, not, however, as a fad for the daughters of capitalists to learn to make dainty angel cakes and charlotte russe, but for poor girls, who are instructed how to market and get the best of the wily stallkeepers and grocers, and how to prepare a square meal for a few pfennige. The institutions are called haushaltungsschulen, and no more popular innovation could have been introduced.

"Zur Guten Stunde" furnishes a finely illustrated description in its last issue of one of these establishments. The pedagogues in domesticity are all women, and experienced cooks and housekeepers, experts in the theory and practice of the culinary art.

Before the instruction proper begins the girls must daily repeat their chores—carry wood and water and start the fires. They are also given money with which to buy provisions. When they come in the class-room they must give reasons why they have perferred this or that part of the meat. They are taught the merits of the various parts of beef and veal for soups and all kinds of roasts and fries. Orally and from textbooks they receive lessons in vegetable and dairy food so that they will be enabled to determine the nutritive value of all kinds of fruits and greens.

The girls, of course, change places every day in the purchase of provisions. They are told exactly for how many to buy and they must bring neither too much nor too little.

They soon can tell precisely how much is required per head for a meal. Every child must cook alternately for large or small families, for invalids and for healthy individuals. The attention of the class in the theoretical instruction is called especially to such provisions as are the most nutritious and appetizing.

How to prepare a good meal from the leavings of a dinner forms one of the principal branches. This is very important, as the girls must be trained not to waste anything, and since a poor family cannot afford to buy fresh meats and vegetables for every meal.

The teachers do as little as possible of the practical work. Almost from the time the pupil enters she begins to fry and bake, and stew even at the risk of having some of the dishes spoiled or burned, for which they are gently reprimanded, when they will do better next time. The girls seem to take a deep interest in the course and feel proud when they have come so far that they can prepare a repast without the teacher's assistance. They vie with each other especially in the baking of cakes and pastry of all kinds, and are joyous when their work receives praise from teacher and pupils.

It has been observed that girls who had not the least taste for such occupation soon take to it wiht delight, and when they come home they surprise their hard-worked mothers with their learning, and soon assume their burdensome labors. Besides, it is noticed that they become more earnest and moral in demeanor, lovers of order and cleanliness. They feel the responsibility with which their sex has been divinely intrusted, and as they grow into young womanhood it is their ambition to show their ability in making some good, loving husband happy with their temperance, economy, and proficiency in all domestic duties.

The cooked victuals of the haushaltungsschulen are sold for a trifle to the prarents of the children or to the municipal institutions. One of the meals each day is given to the class. Even if these schools, established in various parts of the city, do not reduce all of the misery of the poor, they have the beneficent effect of equipping domestics and of keeping many girls out of the demoralizing factories. One of the great sources of complaints in large cities on the part of ladies who employ cooks and servant girls is that so few understand their work.

A good systematic training in such schools will remedy this evil, and girls themselves will see that a good home in a family where they can apply what they have learned is more remunerative and greatly preferable to almost any other employment.

In France and Belgium a course in cooking has for a long time been offered in the public schools and with great success. In Germany the first haushaltungsschule was begun in Chemnitz, Saxony. Others have been started in Naumburg, Karlsruhe, Kassel, Ebeerswalde, and Berlin.—A. S. in Inter-Ocean.

FOR PROSPECTIVE GUESTS.

Most women are socially inclined, and no doubt the pleasure of having one's own house is enhanced by a judicious amount of entertaining; but the way in which one does it makes a vast difference to the hostess and the guest.

Where there is much entertaining, it is absolutely necessary to comfort of mind to know when one's friends are coming to stay, and it is not only perfectly proper, but by far the best way, to send an invitation for a definite time. You wish to invite Cousin Abby in June, when the roses are out, and you know her usual visit is two weeks, so you write and ask her to come at a certain date, and you let her know that at such a date two weeks later you have planned to invite your dear friend, Mrs. A., from the city, who can come at no other time. Cousin Abby realizes the situation, and comes when she is asked. All these arrangements have to be calcuated beforehand, for in that way only can one comfortably invite the number of guests she wishes to entertain during the summer.

It is fairly exasperating to receive a letter from some thoughtless relative, saying, "I am coming pretty soon to stay a few days with you." What does it mean? How soon? How many days? You were just planning for a little trip yourself, and while you await this indefinite visitor, who, perhaps, changes her mind and does not come at all, the days are rapidly flitting by, and your chance for an outing is gone.

Relatives often take liberties with each other that they would never think of taking with friends, and it seems hard, sometimes, to make them understand that, while at one time they would be gladly welcomed, at another their visit may prove a great inconvenience.—Domestic Monthly.

The Queen of England, who is worth $200,000,000, probably never had a broom or dishcloth in her hands in her life. But the next queen, the Princess of Wales, when her father had an income of $1,200 per year, had to sew, cook, sweep and make her own dresses.

A beautiful granite monument has recently been placed over the grave of Dr. B. F. Stephenson, the founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Rosehill Cemetery, near Pittsburg, Ill. The monument will be unveiled some time this fall.

A CHINESE PRISON.

The Mongolian Jailer a Most Conscienceless Extortioner.

A TRIP THROUGH A MODEL JAIL.

How the Prisoners Fare in Other Places—Schedule of the Charges Made by Some Grasping Keepers.

There is one prison in the Orient which may be held up as a model establishment. It is situated in the center of this ancient and picturesque city, and presents a neat and attractive facade to the street on which it fronts. It is a large two-story building, with massive walls, spacious corridors and wide stairways. In front of the main entrance two soldiers armed to the teeth stand always on duty, while next door a handsome guardhouse shelters a company which supplies these sentries and has enough men to immediately suppress any insubordination or revolt no matter how serious. Only the outside and not the inside of the prison is under military protection and control.

One of the soldiers opened the wicket for us, and we stepped into the jail yard. It was roomy and clean enough to suit a mad health reformer.

The walls had been recently whitewashed, the wood and iron work painted and the stone walks and roadway, the doorways and yard saturated with liquids containing carbolic acid and chloride of lime. These substances, patricularly the latter, seemed to be everywhere. No matter what part of the buildings we visited, high or low, roof or cellar, these chemicals were offensively present. The jailer informed us that it was very rare to have sickness in the place.

"The stuff," he added, "the doctors bring and which smells so horrible seems to prevent it, and then it is so bad that when a man does get sick it either cures him quickly or else he dies."

The latter part of the assertion struck me as a novel and important discovery in disinfection. The ground floor of the buildings around me were not used for prisoners. A large part was used as a residence by the jailer, another portion as a residence for the turnkey. A third was a laundry, in which a steam engine and modern machinery assisted the washermen in their work. The rest was utilized for store rooms, work shops and offices.

We went up a wide stairway protected from the hot tropical sun by a heavy roof, and were in the vestibule of the jail proper. It was a large establishment, built in half Spanish and half Chinese style. The floors were covered with large brick tiles or else with stone flags. The walls and partitions, which were equally large, were constructed of brick and granite. The roof beams were huge trunks of teak and other insect-proof woods, and were at least twenty-five to thirty feet from the ground. The rooms were so high that they were always cool, dusky and well ventilated. A narrow window that reached almost from floor to ceiling let in a breeze that swept through every room and corridor, but only enough sunlight to lighten the interior without heating it. The coolness was still further increased by the damp tiles, which seem to absorb heat and never give it back. I went from cell to cell, if that term may be applied to rooms ten and twelve yards wide, twenty and thirty yards long and eight to ten yards high. We looked through a steel wicket in the cell door each time before entering and could see the inmates passing away their montonous time. None were manacled, not even a murderer, or even required to remain in one spot. Some were reading, others writing; some sewing, others playing cards; some were sleeping and others pacing restlessly to and fro. Everyone, no matter how crowded, was scrupulously clean and orderly.

After we had seen without being seen, for the corridors are so much darker than the cells that is well-nigh impossible to look out from the latter into the former, the jailer called out: "His Excellency comes," unlocked and unbarred the heavy door in a series of bangs and crashes and threw it wide open for Registrar General and our party to enter. As we came in the prisoners formed in line with a half-military precision, stopping whatever they had been doing before, except smoking their interminable cigarettes. They looked sheepish with but few exceptions, but seemed to thrive in their surroundings. Every one appeared to be healthy, active and vigorous. They ranged from one to twenty to a cell, and were a wonderfully mixed lot. I recall Portuguese, Spaniards, and Eurasians, Negroes and Chinese, Hindoos and Japanese, Malays and Manillamen. They ranged from blonde to coal black, from mere dwarfs to giants. All seemed to have caught the old-fashioned but courtly politeness of the Portuguese and bowed and smiled, smiled and salaamed when we appeared when we spoke to them and when we went away.

Very unlike the prison described are those supported by John Chinaman in other districts. Like everything else, they are historical institutions and are said to be the same to-day as in the days of Confucius. If this be true, I am very sorry for the people of his age. Theoretically a Chinese prison is a close approach to heaven; practically it is a slice, and not a small one, of hades. They are constructed on the same general plan as the official buildings of China. An outer wall with a gate and gate-keeper surrounds the place. Within this is a paved courtyard with houses for attendants on either side and an inner wall with gate and gate-keeper. This in turn opens upon a courtyard, ante-rooms and a court room. Behind this in another courtyard are the prisoners' quarters, consisting usually of small houses one-story in height with a barred door, no window, a clay or stone floor and a rotten, rain-penetrating roof. These dens or pens are indescribably filthy. They are seldom or never washed and the dirt accumulates in malodorous heaps in every corner and edge. The walls and roof are alive with vermin and other insects, while rats and parish dogs often dispute the right of occupancy with the luckless prisoner. Some are so low that a prisoner cannot stand upright; and some so narrow that he cannot lie down. The more uncomfortable and agonizing the quarters, the more is it esteemed and employed by the mercenary jailer and his satellites.

In another style, the prison proper is a series of small, dirty one-story houses about 20x20, in which are confined from eight to twenty inmates. The quarters of the jailer, or se yuki, are quite handsome, and worthy of a man with an income of $2,000 a year. As the se yuki receives a salary of about $50 a year it is obvious that he must have other sources of income. While there is no provision for any other public employee, unless it be gate-keepers and a night watchman, the jailer keeps a large, if not a respectable, retinue. He has three or four gate-keepers, eight or ten watchmen for the day and night, a torturer, a clerk, a scribe, several messengers and an indefinite number of hangers-on and of waiters who never wait and cleaners who never clean.

This army of cheap retainers receive little or no wages, but, like their superior, depend upon the prisoners for their living. They have only one law or rule, and that is that anything can be done for money. A bank robber or a skilled burglar need never saw the bars of his door or mine through stone walls in order to effect an escape. He can do it through the court room and the front door, escorted by the jailer in person, if he will pay the price demanded by the latter. If he should attempt to escape by actual flight his action would be considered an infamous endeavor to rob the jailer and his retainers, and he would receive a beating with a bamboo that would confine him for a week in bed. They carry their brutality to the verge of death. If a criminal is sentenced to be beheaded the executioner or jailer will call upon him and offer to kill him at one stroke of the sword for a certain sum of money, stating at the same time that the law allows him to bungle the job and prolong the agony two or three strokes.

The criminal or his family accept the offer and pay the money. It is but fair to add that the fellow keeps his word. If the money is paid the head falls off at the first blow, while if not paid the first blow inflicts a slight but painful wound, the second disfigures but does not kill, while the third or the fourth ends the tragedy.

The rapacity of these jailers is proverbial. Where our adages and humor refer to the horse-leech and the shark, the plumber and the ice man as models in this regard, the Chinese refer to the judicial mandarins and culminate with the jailer as the highest epitome of human greed.

As an illustration, the case of a wealthy merchant in Canton in July, 1892, may be cited. He was arrested on a trivial pretext and thrown into jail. He was kept without water, but received dirty rice cooked with a little salt in order to increase his thirst. This became so intolerable, especially by reason of the heat of the summer, that he was glad to buy a cup of dirty water for $200, a pot of tea for $250, a chicken for $500 and a bed for $500 a night. A fortnight's incarceration cost him about $30,000. The jailer knew his man was rich and could raise the money to pay his charges. Had the merchant been less opulent, the charges would have been lighter. The treatment would have been exactly the same.

A sick prisoner in jail at Amoy who was neither rich nor poor, but merely prosperous, paid his jailer as follows:

For sending for the doctor, $5; for letting him see the M. D., $10; for making the medicine, $5; for letting him take the medicine, $10; for sending for a relative, $2; for letting him see the relative, $5; for letting his son send him a dinner, $5; for eating the dinner, $20.

Still another way of extorting money is to accuse a prisoner of trying to escape or violating a prison rule, or to accuse the friend or relative who calls to see him in his distress or disgrace of some technical offense. The fear of receiving a hundred blows of the bamboo, of sitting in the stocks for a week or of wearing a cangue a month is sufficient to raise a goodly amount of cash from even the very poor. Then there is the torture, of which we Americans know but little. Thanks to the treaties between China and the great powers, neither Europeans nor Americans can be tried in a native court. To what extent they employ torture we do not know. It depends largely upon the discretion of the magistrate and the rapacity of the jailer. These things are skillfully managed in the East. They know how to inflict pain so as to cause a sufferer to faint promptly or to remain conscious for hours. They understand how to apply opium, morphine or other anesthetics without exciting the suspicion of third parties or injuring the prisoner. For a large sum they will deprive the torture of most of its terrors. The mortality in Chinese prisons is extremely large. Why it is no larger is a mystery to any person who has ever seen one.—Margherita Arlina Hamm, in Mail and Express.

One good, hearty laugh is a bombshell exploding in the right place, while spleen and discontent are a gun that kicks over the man who shoots it off.—De Witt Talmage.

A BOY'S IMPRESSIONS.

Life in the Interior of Old Mexico.

AS VIEWED BY A YOUNG AMERICAN.

Wages are 37 Cents Per Day, Yet People Live and Clothe Large Families—Their Religious Duties.

The following letter, descriptive of life in the interior of Old Mexico, was written by Fred Birtwhistle, a seventeen-year-old American boy, who went a few months ago to join his fortunes with those of his uncle, in the mining country near Nieves Zacatecas:

Well, this is a wonderful country and a peculiar people. There are two distinct classes, the peons, or poor people, and the better class. The peons are nothing better than slaves. They work, when they work at all, for what in our country a common laborer will make in two hours. Wages here are 37½ cents per day (tres reales), yet these people manage to live and clothe a large family out of this, and always save enough money to be able to bet on a cock-fight on Sunday afternoon—for a Mexican is a born gambler. The native costume is very fashionable, heavy cotton called manta is the clothing material. The trousers are made in a very rough manner, two rough strips are sewed together without any regard to fit. That makes the trousers. The shirt is on a similar order, with two holes for arms and one for the neck, the most loosely constructed suit of clothes I have seen in a long while. The native women have usually a red flannel skirt, and an exceedingly decolette waist. This is the costume of both sexes among the lower class. On the contrary, a Mexican dandy, when he is promenading on the plaza on a Sunday afternoon in his best, wears trousers that fit so tight that they look as if they were molded on him, always profusely fitted out with silver buttons down the sides—the buttons generally clank like slave-chains when he walks—long, narrow-pointed shoes, regular "toothpick" shoes. I don't see where the toes come in at all. He also wears a coat that barely reaches to the pants behind, giving the appearance of his being hump-backed, his vest always bears his initials, or in some cases the full name, on the same order as the name of a baseball club is put on the shirt of the player. An immense sombrero caps his head, so weighed down with silver and gold trimming that I would have a headache in five minutes if I were to wear it. This, with the everlasting cigarette in his mouth, completes him, and he is ready to promenade on the plaza or pass his girl's house to his heart's content. The dress of the girls is quite ridiculous to a person coming as I do from a large city. A few years ago one of the girls from Nieves went to Mexico to school. While there she learned considerable she never knew of. On her return there was a complete dress reform in Nieves. The old Spanish dresses made way for this girl's ideas of American dress, and the result is "killing." An American girl of fashion would die of laughter in a few hours could she see these girls as they walk on the plaza on a Sunday.

Sunday is the great sport day in Mexico. A Mexican will rise early on this morning and very religiously attend church. It is only skin-deep with him, for he is then ready for all the amusements of the day. In the afternoon he either goes to a bull or cock-fight, where he has an excellent opportunity to show his betting proclivities, and in the evening he gets drunk. This is a part of his religion which he never neglects. The native drinks here are awful. Our strongest whisky or rum at home is tame alongside of them. The two strongest are "peciela" and "mescale." The latter is made from a species of cactus. It is a perfect liquid fire, and a few small glasses drives a man almost crazy, so strong are its effects. Yet these people smack their lips, get roaring drunk over it, and for a day or two they are as sick as dogs. Then they turn around and do it over again.

I have often heard of the politeness of the Japanese, but do not believe it can equal a Mexican's. Politeness is carried to such excesses that it is sometimes very disagreeable. Meet a person whom you know on the street and he will stop, shake hands with you, inquire after your health, your family, and several generations back. With another shake he will leave. This you have to go through with a hundred times a day.

WAITING.

Few words in the English language have so great significance as the word waiting, and few whose significance is so universally felt. It touches the loftiest intellect and is felt no less by the humblest and most ignorant.

Life is made up of waiting. We wait with tired brain and weary body for the falling of the shades of night which shut out the turmoil of day, and wrap the world in peaceful slumbers. Watching by the sick-bed of a friend, or racked by suffering, we wait for the rosy dawn which shall dispel the shadows that grow more weird as the night wanes. We wait for tidings from absent ones; we wait for their return, sending far out our anxious gaze to catch the first glimpse of their familiar forms. We wait for the development of infancy into intelligent childhood, and we wait for the fruition of our hopes in the perfect manhood or womanhood of the child we nurtured in our bosom. We wait for success in our undertakings; we wait while the wheel of time, slowly and surely turning, brings us the good we have striven for.

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INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, NOV. 16.....1894

Los Angeles, Nov. 8.—In the Supreme Court this morning the case of the people against Richard Heath was dismissed. Heath was charged with the murder of Attorney W. H. McWhirter in Fresno nearly two years ago, and has stood two trials in Fresno county with a "hung jury" at each trial. A change of venue was taken after the last trial to Los Angeles county and the case set for today, and when called today was dismissed. The case has cost the county of Fresno over $100,000 with no conviction, and they do not feel that they have a certainly of any conviction here and do not wish to go to any further expense.

The fight for Governor has been a bitter one, but aside from a firm denial the Democratic candidate never looked back on his traducer. He bore the standard on to victory. Perhaps no candidate was more vigorously assailed, perhaps no other ever made his aim so sublime, and led forward with more vim and determination. His idea was to win for himself and party and he has done it. If his administration be conducted with the same energy and honest determination, (and it will be) what a wealth will the election bring to our State. It is incalculable.

The predictions in regard to an advance in the wheat market seem in a fair way to be realized. Prices are again on the upgrade from the abnormally low point which was reached under bear pressure. Everything now points to a sharp reaction in the markets all over the world, with possibly a discovery that the stocks are not so heavy as estimates in the past would make out. A decline in prices to such an anomalous position, far beneath the cost of production, would naturally favor a change to more favorable conditions under an ordinary range of circumstances.

It is extremley amusing to hear the Republican leaders gravely talking about Democratic frauds in San Francisco. The registrar of voters for that city is Mr. Evans, the brother-in-law of Dan Burns, and the latter named all the election boards in addition. If a contest should be made, Mr. Budd would probably gain from five to ten thousand votes, as Burns unquestionably attempted to count him out, but found the landslide too overwhelming.

Some of the railway men who were thrown out of work by their actions during the late strike have formed a company which proposes to build a railway from San Diego across the continent. It is organized on a co-operative basis The late employees who are now officers of a railway company, by the time that they have a section of road under operation, may change the views they had last summer about sympathetic strikes.

There was never such a sweep on Congressmen as the Republicans have made. In the present Congress the Democrats have 218 members, while in the Congress to come the Republicans are likely to have between 250 and 260. The Senate, also, is likely to be recovered, although there the two Silver Party Senators — Jones and Stewart— may hold the balance of power.

Democrats will rejoice with Republicans in the defeat of Governor Waite of Colorado. His violent course, his wild theories of government and advocacy of revolutionary methods in solving the great economic and financial questions that devide the country deserved the rebuke which he has received at the polls.

Governor Flower has announced his willingness to allow experts to make a test to ascertain whether a man killed in the electrical chair can be resuscitated. None of the gentlemen who claim that "electrocution" is a sham appear to be anxious to receive the regulation "jolt" in the interest of science.

Mrs John Martin, who figured conspicuously in the contested Martin will case. is going on the stage. She has got to act better than she did at the trial to get anything like an audience.

A Parisian Industry.

A Paris correspondent describes one of the oddest industries of that city to be found in a little shop in the Rue des Ecoles, which deals exclusively with the secondhand boots of the men who work in the sewers. These boots are furnished by the state and come half way up the thigh, and each man is allowed a new pair every six months. When new, they cost $9; when sold secondhand, they realize the modest sum of 50 cents, but as at least 6,000 pairs per annum are sent to the Rue des Ecoles it makes quite a booming industry. The leather of these boots is, so to speak, tanned by the alkaline and greasy water in which the sewer cleaners paddle, and they are eagerly sought for by the great Parisian bootmakers, for this leather, being at once tough and light, serves to sustain the curve of the Louis XV heel.

His Favorite Color.

Old Mr. Kerr-Muggeon, who agrees with George II in hating "poetry and painting," and who is never agreeable except when he is smoking, was engaged in this favorite amusement on his doorstep when Mrs. Gusscher passed.

"Oh, Mr. Kerr-Muggeon," she said, "I am glad to see you enjoying the beauties of nature!"

"Heh? What d'ye mean?" asked Mr. Kerr-Muggeon.

"Why, weren't you looking at the sunset?"

"The sunset! Well, no, not just exactly. But, now that you mention it, it does look fine, doesn't it? Looks a good deal like a meerschaum pipe just after it's begun to color!"—Youth's Companion.

An old Dutch legend says that Thomas a Becket cursed the Kentishmen of England, who spitefully cut off his horse's tail, and that the entire generation of Kent which followed wore tails like horses.

From a grain of sand barely visible to the naked eye 1,000 miles of quartz thread may be spun.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Pierre Beyeye and Francois Hagata, Co-partners under the firm name of P. Beyeye & Co., Insolvent Debtors.

Pierre Beyeye and Francois Hagata, Co-partners under the firm name of P. Beyeye & Co., having filed in this Court their petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that they are insolvent debtors, the said Pierre Beyeye and Francois Hagata, Co-partners under the firm name of P. Beyeye & Co., are hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that the Sheriff of the said County of Inyo be, and he is hereby appointed Receiver of the property of said Insolvents and that upon his giving a bond to the people of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all the estate real and personal, of said insolvent debtors, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all their deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers; and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of their estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said insolvents, or either of them, are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvents, or to deliver any property belonging to such insolvents, or either of them, to him or them, or any person, firm, corporation or association for their use, and the said debtors are hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtors be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, in open court at the court-room of said court in the town of Independence, in said County of Inyo, on the 22nd day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtors. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvents be stayed.

Dated November 14th, 1894.

GEO. M. GILL
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed November 14th, 1894.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Petitioners.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniure.
Low Rates.

☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

The JOCKEY Saloon.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
TATE & NAYLOR
PROPRIETORS.
WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTIN EVENTS.

LEVI STRAUSS & Co's
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS, SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

GRAND BALL
—TO BE GIVEN BY:—
HARMONY ORCHESTRA
—AT—
MAIRS' HALL
—ON—
Monday Evening, Nov. 19.
TICKETS - - - - - - - $1.50
☞Everybody Invited☜

A. W. Eibeshutz
Independence, Cal
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
Agent For
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:
Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.
☞First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines, Liquors, & Cigars.

The newest Style
OF
Fashionable Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies Wears etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD
CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.
Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!
THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY
STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates
☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Mrs S. Williams, Proprietor.

GOOD BEEF
5 cnts per pound,
BY THE QUARTER,
FOR CASH
Leave Your Order with
J. C. Roeper
Independence

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 14, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
October 31, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Volney Goodale against Heirs of James Daley for abandoning his Homestead Entry No 786, dated May 29, 1893, upon the NE¼ Section 9, Township 19 S. R. 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. CORMAN,
Tax Collector.
oct5 td

TIMBER CULTURE FINAL PROOF.

T. C. E. No. 60.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
September 7, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that William Carter has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at office in Independence, Cal., on the 27th day of October, 1894, on application No. 60, for the SW¼ of section No. 11, in Township No. 14 S., Range No. 33 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: John Shepherd, James R. Moffett, J. E. Shepherd and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

a10-6t IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix, at the office of Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo Co., California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.
Dated August 2nd 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, I am can be assured of finding there the best of Buggies, Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.
CARSON & COLORADO R. R.
H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	10.30 a. m.	5.55 p. m.
Dayton	11.20 a. m.	5.20 p. m.
Wabuska	1.35 p. m.	3.15 a. m.
Hawthorne	4.50 p. m.	12.00 m.
Luning	6.35 p. m.	10.15 a. m.
Sodaville	7.15 p. m.	9.35 a. m.
Belleville	8.25 p. m.	8.15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9.10 p. m.	Lv. 6.45 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville	8.37 a. m.	5.35 p. m.
Benton	12.05 p. m.	1.15 a. m.
Benton Creek	2.15 p. m.	11.10 a. m.
Alkali	3.00 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Indian Wells	4.35 p. m.	8.40 a. m.
Lone Pine	6.25 p. m.	7.05 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 6.1 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Stag Connections.

AT HAWTHORNE with Cal. & Nev. Stage Co. for Aurora (36 miles); leave Hawthorne on Wednesdays and Fridays.

AT LUNING (12 miles) for Mount Hicks, Gilmer, Ashley & Co's tri-weekly stage for Montezuma, on Mondays and Thursdays; for Diamond, Granite Hill and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's line for Columbia (8 miles), Silver Peak, Metallic City, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (18 miles) and (24 miles), and Darwin (18 miles).

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
... Consisting of ...
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
GRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
☞Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
p14-4m

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
FROM
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m
Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m
W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
30-tf A. J. DAVIS, Independence.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL
☞Obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "Independent" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
☞Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.☜
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and prompt attention.
☞Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL
☞Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
☞Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Formerly Chicago. Office Dental Surgery a specialty. All kinds of dental work done according to modern improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's drug store

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
AND BATHS.
☞Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.☜

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURCKHARDT

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine Horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the offices of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $25 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, NOV. 16.....1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman.....P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff.....JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer.....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist.....ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist.....W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist.....JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

Remember the social dance on Monday evening.

O. I. Mairs visited Bishop early in the week.

F. W. Holbert was down from Big Pine yesterday.

J. W. Lacy came up from Lone Pine this morning.

Wm. Rowan was down from Bishop early in the week.

Ed Walker and W. T. Grant came up from Olancha on Tuesday.

The complete official election returns will be found in this issue.

Tom Williams of Round Valley spent several days in town this week.

The board of Supervisors met last Monday to canvess the election returns.

Mrs. C. H. Parsons of Bishop visited Independence at the close of last week.

The President has proclaimed Thursday November 29 as Thanksgiving day this year.

Mrs W. H, Uhlmeyer of Big Pine spent several days in town this week visiting with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Miller started for Los Angeles on Wednesday last, going by way of Mojave.

Henry Rhine arrived home last Monday from an extended visit to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

S. G. Sneeden Esq. came down from Bishop last Friday remaining in town until Tuesday morning.

Ed. Schober of Bishop passed through town this morning with a six horse team and load of flour.

Two men of the Salvation Army entertained an audience at the M E Church three nights the past week.

Mr. John Shepherd, who has been so ill of late, suffered a relapse yesterday but at latest reports last night was better.

F. K. Andaews, T. F. A. Connelly and Henry Gerkin came down from Bishop last Saturday on business in the local land office.

Sportsmen are hereby strictly forbidden to hunt or shoot upon my premises.
F. Schabbell.
Camp Independence.

Owing to a typographical error last week the average percentage of attendance of our Independence school was given as 89 when it should have been 98.

Pat Keys came in from the White Hills yesterday. He just finished a run at the McVoy Mill that yielded eighty dollars per ton. He has been in poor health for some time past and will go to San Francisco soon for medical treatment.

A Rich Strike at Goler.

J. W. Bledsoe is in from Goler, and brings the good news that he and his partner, I. B. Hobson, have made a good strike there which promises splendidly. On the mountain between Goler and Red Rock camp they have found a ledge of decomposed quartz four feet wide which carries gold in large quantities. As soon as he can arrange his affairs here, Mr. Bledsoe will return to Goler with the necessary appliances for working the claim. There are from 250 to 300 men in both camps, and much placer gold continues to be taken out.—*Californian.*

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.

THOMAS & ILL, Big Pine.

O. I. MAIRS, Independence.

W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

☞Specia rates given on car- oad ots

(official.)

ELECTION RETURNS.

NAMES:	Round Valley	Lincoln	Laws	Bishop	Poleta	Cottonwood	Big Pine	Fish Springs	Independence	Citrus	Georges Creek	Lone Pine	Cerro Gordo	Keeler	Darwin	Olancha	Panamint	Totals	Pluralities
GOVERNOR																			
James H. Budd, Democrat	12	20	14	54	3	1	22	10	49	2	8	13	3	5	10	2	..	228	
Morris M. Estee, Republican	29	33	30	100	14	5	49	30	70	13	21	40	4	12	13	12	1	476	248
Henry French, Prohibition	..	10	5	17	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	44	
Jonathan V. Webster, People's Party	3	9	5	22	1	..	25	4	16	1	4	4	4	5	14	..	7	124	
LIEUT-GOVERNOR.																			
C. H. Dunn, Prohibition	1	10	4	22	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	49	
A. J. Gregg, People's Party	5	11	6	23	1	..	27	6	22	1	5	4	3	4	11	..	7	136	
William T. Jeter, Democrat	10	18	15	45	3	..	18	9	56	2	7	13	3	6	10	3	..	218	
Spencer G. Millard, Republican	28	33	28	98	14	4	50	28	57	12	22	40	5	11	14	12	1	457	239
SECRETARY OF STATE.																			
Lewis H. Brown, Republican	27	30	27	96	14	4	46	27	57	13	19	37	4	11	12	9	1	434	210
Ben. M. Maddox, Democrat	13	20	12	54	3	..	21	8	49	2	7	14	3	5	10	3	..	224	
M. M. McGlynn, People's Party	4	11	9	14	1	..	26	4	18	1	5	5	3	5	13	..	6	125	
E. G. Waite, Independent	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	
M. C. Winchester, Prohibition	1	9	4	21	..	..	5	2	4	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	52	
CONTROLLER.																			
Edward P. Colgan, Republican	28	31	30	98	13	4	48	28	63	13	21	39	4	11	13	6	1	451	247
John S. Dore, Peoples's Party	3	12	8	21	1	..	27	4	26	1	7	6	4	5	12	4	7	148	
Michael Meagher, Democrat	11	17	11	48	3	..	20	9	46	2	4	12	4	4	11	2	..	204	
H. C. Needham, Prohibition	1	11	5	23	1	..	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	..	55	
TREASURER.																			
James N. Barton, People's Party	3	14	7	25	1	..	29	5	27	1	6	5	3	7	12	1	7	153	
J. C Castro, Democrat	12	18	15	42	3	1	21	9	47	2	6	12	4	4	10	2	..	208	
W. H. Magoon, Prohibition	2	10	6	22	1	..	5	4	1	..	1	4	1	..	1	1	..	59	
Levi Rackliffe, Republican	28	30	26	95	13	4	45	25	59	12	20	38	3	11	13	11	1	434	226
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.																			
C. P. Dorland, Prohibition	2	10	5	22	1	..	5	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	54	
Wm. F. Fitzgerald, Republican	24	27	25	89	12	4	37	26	45	11	19	39	5	10	12	10	..	395	178
Louis Luckel, People's Party	4	14	7	24	1	..	32	4	27	1	6	5	4	5	13	1	8	156	
A. B. Paris, Democrat	11	18	14	48	3	..	18	10	53	2	5	12	3	6	11	3	..	217	
SURVEYOR-GENERAL.																			
D. M. Angeir, Democrat	12	17	13	48	3	1	19	11	46	3	4	13	3	7	9	3	..	212	
L. F. Bassett, Peoples Party	3	13	5	19	1	..	26	3	26	1	7	6	4	6	12	..	7	139	
Green Spurrier, Prohibition	..	10	6	20	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	48	
Martin J Wright, Republican	27	31	29	98	14	4	47	26	58	11	21	39	4	8	12	12	1	442	230
CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.																			
L M. Landsborough, People's Party	3	10	8	26	1	..	26	4	25	1	6	4	4	6	11	..	8	143	
Peter W. McGlade, Democrat	13	19	13	43	3	..	20	8	54	2	8	19	3	6	12	3	..	226	
W. P. Netherton, Prohibition	2	11	6	18	1	..	7	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	54	
Trowbridge H. Ward, Republican	25	30	25	90	11	4	42	29	52	10	15	34	4	9	9	12	..	401	175
SUP. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																			
Samuel T. Black, Republican	29	30	29	96	12	4	47	27	57	12	22	39	4	9	14	10	..	441	215
R. F. Burns, Prohibition	1	9	6	22	..	..	5	2	3	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	53	
N. A Richardson, People's Party	2	11	6	19	2	..	27	4	20	1	5	6	3	5	10	1	8	130	
C. S Smyth, Democrat	12	20	12	51	3	..	20	10	54	2	6	13	3	6	11	3	..	226	
SUP. OF STATE PRINTING.																			
John J. Curry, Democrat	11	23	16	62	3	..	18	10	54	2	6	14	3	4	11	3	..	240	
Elgin C. Hurlburt, People's Party	5	11	5	30	1	..	29	4	23	2	6	4	3	6	11	1	7	148	
Alfred J. Johnston, Republican	27	27	28	72	14	4	47	28	58	12	20	38	4	12	13	10	1	415	175
A. G. Sheahan, Prohibitionist	..	11	4	22	..	..	4	2	2	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	51	
ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUP. COURT.																			
S. M. Buck, People's Party	3	8	6	20	1	..	30	3	23	..	4	3	3	5	10	..	8	127	
E. M. Gibson, People's Party	3	13	6	21	1	..	28	4	25	1	3	4	3	3	11	1	7	134	
W. D. Gould, Prohibition	1	11	3	22	..	..	5	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	51	
Frederick W. Henshaw, Republican	25	27	27	86	13	3	39	26	55	11	20	39	4	10	9	8	..	402	190
James E Murphy, Democrat	8	17	14	42	3	..	18	8	42	2	4	9	4	5	11	3	..	190	
Jackson Temple, Democrat	9	14	12	47	4	..	19	10	56	2	6	13	3	5	9	3	..	212	
Robert Thompson, Prohibition	..	10	3	20	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	41	
Elisha S. Torrance, Republican	28	26	27	81	12	4	43	23	59	11	19	39	4	8	13	11	1	400	188
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SUP. COURT.																			
E. A. Bridgford, Democrat	12	19	13	49	3	..	21	11	49	2	4	13	4	6	11	3	..	220	
Alfred Daggett, People's Party	3	13	5	20	1	..	28	3	23	1	8	6	3	5	11	..	7	137	
M. D. Hurst, Prohibition	..	9	5	19	..	..	4	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	45	
Wm. C. Van Fleet, Republican	28	32	29	96	14	4	44	27	57	11	22	39	4	11	12	11	..	441	221
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.																			
Elam Biggs, Prohibition	..	8	5	19	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	38	
A. Caminetti, Democrat	12	19	20	50	2	..	26	10	62	3	11	13	4	8	9	6	..	255	
Burdette Cornell, People's Party	4	9	2	16	1	..	23	3	18	..	3	3	3	3	8	1	8	105	
Grove L. Johnson, Republican	25	34	24	100	12	5	47	26	55	12	19	41	5	11	20	8	..	444	189
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.																			
George L. Arnold, Republican	25	33	28	95	14	4	46	26	49	8	19	37	4	11	12	11	1	423	196
E. M. Hamilton, People's Party	6	9	5	22	1	..	30	3	25	1	6	4	3	6	13	..	7	141	
Dr. E. Jessup, Prohibition	1	9	4	20	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	44	
Francis M. Nickell, Democrat	11	19	16	59	3	..	18	11	54	3	6	14	3	5	11	3	..	227	
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.																			
Aaron Bretz, People's Party	4	13	8	31	1	..	31	5	27	1	6	5	3	7	10	..	8	160	
William R. Clark, Republican	27	30	27	85	14	4	45	26	65	12	21	39	5	11	19	9	..	439	239
H. L. Kuhns, Prohibition	1	10	4	20	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	41	
W. W. Phillips, Democrat	12	17	13	48	3	..	18	10	42	2	5	11	3	4	6	6	..	200	
STATE SENATOR.																			
G. S. Berry, Democrat	11	18	14	52	3	..	20	11	46	2	6	15	3	6	10	3	..	220	
R. Linder, Republican	27	36	30	105	14	4	48	28	58	12	18	40	5	11	13	12	1	462	242
W. A. Sims. People's Party	5	14	7	27	1	..	30	3	23	1	7	5	3	5	11	..	7	149	
ASSEMMBLYMAN.																			
Cyrus Coleman, Republican	34	45	35	123	13	4	55	31	70	13	23	48	5	12	9	10	..	530	240
J. G. Smith, People's Party and Dem.	8	23	18	53	5	1	37	10	62	2	10	8	6	10	26	4	7	290	
SHERIFF AND TAX COLLECTOR																			
A. M. Given, Republican	16	27	19	93	12	4	52	23	73	13	26	44	7	13	15	9	1	447	19
Alney L. McGee, Democrat	30	43	35	102	6	1	50	21	66	3	9	16	5	8	20	6	7	428	
CLERK, AUDITOR AND RECORDER.																			
F. K. Andrews, Redublican	16	33	21	104	14	5	28	12	13	4	18	41	6	11	9	8	1	350	
D. J. Hession, Democrat	30	44	32	91	4	1	75	32	119	12	18	19	6	11	29	6	7	536	186
TREASURER																			
W. T. Bunney, Republican	35	58	40	145	14	3	56	18	57	10	18	42	4	9	18	13	1	541	220
J. J. Moore, Democrat	10	16	11	49	2	3	44	25	75	6	17	18	6	13	17	2	7	321	
ASSESSOR																			
P. A. Chalfant, Republican	35	49	40	124	17	6	78	25	39	10	17	31	2	16	11	8	2	510	320
Andrew Dell, Democrat	8	19	15	56	1	..	15	6	35	1	8	3	3	5	10	..	5	190	
Webster H. Walker, Independent	..	6	1	13	..	..	6	12	63	4	8	26	5	1	15	6	1	167	
DISTRICT ATTORNFY																			
P. W. Forbes, Demo rat	22	35	35	93	12	1	51	21	88	5	23	28	7	13	26	8	6	474	102
J. D. Lewis, Republican	21	37	19	94	6	4	46	20	44	11	12	31	4	9	9	4	1	372	
SUPT. OF SCHOOLS																			
S. W. Austin, Republican	20	25	15	78	4	3	39	15	31	5	10	46	1	10	10	10	..	322	63
Mamie C. Clarke, Independent	3	11	20	43	6	3	15	5	18	1	2	3	3	3	10	4	7	157	
Henry H. Howell, Democrat	7	17	6	42	..	..	15	12	14	..	1	2	1	4	4	..	1	126	
Allen. E. Janvier, Independent	14	21	15	24	8	..	31	11	68	9	23	9	7	5	14	..	..	259	
COR. AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.																			
James Nevins, Democrat	33	54	32	134	5	1	46	9	18	1	1	9	5	5	16	1	4	374	
I. J. Woodin, Republican	9	19	20	53	12	4	51	34	116	13	32	50	6	17	20	13	3	472	98
SURVEYOR.																			
Joseph Seely, Republican	34	60	43	147	14	6	78	36	110	8	27	55	7	16	32	13	8	694	694
SUPERVISOR DISTRICT No. 1																			
J. D. Harger, Independent	7	33	11															51	
Allen Matlick, Republican	19	14	12															45	
Frank Shaw, Demorat	18	28	30															76	25
SUPERVISOR DISTRICT No. 3.																			
J. R. Eldred, People's Party							52	21	40	1								114	20
W. J. Lake, Democrat							6	10	73	5								94	
A. C. McDonald, Republican							42	14	19	8								83	
Assembly Constitutional (Yes.	28	42	34	138	12	4	66	29	82	4	19	33	4	10	19	11	4	539	458
Amendment No. 8. (No.	4	10	11	18	3	..	2	2	17	1	1	3	2	1	3	..	3	81	
Senate Constitutional (Yes.	18	28	27	104	9	4	59	26	66	2	18	23	5	10	12	13	7	431	278
Amendment No. 14. (No.	16	16	8	34	3	..	13	6	36	2	3	5	..	2	7	2	..	153	
Assembly Constitutional (Yes.	22	34	26	93	9	2	50	25	53	4	20	27	5	11	12	13	2	408	203
Amendment No. 7. (No.	13	15	13	53	6	1	23	8	51	1	1	4	..	1	10	1	4	205	
Assembly Constitutional (Yes.	13	22	24	59	5	4	40	17	57	2	11	16	4	7	13	1	6	301	70
Amendment No. 12. (No	16	17	12	57	9	..	15	9	42	3	8	17	1	3	8	13	1	231	
Senate Constitutional (Yes.	14	28	16	53	6	..	47	21	50	1	13	16	5	6	10	11	5	302	88
Amendment No. 17. (No.	14	15	19	56	5	2	9	10	44	2	8	16	1	2	8	2	1	214	
Senate Constitutional (Yes.	16	22	14	48	6	1	43	17	47	2	12	16	4	5	9	9	5	276	23
Amendment No. 7. (No.	13	21	19	65	7	3	18	12	51	1	11	13	1	4	9	4	1	253	
Senate Constitutional (Yes.	19	37	27	93	11	..	51	23	56	3	19	23	5	10	18	15	7	418	66
Amendment No. 16. (No.	12	11	10	29	3	3	14	9	45	..	3	9	..	1	3	..	..	152	
Assembly Constitutional (Yes.	16	27	20	63	7	1	47	22	48	1	13	23	5	8	10	10	5	326	100
Amendment No. 31. (No.	15	19	14	58	6	4	14	10	48	2	10	9	1	2	10	3	1	226	
Senate Constitutional (Yes	1	8	12	32	5	2	25	13	42	..	5	13	..	2	11	7	2	180	
Amendment No. 20. (No..	35	44	24	105	10	1	49	24	61	5	19	24	6	8	12	8	4	439	259

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

NAMES.	Round Valley	Lincoln	Laws	Bishop	Poleta	Cottonwood	Big Pine	Fish Springs	Independence	Citrus—Darwin
Jusstices.										
Township No. 1										
George M. Clark	11	27	20	73	8	1				
W. C Downey	20	20	28	75	9	4				
J. E. Dunlap	24	43	17	82	4	4				
W. O. Meroney	19	47	37	114	8	1				
Constables.										
Township No. 1										
George L. Drake	31	54	39	137	10	4				
Wm. E. Smith	35	68	41	139	12	2				
H. G. Plumley	..	..	..	3	..	..				
Justices.										
Township No. 2										
Stephen G Gregg							54	24		
Henry Melone							38	22		
Wm. McDonald							43	22		
D. W. Pittman							42	11		
Constables.										
Township No. 2										
R. K. Love							37	19		
A. P. Smith							70	31		
C. J. Schaiten							59	19		
C. F. Fuller								1		
Justices.										
Township No. 3										
Alexander Clark									60	5
A. V. Davidson									93	6
Frank Lawrence									28	6
J. C. Roeper									61	9
Constables.										
Township No. 3										
William Mitchell									66	7
John W. Murphy									93	8
C. W Robinson									84	8
Justices.										
Township No. 5										
J. G. McLean										1
Chas Richardson										5
Wm. G. Smith										11
Frank Watch										1
Constables.										
Township No. 5										
H. G. Chickering										1
John Daley										1
Charles Anthony										1
Chas Richardson										3

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will presen he same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence. Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPectfully invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to no e on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands o pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—**FREE.**

To those who want their advertising to pay, can offer no better medium for thorough and effec work than the various sections of our Select List. **GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,** Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street Ne

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, Nov. 12, 1894
9 o'clock a, m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time as Board of Election Canvassers, pursuant to law.

Present, Supervisors A. C, Freeman, Frank Fitzgerald, W. H. Uhlmeyer, John Wilson and Chairman Robert Love.

It being ascertained that all precinct election returns were on file, the Board adjourned to meet for the purpose of canvassing the same.

R. LOVE
Chairman

Attest,
D, J. HESSIAN
Clerk.

TUESDAY, November 13, 1894

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time as Board of Canvassers, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Freeman, Fitzgerald, Uhlmeyer, and Love presiding

Board took recess until 10 o'clock, a. m. at which hour reconvened, all members present.

Board proceeded with canvass of election returns, until 12 m. and took recess until 1:15 p. m.

At which hour reconvened, all members present.

Canvassing of votes pursued. At hour of 4:30 Board took recess until 9 o'clock a.m. November, 14, 1894.

R. LOVE
Chairman

Attest,
D. J. HESSIAN
Clerk.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15, 1894.
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, convened as a Board of Election Canvassers at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Freeman, Fitzgerald, Wilson and Chairman Love.

Absent, Supervisor Uhlmeyer.

Minutes of preceding meeting and tabular extract of election returns read and approved.

Whereupon the Board declared the following named persons to have been duly elected to the several County, District and Township offices, and designated as follows, to wit:

Sheriff and Tax Collector, A. M. Given.
Clerk, Auditor and Recorder D. J. Hessian.
Treasurer, W. T. Bunney.
Assessor, P. A. Chalfant.
District Attorney, P. W. Forbes.
Superintendent of Schools, S. W. Austin.
Coronor and Public Administrator, I. J. Woodin.
Surveyor, Joseph Seeley.
Supervisor, First District, Frank Shaw.
Supervisor, Third District, J. R. Eldred.
Justice of the Peace, 1st Township, W. O. Meroney.
Justice of the Peace, 1st Township, J. E. Dunlap.
Justice of the Peace, 2nd Township, S G. Gregg.
Justice of the Peace, 2nd Township, Wm. McDonald.
Justice of the Peace, 3rd Township, A. V. Davidson.
Justice of the Peace, 3rd Township, J. C. Roeper.
Justice of the Peace, 5th Township, Wm. C. Smith.
Justice of the Peace, 5th Township, Chas. Richardson.
Constable, 1st Township, Geo. L. Drake.
" " " W. E. Smith.
" 2nd " A. P. Smith.
" " " C. J. Schalten.
" 3rd " C. W. Robinson
" " " J. W. Murphy.
" 2th " Chas. Richardson.

The following was submitted by Supervisor Fitzgerald:

Whereas: Robert Love, member of the Board from the First District, and for the past term Chairman hereof, is now retiring therefrom; therefore be it

Resolved—That the members of the Board do hereby express to Robert Love our most sincere thanks for his untiring labors sn behalf of the Couniy of Inyo during his incumbency of office, and for his integrity, ability and uniform courtesy extended to all, throughout his entire official term.

That the resolution of thanks be spread upon the minutes.

Upon motion of Supervisor Wilson, seconded by Supervisor Freeman, aforesaid resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Freeman, Fitzgerald and Wilson. Absent—Supervisor Uhlmeyer.

The following claims of members for per diem and mileage were examined, approved by the District Attorney, and warrants therefore ordered drawn on the Salary Fund as follows:

Robert Love	$38.70
W. H. Uhlmeyer	27.09
John Wilson	28.80
Frank Fitzgerald	44.40
A. C. Freeman	36.00

Whereupon the board adjourned for the term.

R. LOVE
Chairman

Attest,
D, J. HESSIAN
Clerk.

A Marvellous Showing.

The U. S. Government, through the Agricultural Department, has been investigating the baking powders for the purpose of informing the public which was the purest, most economical and wholesome.

The published report shows the Royal Baking Powder to be a pure, healthful preparation, absolutely free from alum or any adulterant, and that it is greatly stronger in leavening power than any other brand.

Consumers should not let this valuable information, official and unprejudiced, go unheeded.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Bill Nye says he has left the platform "for good."

Professor Goldwin Smith is opposed to woman suffrage.

Chauncey Depew lost $50,000 last year by indorsing for friends.

Kaiser William is an expert dancer, with a great fondness for leading germans.

The author of "Sweet Marie," the popular song is now receiving $2,000 a month revenue therefrom.

Teresita Cadzio, the daughter of General Garibaldi, is writing the story of his life in its most intimate details.

Mrs. William Waldorf Astor owns the celebrated diamond comb which was a present to Mme. de Montespan from Louis XIV. It is worth $100,000.

Lawton Sherman, who died at Providence the other day, aged ninety-nine years, left a widow also aged ninety-nine. They had been married seventy-eight years.

John D. Rockfeller is said to have given his daughters to understand that they are not to be great heiresses. The bulk of his property will go to a number of public institutions.

The smallest woman living to-day is said to be Mme. Pauline of Holland, of a respectable family, who is eighteen years old, weighs ten pounds and is 1 foot 9 inches tall.

Senator Gorman was Senator Douglas' private secretary for some time, and as such he accompanied Douglas to Illinois on the occasion of the Senator's historic debates with Lincoln.

The Duchess of York is now as well as ever again, and looks even younger than she did before the birth of the baby Prince. She calls him "Eddie," but the Duke calls him "Ned."

At Lancaster, Penn., are three sisters two hundred and eighty-three years old. That is, Mrs. Margaret Ewing is ninety-two, Mrs. Elizabeth Zell ninety-four and Mrs. Martha Morrison ninety-seven.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is evidently not a mere ornamental ruler. He has had built an electric light station at Cabul, a planing-mill, a mint, an arsenal, and, among other things, a soap factory.

Absa Pasha, the young Khedive of Egypt, always has his mother with him, and she outranks all his advisers. She is said to be one of the most beautiful women in Egypt, in addition to being the brainiest.

Sir Henry Parker, formerly Premier of New South Wales, has become a woman suffragist, and is trying to convince Australia that the "moral atmosphere of politics will be purified" when women go to the polls.

Emperor William of Germany uses a rowing apparatus daily in his room to limber up and harden his muscles. It was constructed especially for him by a Berlin physician. He finds it a great benefit to his health.

Miss Marion Filchrist and Miss A. L. L. Cumming of Glasgow have the honor of being the first ladies to take the medical decree in Scotland. They have just graduated from the University of Glasgow after a seven years' course.

Germs

of disease feed on life, and are only overcome by the making of sound, healthy tissue.

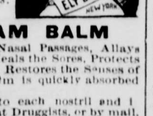
Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, is an easy, palatable fat food that makes new tissue quickly and gives strength. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mon., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed"—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.



ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents, at Druggists, or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

JOHN C. MOLT GENERAL COMMISSION merchant—Fruit Produce, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Etc. Prompt remittances. Correspondence solicited. **423-425 Davis Street,** P.O. Box 2113. San Francisco, Cal.

DROP YOUR BUCKET WHERE YOU ARE

"Oh, ship ahoy!" rang out the cry;
"Oh, give us water or we die!"
A voice came over the waters far,
"Just drop your bucket where you are."
And then they dipped and drank their fill
Of water fresh from mead and hill;
And then they knew they sailed upon
The broad mouth of the Amazon.

O'er tossing wastes we sail and cry,
"Oh, give us water or we die!"
On high, relentless waves we roll
Through arid climates for the soul;
'Neath pitiless skies we pant for breath
Smit with the thirst that drags to death,
And fail, while faint for fountains far,
To drop our buckets where we are.

Oh, ship ahoy! you're sailing on
The broad mouth of the Amazon;
Whose mighty currents flows and sings
Of mountain streams and inland springs,
Of night kissed morning's dewy balm,
Of heaven dropt evening's twilight calm,
Of nature's peace in earth or star—
Just drop your bucket where you are.

Seek not for fresher founts afar,
Just drop your bucket where you are;
And while the ship right onward leaps,
Uplift it from exhaustless deeps;
Parch not your life with dry despair,
The stream of hope flows everywhere.
So, under every sky and star,
Just drop your bucket where you are.

—S. W. Foss in Yankee Blade.

A BICYCLE GHOST.

A group of cyclists were seated around the fire in the comfortable inn of Point-y Pridd, in North Wales. Their talk was of thrilling experiences on the wheel, and just as the interest was beginning to flag Tom Bodkin asked if any one of the company had ever seen a ghost upon a bicycle. Nearly all of them laughed at the idea.

"Don't laugh, gentlemen," said Bodkin quietly, "I saw one!"

"The thing happened in this way. To begin at the beginning Dick Naggs and myself were running neck and neck for a dear little girl whom I shall call Sophie Byles.

"Sophie was a tormenting little witch. She flirted with both of us in a thoroughly impartial way, and if either of us attempted any of those foolish remonstrances that fellows desperately in love will sometimes venture on in such provoking circumstances, she would only toss her dainty little head and, elevating her slightly retrousse nose, shrug her shoulders disdainfully and say, 'Please don't speak to me any more, Tom'—or Dick, as the case might be.

"Now Dick and I, strange to say, were the best of friends, although we were the best of rivals. We had been chums for several years, lodging in the same 'digs' and getting on together capitally.

"When we discovered that we were both hopelessly gone over Sophie we had a long talk over the matter, and the upshot of it was that we shook hands over a fair agreement to go in for her, each of us, fairly and squarely, and let the best man win, neither taking any mean advantage of the other.

"Things went on very nicely under this working arrangement for about six months. I often met Dick riding back after visiting Sophie at her suburban cottage near Stepaside, and he as often met me, but no oftener, for it was in the bond that such visits should be exactly equal in number.

"We always laughed good humoredly at each other when we met thus, chaffed each other about our prospects of success and went off and had a drink; so you see we were honorable chums.

"For some months we led this sort of life, and nothing could possibly be more satisfactory to either Dick or me—unless either of us would take himself forever to Jericho, out of the other's way. But as this was a very remote contingency indeed, we accepted the situation in a spirit of beatific cheerfulness and made the best we could of it.

"Sophie had only one relative living—but that was quite a sufficient number. It was her father—and he was a terror.

"Among the virtues Mr. Byles rejoiced in—and they were too numerous to particularize—was that of rigid honesty. He had never got into debt to the extent of a penny in his life, he used to boast, and he detested people who did.

"The old man seemed to have an impartial sort of liking for both Dick and me. He didn't object to our paying our addresses to his daughter, but seemed to be trying, like ourselves, to find out which of us she liked best—perhaps with equal unsuccess. At any rate, he always met us civilly, and chatted to us in his own dry way on such interesting topics as the weather and the crops, the stock and share markets and the like.

"Dick and myself were then in the enjoyment of a modest income each—quite enough for him, for he was not of an extravagant turn; but hardly enough for me, for my tastes were more luxurious.

"However, financial matters are not in Dick's case, any more than my own, ever thought of for a moment in connection with our mutually dear Sophie. We would have taken her without a penny, but we knew very well she wouldn't come so whenever she made up her mind.

"One evening I met Dick riding back from Stepaside, after one of his regulation visits, as I was going out to take his place. He jumped off his bicycle and came over to me in a state of great perturbation.

"'Tom,' said he, 'I'm in great trouble, old fellow. I have to go away for a fortnight. There's a maiden aunt of mine very ill over in Homburg, and she wants to see me.'

"'I don't see why you should, my boy,' I replied; neither do I perceive why you should be so dreadfully agitated. You're a lucky dog, so you are—coming in for a fortune.'

"'Don't see it!' he cried, opening his eyes in astonishment. 'What is Sophie to do in my absence?'

"'Don't trouble your head about that,' I answered. 'She'll get along just as usual, I'm sure.'

"'But you—you won't surely take any advantage of my absence, Tom? If I had your promise on that I'd feel quite relieved.'

"'Well, that's rather hard, Dick,' I returned. 'I don't see why my arrangements should be affected by your maiden aunt's proceedings. The old lady is not going to make me her heir.'

"'But don't you see, Tom, that my absence would be giving you an unfair advantage? You're too honorable a fellow, I know, to avail yourself of it.'

"'Look here, Dick,' I said at length, after he had gone on in this strain for awhile, 'I'll go this far to oblige you. I'll not come out here again for a fortnight. If you're back by that time, well and good. If you're not, the bargain is at an end.'

"'Do you give me your word on that, Tom,' he asked, brightening up.

"'I do,' I returned; 'you may haunt me when you die if I break it. Now be off.'

"We shook hands and parted, and when I saw our beloved Sophie I informed her of the arrangement agreed upon. She said she didn't mind, as she was going on a visit to a friend in Wicklow for a week.

"I was discussing breakfast one morning a week afterward, glancing over the newspaper now and then as I feasted, when suddenly my eye caught the heading—'Fatal Accident to a Dublin Gentleman.'

"I immediately looked at the item, and to my horror found that it related to my unhappy friend Dick. He had jumped out of a railway carriage while the train was in motion, got jammed between it and the platform, and was killed.

"The news upset me a good deal, although I could not help feeling that it cleared the ground for me in one important direction. Still, I was very much attached to poor Dick, and I couldn't bring myself to visit Sophie for a couple of days after I had heard the sad tidings, in order to break them to her.

"The year was fast getting into the sere and yellow leaf; brown October had brought its short and its (sometimes) lovely moonlight nights, and it was one of these—a glorious one it was—that I started off, with an equally balanced admixture of grief and hopeful elation at my heart, for the bower of my Sophie—my own Sophie, as I fondly hoped soon to call her now—to unfold my grewsome tale.

"I had got about half way toward my destination, when it occurred to me that I ought to strike a match and have a quiet puff of the soothing weed, as nothing could be more in keeping with the peaceful quiet of the scene. No sooner thought of than done, and I was in the act of remounting with pipe aglow, when my eye caught sight of another rider coming in the same direction, but at a considerable distance behind.

"This circumstance caused me no emotion in particular, and I forgot all about it as I sped on afresh. I slackened my pace to spin out the distance until I had finished my pipe, and was drawing on easily toward Stepaside, when some instinct or other made me glance backward down the road again.

"The other traveler had gained upon me with amazing celerity. He was now not more than forty or fifty yards behind.

"What a wonderful resemblance he bore at that distance to my dead friend, Dick! His garments looked white in the ghostly moonlight. Dick, when riding all last summer, had worn a suit of white flannel, as the stranger's seemed to be. And it appeared to me, as I paused, thunderstricken and trembling, for a moment in my ride that his form was exactly that of my dead friend!

"I was never superstitious, yet now for an instant a feeling of awe came over me; but as I wobbled to the ground of my machine, under its influence, I began to curse myself vigorously for a womanish fool, and, jumping up with the celerity of fully recovered spirits, I set my steel steed off with a lively start, and began to race away from the awesome stranger.

"I went at a spanking pace for some time, but I could not help turning my head backward again soon, to note how far I had left him behind.

"Horror of horrors! he was gaining on still!

"He was only a few yards behind. I could not distinguish his face, but the figure and the way in which it sat the machine were the same as Dick's.

"Again I spurted madly. Great beads of cold sweat burst out upon my temples and an icy feeling crept through my frame, even to the marrow of my bones, despite the heat into which the exercise had thrown me. My terror lent me strength. I must get away from this horrible phantom, even though my heart should snap in the effort. I tore along the road now like a maniac.

"I was just turning the corner of the rustic lane which led up to Sophie's bower when my machine came plump against a form doing the same from the lane side of the angle. The consequence was disastrous to both travelers.

"Machine and myself threw a double somersault over the body of the pedestrian. When we both regained our feet I thought I should turn into stone when I encountered the Gorgonlike eye of my intended father-in-law.

"'Hang it, man!' he shouted, as soon as he recognized me and found his voice, 'what the dickens are ye staring at me for instead of apologizing for nearly killing me? One would think you had seen a ghost.'

"'I have seen a ghost, sure enough, sir,' I answered, with trembling lips; 'the ghost of my poor dead friend Dick; and see, there it comes!'

"The white figure had arrived at the corner of the lane, full in the ghastly glare of the dazzling moonlight. It dismounted and advanced toward where we stood.

"I held up both my hands to shut out the fearsome sight.

"'Don't come near me,' I cried in an agony of desperation, 'until you tell me whether you are a man or the ghost of my dead friend Dick.'

"The thing laughed; it was a horrible, human laugh.

"'No ghost, sir,' it replied as its coarse chuckle ceased, 'but a messenger from a man who has ghosted you long enough in vain for his little bill of seven pounds ten for clothes—Mr. Tippet, the tailor, of Grafton street. Here 'tis for you, sir, now, and if you don't pay it by 12 o'clock to-morrow I'm instructed to invite you to an interview with the recorder at Green street court house.'

"This was my romance of the wheel. It shattered my day dream and lost me my Sophie. Old Byles turned on me with all the scorn of an enraged money lender who never owed a man a penny, and bade me never again show my face at the cottage.

"The fickle Sophie ratified this decision, and shortly afterward married a pawnbroker, who had, a couple of months before, laid his third spouse under the sod in Glasnevin; and I am left here alone with my faithful bicycle."

A Long Haired Dwarfess.

Rich Valley, Va., has a veritable dime museum curiosity in the person of the twenty-year-old daughter of Nathan Harris. Although little Miss Harris is now old enough to seriously contemplate the drawbacks of an old maid's existence, she is not as large as the average child of five years. On her nineteenth birthday she measured but 35 inches in height and weighed 39½ pounds. She is a not a stunted hunchback, as are a great majority of the so called dwarfs, but is a perfect Venus in miniature, pleasing and intelligent, and with a beautiful head of hair sweeping like a train across the carpet when she cares to let it down for the admiration of her many friends.

She is the oldest of four children, all the others being of regulation size. Her parents as well as herself shrink from notoriety. She declares that she would not go before the public for all the world, and that she expects to live and die in the beautiful Virginian valley that has always been her home.—St. Louis Republic.

A Mother's Story.

HAPPINESS COMES AFTER YEARS OF SUFFERING.

The Terrible Experience of a Well Known Official's Wife—A Story That Appeals to Every Mother in the Land.

From the Chattanooga, Tenn., Press.

No county official in East Tennessee is better known and more highly esteemed than Mr. J. C. Wilson, Circuit Court Clerk of Rhea County, at Dayton, the home of Mr. Wilson. He enjoys the confidence and respect of all classes, and in the business community his word is as good as his bond. Just now Mr. Wilson is receiving heartiest congratulations from his numerous friends because of the restoration to robust health of his estimable wife, who has for years been a helpless invalid. Mrs. Wilson's high standing in society, and her many lovable traits of character have won her a host of friends, and her wonderful recovery has attracted wide spread attention.

As the *Press* was the medium of bringing to the invalid lady's attention the remedy that has effected her remarkable cure, a reporter was sent to Dayton to interview Mrs. Wilson, in order that the general public might have the benefit of the sufferer's experience and be made aware of the treatment that wrought such a marvelous change in her condition. The reporter was welcomed at the Wilson home, and the enthusiastic lady with becoming reluctance gave the history of her affliction and the manner in which she was relieved:

"Yes," said Mrs. Wilson, "I was for 8 years an invalid with one of the most distressing afflictions woman can suffer. For 8 years I moped around, dragging myself with difficulty and pain out of bed. My little ones went untrained and were greatly neglected, while I looked listlessly and helplessly at the cheerless prospect before me and them. I suffered the most intense pains in the small of my back, and these seemed even greater in the region of the stomach, extending down to the groins. I suffered agony sleeping or awake. Despair is no word for the feeling caused by that dreadful sensation of weakness and helplessness I constantly experienced.

"I was treated for my trouble by several local physicians, but they were able to give me only temporary relief by the use of sedatives and narcotics. I had almost given up all hope of ever securing permanent relief when I saw an account in the *Press* of a cure which Dr. William' Pink Pills had effected. I decided to try them, as I knew the lady who had been cured and had great confidence in her statement. I began to take the pills in October, 1893, and in two months I was doing light housework and attending to the children without any bad effects or weakness, such as I had formerly experienced. Hitherto, I had been unable to retain any food, but now my appetite grew stronger, and with it came back that old, healthy and hearty tone of the stomach. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me, and I assure you the cure has brought a great change in our home. I can now rejoice in my husband's success, for I feel that I have something to live for. Who has a better right to feel this than a mother? One thing more. I have recommended these pills to others, and many of the women of Dayton have taken them with good results, and it is my greatest pleasure to recommend to every suffering woman a remedy that has done so much for me."

An analysis proves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

AGRICULTURAL VALUE OF RAIN.

The Government report on the condition of the corn crop which was issued early in July, indicated, when translated into figures of quantity, a yield of at least 2,000,000,000 bushels. The same report issued early in September, when treated in the same way, stands for a crop that will not, at the outside, exceed 1,500,000,000 bushels, and some of the authorities put it at between 1,300,000,000 and 1,400,000,000. As indicated by the condition there has been a reduction here in the past two months of at least 500,000,000 bushels in the prospective yield, and possibly of 600,000,000 or 700,000,000. What caused this immense falling off in the crop? The absence of rain in the corn belt in July and August.

Here is furnished the basis for a calculation of the value of rain to the country in the crop-growing period. Estimating corn at about 50 cents a bushel, or a little less, which would be the price perhaps on the larger yield, this falling off of, say 500,000,000 bushels represents a loss of about $250,000,000 to the country. This immense destruction of prospective wealth or capital, moreover, merely covers the loss in corn. In hay, which is one of the heaviest of all the country's destructive crops, the damage must have reached $100,000,000 or $150,000,000. Then, too, the late wheat and the oat and rye crops are to be taken into the account, which, put together, perhaps suffered a loss of $150,000,000 at least. If we take the fruit and vegetable crops also into the account, the sum of $1,000,000,000 as an estimate of the damage to the country by the drouth in the summer months is hardly an extravagant figure, even if the higher prices to the producer, caused by the shrinkage in the product, be kept in view.—Globe Democrat.

Generally the crops all in California are secured, excepting the raisin grapes, the bean crop and a few late varieties of fruit, which are now being gathered.

THE MONEY THAT CIRCULATES FASTEST.

"Hello! that's bogus," said a ticket agent passing back a well-worn nickel.

The coin looked to me exactly like the regular thing, and I was curious to know how the ticket man could tell it on sight.

"Oh, it's easy enough," he said. "Feel it."

I felt it. I couldn't feel anything but the price of one beer in it. Then I took out another nickel and felt that. They looked alike, only the spurious coin was more worn than the genuine.

"That's because they circulate faster than good ones," said the ticket man. "Counterfeit bills and counterfeit coin," continued the philosopher, "are apt to wear out quickly. You see, people always and very naturally want to get rid of them. Some man got that nickel you just gave me, don't you know, and he shoved it out immediately, the fellow who got it passed it on as soon as possible, and the next fellow bought something with it, and so on until you got it and I shoved it back on you, see? Now you know it is counterfeit you'll naturally get rid of it the first chance you get, probably on a horse car-conductor; he'll give it in change to some woman, and she'll put it off so quick your head'll swim. There are so many of these bad nickels and so little thought of it that they 'go.' It takes bad money to circulate rapidly."

Barthelemy St. Hiliare, the French author and statesman, who is now ninety, writes and corrects his proof-sheets without the use of spectacles. He believes in the doctrine of hard work, and says: "If you want to live to be old be always at work and diligently. Do not listen to those who aspire to save money to rest. They are lazy bodies."

"People lift their eyebrows," says William Morris, the English poet, "over women mastering the higher mathematics. Why it is infinitely more difficult to learn the details of good housekeeping. Anybody can learn mathematics, but it takes a lot of skill to manage a house well."—Boston Transcript.

The whistling buoy can be heard about fifteen miles.

LIFE OR DEATH?

It is of vital importance that it should be understood by persons whose kidneys are inactive, that this condition of things is finally inductive of a state of the organs where life hangs in the balance. Bright's disease, diabetes, albuminuria are all diseases of a very obstinate character in their mature stage, and all have a fatal tendency. They often baffle the most practiced medical skill, and the most approved remedies of materia medica. But opposed at the outset—that is to say, when the kidneys begin to discharge their functions inactively—with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the dangerous tendency is checked. Very useful, also, is this household medicine for those ailments of common occurrence constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia and nervousness. It is a safeguard against malaria and averts chronic rheumatism.

The poorer a family the more romantic the names given the children.

R. W. Tansill, the millionaire cigar manufacturer of Chicago, and his wife recently figured in a serious runaway accident at Clayton, Ill., where they were visiting at the home of Mrs. Tansill's parents. The spirited horses which they were driving took fright and ran away, and both occupants of the buggy were thrown out. Mr. Tansill escaped with a badly sprained ankle, but Mrs. Tansill sustained a broken collar-bone and some severe bruises, and narrowly escaped death.

There is no more dangerous deception than self deception.

SAFE, SURE AND SPEEDY.

No external remedy ever yet devised has so fully and unquestionably met these three prime conditions as successfully as ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. They are safe because they contain no deleterious drugs and are manufactured upon scientific principles of medicine. They are sure because nothing goes into them except ingredients which are exactly adapted to the purposes for which a plaster is required. They are speedy in their action because their medicinal qualities go right to their work of relieving pain and restoring the natural and healthy performance of the functions of muscles, nerves and skin. Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and do not be induced to accept a substitute.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are safe and sure.

It goes almost without saying that the Japanese gamecock will make the feathers fly when it reaches Shanghai.

SHIP YOUR CONSIGNMENTS

To D. Vervalin, Commission Merchant and dealer in Poultry, Potatoes, Beans, Grain, Dried Fruits, Honey, Nuts and Farm Produce generally. He has been established since 1886 and always make prompt remittances. 106 Davis St., San Francisco.

For Tired Mothers

"I feel very thankful for what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I have taken three bottles and the medicine has made a great change. I was **All Run Down** from trouble and overwork, and had other complaints common to my sex at my age, 44 years. Now since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I am much stronger and am gaining in flesh. I would advise all **overworked, tired, weak mothers** to take Hood's Sarsaparilla to build them up." MRS. G. W. WARNOCK, Beverly, Nebraska.

Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

SOMEBODY'S GOOD.

To make our own troubles the means of helping the troubles of others is a noble effort for good. A well illustrated instance of this kindly sympathy is shown in a letter from Mr. Enoch L. Hanscom, school agent, Marshfield, Me., an old Union soldier. He says: "It may do somebody some good to state, I am a man of 60 and when 41 had a bad knee and rheumatism set in. I was lame three years and very bad most of the time. I got St. Jacob's Oil and put it on three times and it made a cure. I am now in good health."

Little drops of water
Sprinkled into stocks
Leave the gentle lamblet
Quite bereft of rocks.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"Is Cincher making any money out of politics?" "Not a cent. Says he is perfectly satisfied with what he makes in it."

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

ASSIST NATURE a little now and then in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels and you thereby avoid a multitude of distressing derangements and diseases, and will have less frequent need of your doctor's service.

Of all known agents for this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best. **Once used, they are always in favor.** Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and their attendant discomfort and manifold derangements. The "Pellets" are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. No care is required while using them; they do not interfere with the diet, habits or occupation, and produce no pain, griping or shock to the system. They act in a mild, easy and *natural* way and there is no reaction afterward. Their help *lasts*.

The Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heartburn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. In proof of their superior excellence, it can be truthfully said, that they are always adopted as a household remedy after the first trial. Put up in sealed, glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, or to relieve distress from over-eating, take one after dinner. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be *better for the dealer*, because of paying him a better profit, but *he* is not the one who *needs* help.

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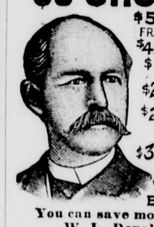

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1894.

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LEARNED ANIMALS.

Four Very Highly Culured German Pigs.

MORBID DEMAND FOR EXCITEMENT.

Apes, Peacocks, Dogs and Horses Taught to Display Almost Human Intelligence.—Trained Seals

There are more learned aimals in the world now than ever before. In fact, if the animal trainer's art continues to develop at its present rapid rate, we may expect some day to see rattlesnakes and crabs dance a polka mazurka together.

Animal trainers of late vie with each other in their efforts to educate the proverbially most stupid beasts and have really succeeded in teaching them some astounding tricks. Hogs have learned to conquer the burdens of obesity and natural obtuseness to such an extent that they can climb up a ladder to a raised platform and there enjoy a pleasant tete-a-tete of beer, refreshments, cigars and tobacco, helping themselves with their forepaws in true human fashion. Fully as clever turns are now being performed in Europe, according to the "Illustrierte Chronik der Zeit, by the heretofore unmanageable geese, oxen, snakes, mud-turtles, etc.

Such exhibitions are much more popular nowadays with circus-goers than even the blood-curdling performances of ferocious lions and snarling tigers under the direction of a frail woman with an apparently harmless whip as her only protection. This change is, perhaps, due to the morbid demand of the public for the unexpected, the startling, the impossible. Certain it is that the art of animal training, which find its most skillful exponents on the European continent, has advanced phenomenally during the past decade. These successful results may be attributed principally to the fact that the best tamers and trainers have experienced that but little can be accomplished by physical force and brutal treatment; that relentless endurance and angelic patience are the cardinal requirements, and above all that the animal is best awed into obedience by a consciousness of man's intellectual superiority, and when he has learned to love his master.

Paul Herzog, of Germany, has made it his task to imbue the pig with some "fin de siecle" culture, and has demonstrated that the snouty grunter can rise above his menial servitude to a gentile gastronomy. He has transformed his four Marsch-Schweine into giddy, sportive creatures. They are what would be called in hog parlance, "slick, fat porkers," with long ears, very clean, and agile in movement. To see them in their make-up before an audience with stovepipe hats, neat ties, and bell-collars sitting on their haunches and smoking clay pipes, it is difficult to believe that they are in any way related to their uncanny brethren who thrive in the filthy mire of the pigsty. One of them walks leisurely across a very narrow see-saw, another's feat is to mount a chair-ladder and shoot off a small revolver with his snout. Then the clown of the quartet attempts it all and fails, but he is the first one to take his seat at the table and in a dudish nonchalance to sip from a large glass of beer, an example which his more industrious comrades are not slow to imitate.

Fully as remarkable results have been obtained in the training of a number of fat geese. In their natural sphere they are known to avoid all obstacles which impede their march. On the stage they will scale fences and everything else that is placed in their way, and can even be induced to jump through paper hoops held high above them. They finally step in their equipage, pulled by a little goat, bowing with their long necks through the carriage windows their acknowledgments to he applauding spectators. In their company is also a clown goose which manages to slip out of the way of all impediments and to jump next to the paper hoops instead of through them, this naive smartness exciting much merriment from the onlookers.

Excellent training has been shown of late by the famous seals of Mr. Woodward. They are being exhibited all over Germany, and have proved a great drawing card for their owner. Armed with string instruments, a kettle drum, a hand bell, and some smaller bells, they give a wonderful if not what musical critics would call a harmonious concert.

A truly remarkable swimming feat is the diving after small, slippery eels, which are thrown to them in the water. The trick consists in catching the eels and landing them on terra firma without injuring them in the least. They also attempt to remove a floating boy from the water by swimming under him; in this feat, however, their education is not yet completed. August, as the seal clown is named, and amuses the audience by floating on his back and enjoying a clay pipe smoke while the others are hard at work. He is placed in charge of a small basket containing a cute little baby seal, but, lost in his reveries, he clumsily upsets the cradle, causing the infant to struggle helplessly in the water until the mother comes to the rescue.

The accomplishments of dogs, monkeys, elephants, and horses need not be mentioned in this connection, these animals being in every clime the most apt and intelligent pupils. But even the phlegmatic oxen have been taught horse tricks. They can be made to climb ladders, to balance on see-saws, to stand on their hind-legs, and although they manifest but little ambition in their work, yet it is done promptly and without requiring the menace of a whip. Their action is very grotesque, and the more comical because of their awkwardness.

The champion bird-trainer is not a German. Among the feathered performers which Miss De Carey exhibited in the Buggenhagen Theater of Berlin not long ago since were a flock of cacadus.

These little bipeds could do almost anything—dance with measured steps to the music of a violin, roll a ball around the room with their feet, and they could even roll it up and down a slanting plane. Miss de Carey shoots in the flock and one of them falls apparently dead on the stage. Its comrades immediately bring in a small bier, upon which, while quaking and wailing loudly, they lay the corpse, covering him with a white shroud. While these funeral preparations are going on the supposed corpse manages to slip from under the shroud, and when the funeral procession starts he flies on the head of his mistress, seeming to enjoy the joke as much as the audience.

It is reported that some amateur in London has had great success in the training of peacocks. Another one in Paris has instructed eight turkeys in the terpsichorean art. The artist Brisset, of Paris, has finally taught a mud-turtle to write his name on a white sheet of paper after dipping the paw of the scholarly crustacean into a pot of black paint.—A. S. in Inter-Ocean.

WATER FOR IRRIGATION.

Those whose ideas of irrigation are taken from the wasteful systems of flooding or soaking from big ditches have something to learn in Southern California.

The standard of measurement is here the miner's inch under 4-inch pressure. It is the equivalent of a constant flow through a hole one inch square under a head of four inches. This equals 1,728 cubic feet, or 12,960 gallons in twenty-four hours, and is 1-50 of a cubic foot a second. It will cover ten acres about 18 inches deep in a year, which being equal to 18 inches of rain used just when and where you want it, of which nearly every drop is utilized, it equals about 50 inches of rainfall as it generally comes. This amount, in addition to the regular winter and spring rainfall, is enough for orange and lemon trees in full bearing, and for corn and even alfalfa on the uplands and soils not too sandy, and is too much for grapes and all the decidnous fruits. On clay and other subsoils very retentive of moisture this amount will often keep the ground wet.

They will tell you at Riverside that they use an inch of water to five acres, and some say an inch to three acres. But this is because they charge to the land all the waste on the main ditch and because they use 30 per cent. of the water in July and August, when it is the lowest. But this is no test of the duty of water; the amount actually delivered on the land should be taken. What they actually use for ten acres at Riverside, Redlands, etc., is a twenty-inch of three days' run five times a year, equal to 300 inches for one day, or one inch steady run for 300 days. As an inch is the equivalent of 365 inches one day, or one inch for 365 days, 300 inches for one day equals an inch to twelve acres. Many use even less than this, running the water only two or two and one-half days at a time. Others use more head, but it rarely exceeds twenty-four inches for three days and five times a year, which would be seventy-two multiplied by five, or 360 inches, a little less than a full inch for a year for ten acres.—T. S. Van Dyke, in Ontario Record.

DEMAND FOR FRUIT.

F. G. Withoft, president of a company that has an orchard in Ohio, planted with 100,000 peach trees, writes as follows to "Farm and Home:"

A great change has come over the fruit business of the United States within the last twenty years. Then railroad facilities were meager, both in good connections and fast time, and markets were circumscribed. Within the last decade the local and shorter railroad lines have consolidated into trunk lines, with lower freight rates and quicker transit, and have practically revolutionized the fruit trade.

Fine fruit sells, especially as cities increase in population and wealth, and prices are not deemed of essential moment among the waltby, who want the very finest and best. With cheaper freight rates the finest fruits are now sold in the cities at reasonable rates, all expenses deducted and still leave large profits to the grower.

In the large fruits, the regions of successful orcharding are not extensive—elevation of land, a suitable climate and a suitable soil are essentials to success. Something of love for horticultural pursuits and an adaptation to the business must be found in the grower. It is wonderful the amount of fruit that can find a market in a large city, for from the city commission houses are sent out daily large consignments to the smaller towns and villages within a radius of fifty miles and more. Thus, in almost every small town or village of the north will be found berries, fruit, melons, etc., on sale, all through the season. In 1893, from one shipping point in the southern peach region, was shipped on one day and in one train 10,000 bushels of fine peaches, which arrived in New York within forty-eight hours and were only "as a drop in the bucket" upon the market. Within the large cities of the Northwest, out of the fruit regions themselves, and consuming thousands of tons of fine fresh fruit annually, the markets were almost boundless.

Read not to contradict and refute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find, talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider.—Lord Bacon.

HIS LIFE A ROMANCE.

Exciting Career of Capt. Charles Frederic Thomas.

REMARKABLE LIFE OF ADVENTURE.

Removed With His Own Hands the Scaffolding from the Statue of Freedom at Washington.

Living in a flat at No. 967 West Adams street, Chicago, is a man with a history, Captain Charles Frederic Thomas.

Few paper-covered tales of adventure contain more startling incidents than have come to the surface in the life of this Massachusetts-born resident of Chicago, whose experience covers more than three-quarters of a century and has been acquired in all corners of the globe. The one achievement of which it is intended to particularly speak in this article is the connection that Captain Thomas had with the building of the present Capitol Building in Washington. Captain Thomas was called to Washington during the administration of Buchanan to take charge of the mechanical branch of the Department of Public Works, of which Montogmery C. Melga, Chief United States Engineer Corps, was then in command. The feature of this work was the work that was to be done on the Capitol Building, although there was also much work to be done in the way of building aqueducts and some hurried work in the early days of the next administration in the way of putting up fortifications.

Work on the Capitol proceeded rather slowly during the early days of the war, for good men were not easy to be had, and about the time that the refugees from the Bull Run Battlefield returned to Washington in great disorder there was some doubt as to whether a Capitol Building would be very much needed. It looked better after the Fourth of July, 1863, with simultaneous successes for the Union troops from both East and West. Six months later the work on the building was nearly completed and on December 2, 1863, Captain Thomas removed the scaffolding with his own hands from the Statue of Freedom. When two sides of the farmework of scaffolding had been removed Captain Thomas mounted the statue and with his back to the rebellion and his face turned toward rugged old England, he was photographed. While standing on the scaffold Captain Thomas left a souvenir on the highest feather of "Freedom," in the form of his own name, together with those of Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin B. French, and Thomas N. Walter. These names are wrought of steel letters, and were destined to last forever. A document that is prized very much by the veteran builder is a certificate signed by Abraham Lincoln and others, certifying to the fact that Captain Thomas built the dome of the Capitol and placed the statue in position, also testifying to his skill as a builder.

It is in the construction of engines that Captain Thomas has his greatest pride. As long ago as 1853 he constructed an engine called the "Mamcluke" for the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad. The work was done under the plans made by Oliver Bailey. On her trial trip the Mameluke went two miles in seventy seconds and scared nearly all connected with the road into other business—railroading at that rate was too swift. On the next trip that the Mameluke made it blew up and the various pieces have never yet been collected. About the same time Captain Thomas built the Mason engines. These he built upon his own plans, and they were in successful use for the following generation, although the credit for their construction is ordinarily given to the man whose name they bear instead of to the one to whom it rightfully belongs.

From the time when he gradnated from Blaisdell's Boys Academy in Boston, the life of Captain Thomas has been a record of restless activity. Long before reaching his majority, he visited the West Indies several times and also made trips to parts of South America and Europe.

One of his first financial successes was at the island of Doboy near the mouth of the Darien River. Then he was bathing in the river when a black man asked him how it was he kept his skin so white.

"By the daily use of this sponge," said Thomas.

The black man made an offer of a boat load of provisions for the sponge which was accepted.

"I never saw him afterward," says the captain, "but if he failed to get white it is all right now, anyway, since Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation has gone into effect, and I really think that the daily sponge bath was worth more to him than the provisions."

The title of "captain" worn by this interesting character is not of the nautical variety, but is due to the position that he held with a company of infantry that was raised among the attaches of the Interior Department for service in Washington during the days when it was thought to be a likely scene for invasion and a desperate conflict. After the war Captain Thomas was connected with the Chester Engine Company for a great many years, after which he came to Chicago and spent some time at Pullman, where he went to perfect plans for a new style of a street motor. This was calculated to take the place of the trolley and cable as a motor power for street cars, but its development was interfered with by an accident to Captain Thomas. Two years ago, June 7, 1892, the old gentleman was run down by a Madison street cable car in the tunnel. His leg was broken, and since then he seldom leaves his home. What an end! To travel all over the world, encounter dangers enough as a sailor to drive a pirate out of the business; to stand on the apex of the national Capitol and engrave his name with that of Lincoln—then to be run down by a cable-car.—Inter-Ocean.

SWIMMING CAVALRY.

Much has lately been heard of the rapidity and ease with which continental cavalry cross rivers, but a few of our cavalry regiments, notably the Royal Horse Guards, are not far behind in point of excellence in the art of crossing rivers by swimming. Captain Ferguson, of the Blues, has taken up this subject for some months past, and the swimming squadron of that regiment has been brought to a high state of efficiency, as was evidenced the other day when the detachment in question swam across the Thames at Eton in the presence of Lord Methuen. The idea on which the exercise was based was that a small force, advancing on Ascot, finding the Windsor bridge blown up, was compelled to find means to cross the river. One officer (Lieut. Forester) and four men, seeing some punts and boats, four in number, on the other side of the river, rode to the water's edge, stripped themselves and removed the kits from their horses, rode them into the river, swam with the animals to the other side, seized the boats from the enemy—the natives—who were expected to make some show of resistance, and brought them back. Meanwhile, the kits were removed from the horses of the main body of the detachment, leaving nothing but the bridles. By this time the boats and punts had been brought over from the other side. Into these the kits, carbines, etc., were unceremoniously bundled, the troopers scrambled into as many as each of the four punts would allow without sinking it, the horses hauled into the river, and, once in, they gallantly swam across to the other side of their own accord. Most of the horses appeared to be well-trained for the purpose, one, a gray, belonging to the trumpeter who accompanied the squadron, crossing over in splendid style. Twice did the boats make the return journey until all were safely across, and the troopers and officers having resaddled their horses, rode off on their way. In actual warfare, of course, stripping the horses of saddles and kits would not be thought of. The men would have to swim and carry their ammunition above their heads, but this was not done in the present instance, stern necessity ruling not, for the trouble of getting the kit in proper condition again would be very considerable. A special feature of the drill was the celerity with which it was done, and it says well for the men that from the time of the first reconnoiter of the advance party to when the men were mounted and rode off from the other side of the river, it was under a quarter of an hour, with a few seconds to spare. The movements were watched with evident interest by Lord Methuen and his staff.

COLOR AT THE FAR NORTH.

Frederick Wilber Stokes, who was a member of the first Peary Relief Expedition gives a new idea of the charms of the Arctic landscapes in a paper on "Color at the Far North," which he has written for the September number of "The Century." Despite the desolation, he found, from an artistic standpoint, a land of beauty, with seas and skies of surpassing loveliness. The intensity and brilliance of color impress the beholder as something supernatural. Our sojourn was from the middle of July, through August, and a few days of September—a period when the polar latitudes are teeming with animal, insect, and plant life. Of this brief period only am I qualified to speak; but from the accounts given by those who have passed through the long, dreaded night season, the phenomena occurring in the heavens are most beautiful. The chief peculiarity of color at the North, so far as my short experience tells me, is that there are no semitones, the general effect being either very black or just the opposite, intensely brilliant and rich in color. In fact, a summer's midnight at the North has all the brilliance of our brightest noon, with the added intensity and richness of our most vivid sunsets, while noon, when the sun is obscured by threatening masses of storm-clouds, is black. Indeed, it is the true land of "impressionism."

I remember one brilliant morning when the measureless ether overhead, a hue of exquisite blue, repeated itself in the perfect mirror of the sea. Far away, on the otherwise clear-cut horizon, a line of pure white ice shimmered its light up through a pinkish, yellow stratum of mist, which bathed in delicate greenish blue an enormous iceberg that strongly resembled an ancient cathedral. In the afternoon the sky, a threatening black, overhung a vast, contorted sheet of white and pink, composed of ice-floe and colossal bergs looming up above its mass at intervals, with deep, black patches of water, the whole carrying the eye to the horizon—a tapering band of deep, rich blue merging into the sky. In the immediate foreground of the ice-floe, near the water's edge, were shallow pools of delicate blues, purples and greens.

Of the wealth of color in flower, lichen, and moss; of its curious riches as manifested in insect, shell, and animal life, and of its wonderful limning skill as shown on the great inland ice, ice-cap, and glacier, I have neither purpose nor pen to write. This new world of color awaits the one who can truly describe it. In all these color effects at the North there lies a wizard-like power of enchantment—a distinctive uncanniness that, basilisk-like, both attracts and repels. Great nature's pitilessness broods over it with a force and penetration possibly not equaled, and surely not surpassed, in any other quarter of our globe. It is a land of beautiful and awesome dreams.

THE HOP FIELDS.

The Supply of Pickers Less Than the Demand.

HOW THE BLOSSOMS ARE GATHERED.

The Crop in the Vicinity of Sacramento. A Grower Who Was Justified in Hiring a Band.

The writer of this having taken in the recent State Fair, which was largely attended, and the display fairly good, devote some time and attention to the numerous hop ranches in the vicinity of Sacramento, this product being the most important in the agricultural resources of that county. Referring to both State and county fairs of recent years, it is a notable fact that the exhibits at each are secondary to, and dominated by the racing, which in the opinion of the writer—however, it may advance the interest of the horserace—does not materially tend to elevate the human race.

The season of hop-picking in Sacramento commenced some six weeks since, the crop maturing earlier in Sacramento than in the other leading hop-growing counties of California. During the continuance of the harvesting of the crop, the scene at the various hop-fields located up and down the Sarcamento, and along the American river, within a radius of ten miles of the city, was an extremely lively one. Pickers were in demand, the supply falling far short of the needs of the producers. As the crop deteriorates each day after maturing, it requires to be gathered before such contingency occurs. Advertisements in the Sacramento papers headed "100 hop-pickers wanted" were not uncommon, in some instances the word "white" being inserted. While the Japanese, who have entirely driven the Chinese from this field of labor, the war between these races being as bitter here as in the Orient—and the Indian tribes employed are the most rapid pickers, they do not by any means clean the crop from the vines as thoroughly as the whites, employed. It would be difficult to find, congregated in the same limited area, as mixed a multitude of varied races and nationalities as were to be found in a number of the hop-fields near here. The whites, including Americans, Germans, Irish, and Portuguese, the latter being the most numerous; Japanese and Indians, consisting of Piutes, Washoes, Shoshones and other tribes from beyond the Sierra Nevadas, who, "bucks," squaws and "pappooses," with their limited "household and kitchen furniture" make their annual pilgrimage to this region to engage in the great hop-picking carnival. While at work, with their surroundings, these various nationalities form a picturesque group, furnishing scenes which would have proved most attractive to the artist in search of such subjects for is pencil. Of the various nationalities employed, the Portuguese, following the vocation of fishing, as well as farming along the Sacramento, were by far the most numerous. Of this class the heads of families, with women and children, old and young, were at work "from early dawn to dewy eve," many, in order to be "on time" reaching the field of their labors, as early as 3 o'clock in the morning.

The hop crop in this vicinity, although light in spots, proved much heavier than that of last year. The present ruling prices, 7 cents per pound, does not prove very encouraging to the producer, and such of this class as are able to do so are storing their crop, awaiting a rise which must inevitably take place during the next few months, as the present low price is undoubtedly owing to a "combine," as it is termed, among hop brokers and dealers in this important staple.

Owing to this low price, pickers in some instances were paid but 75 cents per 100 pounds, the price gradually rising to 80 cents, eventually reaching $1 near the close—it requiring an expert picker to work from 6 a. m. to about the same hour in the evening to fill his sack with more than the 100 pounds—and "find" himself, even where most of the male portion spreading their blankets in the open air, having no bills for lodging to meet, and also doing their own cooking, washing and mending, there was not a very wide margin of profit in the business.

The great increase in acreage in hop raising was undoubtedly owing to the failure of the crop in Kent and the other hop-growing counties in England some twelve years since. The greater portion of the crop produced on the Pacific Coast was sold for $1 per pound; a portion in Sonoma county, reaching the $1.25 notch. The owner of one of the largest hopyards in Sacramento county disposed of his crop, amounting to 80,000 pounds, for the snug sum of $80,000.

This tune certainly justified the fortunate owner in making a triumphant march through the Capital city, with a band of music, preceding the last six horse load of bales delivered to the buyer. Humulus lupulus, being the most indispensable ingredient in its manufacture, John Bull will not be deprived of his "hale," no matter how high the price of "'ops" may rise, and the portly Teuton will not under any circumstances forego his dearly loved lager, which even Americans are gradually substituting for the more ardent and stimulating juice of the corn.

Leading dealers aver that hops produced in Oregon, Washington and Birtish Columbia, owing to a greater degree of moisture in the climate, are worth from 1 to 1½ cents per pound more than those raised in California. Owing to the appearance of the hop aphis in Washington, this year's crop in that State has proved light, and the latest advices from Oregon demonstrate that owing to rains causing mold, combined with a scarcity of pickers, the crop in that region will also prove unusually light. It is further stated that owing to the low prices much of the crop will remain ungathered.

As an evidence of the short time required in the shipment of hops from the Pacific Coast to a European market, where the price rose from 12 cents per pound to double that rate, six years since, 50,000 pounds, shipped from New Tacoma, across the continent by rail, and across the ocean by steamer, were delivered in Liverpool in eighteen days from the date of shipment. The individual who, even a quarter of a century since, would have predicted such annihilation of time and space would have been deemed a fit subject for a lunatic asylum.

In conclusion, the writer of this would advise all who are suffering from a preponderance of adipose tissue to engage in hop-picking when the daily range of the mercury is 100 degrees in the shade.—E. R. C., in Bulletin.

THE FUSE WAS TOO LONG.

A writer in the "Washington Star" gives his experience in the coal mines during the strike. He says: "The two days I spent in the Hocking valley taught me a lesson in regard to the miners being thoroughly reckless. There was a coal train coming up the valley, the engineer, fireman and train men being known to everyone of the little band of strikers that had collected at a wooden bridge over which the train must pass. The trainmen had not received orders to quit and were gritty and had determined to put the train through. Several militiamen were on the train and kept back the strikers. About a quarter of a mile down the line from the bridge the strikers halted the train and told the engineer that he must not pull that train through. He said he would.

"'Come down, Jim,' sang out one of the strikers, 'we know you too well to harm you. Come down. We have a keg of powder on that bridge up there and when the boys see you coming they are going to light the fuse.'

"'All right,' replied the engineer: 'I've promised to pull this train through, and through she goes.'

"With these words he opened the throttle and the train dashed on. The strikers saw the train coming and lit the fuse. I held my breath in dismay, waiting for the shock as the train reached the bridge. On and over it went and as the last car cleared the structure, bang! went the powder and the bridge was blown to atoms. The fuse was about a quarter of an inch too long."

GRAINS OF GOLD.

A man's conduct is an unspoken sermon.—Amiel.

Understand your antagonist before you answer him.—Anon.

He serves the public best who makes it think right.—Milwaukee Journal.

The world would be a place of peace if men were all peacemakers.—Ruskin.

If we are satisfied with what has been found out, we shall find out nothing more.

The more one speaks of himself the less he likes to hear another talked of.—Lavater.

What seems to us the merest accident springs from the deepest sources of destiny.—Schiller.

Content can soothe, where'er by fortune placed; can rear a garden in a desert waste.—H. K. White.

Esteem cannot be where there is no confidence; and there can be no confidence where there is no respect.

And yet I know out of the dark must grow, sooner or later, whatever is fair, for the heavens have willed it so.—Anon.

All men have their frailties, and whoever looks for a friend without imperfections will never find what he seeks.—Cyrus.

It is far more important to me to preserve an unblemished conscience than to compass any object, however great.—Channing.

KISSING THE BRIDE IN KENTUCKY.

"Kissing the bride is out of date now," remarked Esquire Hause yesterday in a regretful tone. "The grooms object, and, of course, we do not insist, except in very rare instances. I formerly made a regular thing of kissing Lexington, Ky., brides, but upon one occasion I kissed one of them and the groom said it paid the fee. He refused to give me anything else. Still, I did not care much, for she was a beauty.

But times are too hard to permit of such fees as a regular thing, and I have tabooed the custom altogether. Some country brides and grooms think something has been omitted if the lady is not kissed by the man who performs the ceremony, and, in such instances, I always call the groom aside and make an arrangement with him whereby I am to get my fee in addition to the kiss. But most brides object to being kissed, too, and as a general thing they are too ugly for the magistrate to insist."—Louisville Commercial.

The first living creatures to make a balloon ascension were a sheep, a cock and a duck, which were placed in a willow basket attached to the lower part of a Montgolfier balloon, which was sent up from Versailles, France, on September 19, 1783. The first aerial voyage ever made by a human being was in the fall of the same year.

John A. Coffin has become Superintendent of the Whittier State School, succeeding Dr. Walter Lindley, who resigned last month.

EASTERN CARPETS.

Costly Prayer Rugs and How They are Made.

A COLLECTOR OF EASTERN RUGS.

Those Made by Turks and Persions are the Finest in the World—Baron Albert Rothschild's Collection.

Baron Albert Rothschild, a member of that richest family in Europe, is a collector of Eastern rugs. In his splendid house in Paris costly rugs are spread over the waxed floors, but the most beautiful and precious of these bits of Oriental carpet hang like pictures or tapestry along the walls. They are far too valuable to be trampled by careless feet, since some of them cost many thousand dollars, and are five and six centuries old. Besides they are as beautiful as paintings, and every one boasts a history or possesses a series of meanings in its decorations, that have been studied and translated by able scholars.

In the museum of Paris is a second rich collection of rugs; the Emperor of Austria is another ardent collector, as well as several wealthy Englishmen and Americans, who prize beautiful specimens of Oriental carpets as highly as other persons prize paintings, statues, or carvings.

Now a collector of rugs will tell you that of all manufacturers of the East it was in carpet-making the Persians excelled, and that on their rough looms, in the factories controlled by the Shah, in the tents of the wandering tribes, or houses of the villagers, laboriously by hand, the most beautiful and durable carpets have ever been woven. Something more than floor coverings were these. Many of the most beautiful were prayer mats for pious Musselmans, and into them all were woven some verses from the Koran, some Oriental proverbs, some song to springtime and art, or some words in praise of the Shah. Often enough the weaver of a carpet tried to picture a glimpse in the Shah's pleasure garden or hunting party, and in cartouches or medallions. Along the border of one of these rugs is a verse or two of original poetry, extolling the Shah and Chinese art that the weaver evidently greatly admired.

In the days of Persia's greatness, special factories for carpet-weaving were owned by the Shah, and rugs made five, six, even eight hundred years ago are found today in excellent condition, a little worn as to fringe, but the colors as clear and fine as ever. One beautiful specimen in Baron Rothschild's collection was woven in 1582 for Shah Abbas and found in his palace Ispahan, and might have been made but yesterday, so perfect were every thread and color in it.

"Who makes the rugs?" some one asked.

In nearly every province of Persia, Asia Minor and Turkey will be found innumerable families who weave rugs, every member contributing something to the industry. Even the little children give a share of help, and very early the little girls learn to become expert workers at the big looms. When a Turkoman girl grows up, if she is a clever weaver, her husband pays to her father 100 tomans for so valuable a wife. If that husband dies and another suitor comes along and asks her hand in marriage, he must pay her father 200 tomans, and so on her price increases in proportion every time she is so unfortunate as to become a widow. This charge is made because it is supposed that as she works at rug-weaving for her husbands, she is steadily growing more expert, and is a more valuable helpmeet to any man lucky enough to claim her as his wife.

This is not pleasant work, for sometimes if the rug is large the loom reaches from floor to ceiling of the weaver's hut, and often all day the entire family sit aloft on a scaffolding, working like beavers from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night. Sometimes a thrifty man will not only keep his family at work, but hire men to work for him and pay them less than ten cents a day for the long hours of labor. With their best efforts these patient toilers can only make a few inches of rug a day; and when the rug is very fine of quality, with a careful design, it requires months to finish a small one.

Is it not odd to find that though the Turks and Persians make the finest rugs in the world they care very little for their own fine handiwork and for their houses greatly prefer the cheap gaudy carpets made in Western Europe and America. These manufactured carpets they cannot wash as they do their own, however, for it is the custom among these Eastern people to have a great carpet-washing once a year. Ropes are stretched across a stream where the current is swift, and the rugs laid on the ropes hang all day in the running water. For another day they lie in the sun drying, and then again they are spread on the floors before the long divans that encircle every room and house-cleaning is accomplished for a twelvemonth.

But the prayer rugs rarely are washed; these are held a little sacred from common use, and some that hang in the mosques cannot be bought for any amount of money. One American gentleman, hearing of a very famous Persian rug, hunted for it through three cities of Europe, and finally found what he wanted in Constantinople. Here in a mosque he also saw another and yet more beautiful rug for which he offered $250, though in America the same rug would have been worth many thousand; but he was unsuccessful, the rug had no price.

Horseradish is a native of England.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, NOV 23 1894

Here's a state of things. For two years the country groaned under Republican legislation while a Democratic Congress held sway at Washington, and now, for two years to come, the country will prosper under Democratic legislation, while a Republican Congress twirls its thumbs at the capitol.

George A. Knight is likely to find out where Governor Budd will begin the business of reducing State expenditures. The people are paying Mr. Knight $3,000 a year to make campaign speeches for the Republicans—and they are mighty poor speeches at that.

Somebody ought to find out the San Francisco Post's opinion of itself about this time. It precipitated a deluge of filthy and malicious lies and slanders on the State, and the man whom it libeled has achieved a more phenomenal victory than any other man in the history of California.

The Republicans will have control of both branches of the next Congress. If they are in earnest on the silver question they can pass a free coinage bill. If the President vetoes the measure they have, with the aid of the free silver Democrats, votes enough to pass the bill over the President's veto. If the Republicans are really in favor of free coinage here is their chance.

John Sherman, Senator from Ohio, says that the recent Republican victory is not an endorsement of the McKinley bill and that he "is not inclined to believe the (Rebublican) victory will not be permanent" and that in a few years "the people may become as displeased with the Republicans and administer to them as crushing a defeat as they administered to the Democrats this year." If the voters who are opposed to Republican class legislation could be united the result two years hence would be a "crushing defeat" for Senator Sherman and his party.

The people of California should see to it that the official count of the gubernatorial vote promptly ends the contest. Mr. Budd has been fairly elected, and the juggling scheme to throw the election into the legislature is nothing more than the proposition of gamblers who bet on Estee's election to count him in in order to win their money. This proposed atempt to defeat the will of the people in the interest of trickoters and gamblers should be discountenand by all reputable people of all political parties.

Congressman Maguire is the only free coinage Democrat not from the South who has been re-elected. Bland of Missouri, Chairman of the Coinage Committee and the most persistent of all the free silver men, was defeated, as well as all the others on that committee. Every Congressman who was conspicuous as an advocate of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 has met the same fate. Whatever the Republican party may be it is not a free silver party, and Bill Stewart and John P. Jones and Frank Newlands knew it when they left that party and got aboard the new organization in Nevada.

Mr. Dan Burns is said to be sick, a result of the recent election; that is not at all unlooked for; he ought to be. Col. Burns undertook to boss the Republican party but had to defend himself before a larger and more intelligent jury than when he was tried for robbing the state. Mr. Estee had the misfortune to be the special favorite of Col Burns, receiving the Republican nomination for governor at the hands of that gentleman and was consequently defeated. The whole state of California is at present smiling at the ridiculous claim of Dan Burns that he was counted out in San Francisco. The colonel, as he is known to his agudantes, though whence the title no man knows, had his brother-in-law appointed registrar of voters in San Francisco by Governor Markham and in addition thereto appointed all the election boards in the city, and to have him come out afterwards and say he was counted out is excruciatingly funny. Dan Burns, Chris Buckley and Sam Rainey counted out in San Francisco! Ye gods and little fishes! Dan needs a guardian.

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THE SLANG OF LONDON

ITS RHYMING FEATURE, WHICH IS PECULIAR TO ENGLAND.

Say "Daisies" For Boots, and You Will Have Made a Good Start, but That Is Not All of It by Any Means—A Dissertation on an Unknown Science.

By way of introducing the subject let me premise that there is a certain school of thinkers—dwellers for the most part in very unfashionable districts of London—who hold that a policeman in plain clothes, dress he ever so plainly, may always be known as such by a cursory inspection of his boots. Whether this opinion is well founded I know not, but its existence, and also the existence of rhyming slang, was brought to my notice not long ago in Oxford street—not the Oxford street of west enders and De Quincey, but Oxford street "out Stepney way." I happened to be rather stoutly shod, and I wear spectacles, which are, I suppose, often assumed for the purpose of disguise, and as I passed by a group of ill favored loiterers at a street corner I distinctly heard one of them remark to another: "'Ere's a tec. D'yer dick 'is goggles and 'is blanky daisies?"

I walked quickly away, but the words remained in my mind. The opinion they conveyed, except as affording proof that the speaker belonged to the school of thinkers above alluded to, did not interest me so much as the words themselves. "Tec" is of course merely an abbreviation for "detective." Much might be written about "dick." It is pure Romany, connected, as every student of that attractive language knows, with the Sanskrit "drish" and the Hindoostanee "dekhno," meaning "to see." But "daisies"—being the slang term and, as I shall show, the rhyming slang term for "boots"—is a good specimen of a most singular perversion of the English language, which is well worth the attention of any one who cares about linguistic oddities.

Rhyming slang is peculiar to England and, I believe, to London. The French language, so rich in slang, does not admit of such treatment. It is of modern origin, and I doubt if any trace of it is to be found in the records, which are fairly plentiful, of the slang of last century. Nor do I recollect any instance of its appearance in the works of Dickens, Harrison Ainsworth or Bulwer Lytton.

Rhyming slang expressions may be divided into two classes—the simple and the complex. The simple method consists in substituting for a word some other word or phrase which rhymes with it. Not that every one is free to choose his own rhymes. Usage has established certain rhyming slang equivalents for certain words, and, although no doubt new rhymes are always being introduced on trial, yet when one has become recognized as belonging to the dialect it can never be dislodged. For instance, the rhyming slang for "a pocket" is "skyrocket," and neither "locket" nor "socket" would be tolerated. The eyes are "mince pies;" the ear and the nose are, oddly enough, the "frosty and clear" and the "I suppose." How, when and why these particular rhymes were universally adopted will never be known. As Professor Dowden remarks in connection with a very different subject, "To the eyes of no diver amid the wrecks of time will that curious talisman gleam." Who was "Charlie Prescott," whose name is immortalized as a synonym for "waistcoat?" And why should coat and trousers be concealed under such circumstances as "I'm afloat" and "round the 'ouses?"

Other examples of what I have called the simple form of rhyming slang are "cat and mouse" (house), "elephant's trunk" (drunk), "bull and cow" (row), and "I'm so frisky" (whisky). But if I am asked how "daisies" can be the rhyming slang for "boots" I answer that we have here an example of the second or complex form of the jargon, which finds its highest development in the mouths of experts. Having got your rhyme—say, "skyrocket" for "pocket"—you are permitted, within certain ill defined limits, to make your slang equivalent shorter and more occult by omitting the rhyming portion. Thus "pocket" becomes "sky" and "daisy roots," the simple or first standard form for "boots," is contracted into "daisies." In the same way no master of the language would ever give brandy or gin their primitive names, "Jack the dandy" or "Brian O'Lynn." The one is always referred to as "Jack," the other as "Brian." It will be seen that words treated in this way must have a tendency, in constant use, to lose sight, as it were, of their original forms and to become merged in the great mass of ordinary prosaic slang. For instance, in act 1, scene 1, of "The Cotton King" some one says that somebody has "a streak of black across the chivvy." An Adelphi audience knows, of course, that "chivvy" means "face," but the earlier form of the word, "chevy chase," being now rarely if ever used, the rhyming original is probably known to few playgoers, and the word "chivvy" is thus in danger of being left with no more poetry about it than is attached to such terms as "conk" or "boko," the ordinary slang for nose.

We hear a great deal about the way in which slang has invaded our conversation and our literature; but, in spite of the recent popularization of the coster, I doubt if much rhyming slang is heard in west end drawing rooms. And I have only come across one example of its employment, except occasionally in a music hall song, in what might be called a literary form. There is a poem which begins thus, and readers who have followed me so far will find no difficulty in translating it:

I was sitting one night at the Anna Maria,
Warming my plates of meat,
When there came a knock at the Rory O'Moore
Which made my raspberry beat.

This opening makes one wish for more, but I am sorry to say that I can only recollect the first stanza.—Pall Mall Budget.

A PEN PICTURE.

The Man Had Not Meant to Make Trouble, but Was Unfortunate.

"A strong wind had set in from the sea, banking huge masses of clouds over the city. The rain descended in a blinding, staggering deluge, and solid sheets of fire flashed athwart the angry skies, followed by crashing peals of thunder. The gloom was excessive. The lights in the streets cast a fitful, sickly glare over the wet pavements and the few belated pedestrians who were hastening home. It was a night for dark thoughts and darker deeds.

I laid aside the book which I had been reading—an absurdly impossible tale of midnight horrors and ghastly crimes—and sat moodily looking at the raindrops chasing madly down the window pane and at the fierce night without. The cabbies in the street below were swearing, and the call bells in the hotel were clanging like wild.

Suddenly in the adjoining room I heard a sharp click like the cocking of a firearm. The connecting door was unbolted and slightly ajar. I sat still, with bated breath and hair bristling all over with terror. A shuffling of heavy feet and a muttered imprecation as something fell on the floor. A cold, paralyzing dread seized on me, freezing the lifeblood in my veins. God of heavens, what horrible tragedy was being enacted behind that door?

Sharp, clear and loud, above the raging of the elements, rang out the report of a pistol, followed by a terrible oath and a heavy fall. Pale as a specter, I sprang, tottering, toward the door to escape, and with a horrified scream fell crashing to the floor in a dead swoon.

I awoke with a start. The connecting door was wide open. Above my prostrate form stood a rough looking man in his shirt sleeves. His right hand was bloody. I seemed to feel his clutches on my throat already and closed my eyes with a gasp. I opened them again cautiously. In his bloody grasp he held the shattered remains of an electric light globe.

"Sorry, stranger," he said, "but I tried to open the durned thing to light up, and hit busted."—Atlanta Constitution.

EVERY HOME SHOULD OWN A DYNAMO

Then Housewives Could Magnetize Hammers and Make Tack Driving Easy.

There is an easy way to render the ordinary tack hammer an article that may be used with comfort and to do away with all danger of bruised fingers from its misdirected blows. A little electricity will do the trick. The process is so simple that it should be universally adopted.

All that is required is access to a dynamo. Then lay the head of the hammer on the framework and leave it there for about five minutes. This needs no strength, but the hammer cannot be detached without the knowledge that some force holds it fast to the ironwork, and herein lies the secret. By contact with the dynamo your hammer has been magnetized and will pick up bits of iron or steel that are not too heavy for its strength.

Tacks and small nails, too short to be held in the fingers when driving, may be easily placed in position for the hammer blows without using the finger or thumbs and much speedier work accomplished. In retacking torn shades the man of the house will at once appreciate the blessing of a magnetized hammer, since he can pick the tiny tacks from the box direct with his magnet, press them into the roller with the same tool and by one blow drive the elusive fasteners home.

Carpet laying is made easy and stray tacks in quantities such as will slip from the fingers a thing of the past.—New York Herald.

Frog Catching as an Industry.

Frog catching is a leading industry along the river, and the most successful operators work all night and sleep in the daytime. Their tents along the river are silent during the sleeping hours of the forenoon, but at night the swampy shores are alive with the moving lanterns of the fishers, or rather the froggers. The frogs are caught with an ordinary fishhook, and the most successful bait is a small piece of red flannel. The operator has a reflector lantern fastened in the bow of his boat, and it is claimed that the light makes the frogs snappish without discrimination. The baited hooks are passed freely among them as the canoes, punts, skiffs and rafts are pushed and paddled through the marshes. The frog catchers do a profitable business with the Toronto restaurants.—Toronto Globe.

Beer by the Pound.

"What do you think of getting 1¼ pounds of beer for a nickel?" said a man the other day. "Well, out in the southern part of the city they sell beer in this way altogether, especially at the little German groceries with a saloon annex. When people come into the place for a pitcher of beer, the vessel is set on scales and weighed. Then the customer is asked if he wants lager or common beer. If he wants 5 cents' worth of the first, he gets 1¼ pounds, but if he wants common beer he gets 1¾ pounds. The dealer I saw did not know how the custom of weighing beer originated. The stand has been handed down for several generations, and beer was never measured otherwise than by weighing.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Rare Stamp.

An interesting and valuable addition has been made to the splendid collection of stamps in the Philosophical museum. It is a half crown stamp, lettered "America," and is the sole survivor of those attempted to be forced upon our colonists at Boston who threw the chests of tea into their harbor, for the colonists destroyed all the stamps as well, except this, which Mr. Philbrick, Q. C., is fortunate enough to be the possessor of. Another valuable addition is a series of fine specimen copies of Australian stamps sent by Major E. H. Watts of Newport.—Boston Traveller.

Remarkable Vision.

An old woman who had been in the infirmary with sore eyes told a neighbor that the doctor took out her eyes and scraped them with lances. "Nonsense, woman," replied the other. "Ye shouldn't believe all ye hear. The doctors would only be stuffing ye." "Oh, but ye know it's no use saying that, for I awakened up out of the chloroform and saw both of my eyes lying on the table."—Montreal Star.

Dog Reputations.

Uncle George—Your dog isn't so smart as Tommy's, is he?

Little Johnny—Yes, he's just as smart, but I isn't so good a liar as Tommy.—Good News.

AFRAID? NOT HE.

He Merely Wanted His Wife to Hold the Light For Him.

At 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, when all the people living on College avenue were fast asleep, there was commotion in one of the beautiful residences along that thoroughfare. It was the home of a merchant, and the commotion broke loose in the sleeping apartment of himself and wife. She started it.

She awakened suddenly and thought she heard some one trying to break in down stairs. She shook her husband, and after some time had elapsed succeeded in making him realize the situation. They both listened. There was some noise, sure enough, and a cold shiver crept down his spinal column and even to his toes.

He determined not to get scared, though his teeth were chattering, so he announced that he would go down and investigate.

"Aren't you afraid, dear?" nervously asked his wife.

He took out his revolver, struck a match, lighted a lamp and then looked at her in disgust.

"Afraid! Well, hardly. I never saw the man yet I was afraid of. Now, don't make any noise, but come on."

The little woman started in astonishment. "Do you want me to go too?"

"Do I want you to go? Why, of course I do. You must go ahead and carry the light so I can see to shoot. Do you think I could hit a burglar in the dark? Hurry up, or he'll be gone."

And that man made the little woman go ahead with the light, while he held the revolver over her shoulder at full cock. They traversed the house from garret to cellar, finally found a stray dog scratching at the back door and came back to bed. He sat up for an hour telling her what he would have done had there been a burglar there.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

A HARD TASKMISTRESS.

The Late Rosina Vokes Took Her Art Rather Too Seriously.

The late Mrs. Clay, better known as Rosina Vokes, was a hard taskmistress. She took her art both seriously and rigidly and demanded the same from others. A young American girl during a one time connection with the Vokes company suffered extremely from a felon on her finger. Every movement of the arm gave her pain, and she was at length obliged to evade her required participation in "A Game of Cards," where the players clap hands, the one against the other. "You shirked your part last night, Miss Blank," Mrs. Clay took occasion to observe the following morning.

"I did," acknowledged Miss Blank, "for my finger is in such a condition, as you see, that present use of it is impossible."

"You will not shirk your part tonight, however," remarked Mrs. Clay, with an ominous gleam in her eye. The young American knew only too well that further remonstrance would probably result in her dismissal, so nothing more was said. That night, according to orders, she, with infinite pain, clapped hands briskly. At the first touch the blood gushed from her suffering finger; but, although her partner was Mrs. Clay, neither reference nor apology was made by that exacting star either then or afterward. "Still it was splendid training," said the young actress in later years. But to impartial, unprofessional outsiders such "training" smacks of tyranny.—New York Advertiser.

Speeches From Notes.

It is usually supposed by the lay reader that the greatest speeches made in congress are the result of long preparation and are delivered from voluminous notes. This is not always correct. The preparation may be all right, but in many cases notes do not exist at all. This may be illustrated from a little conversation I had with ex-Congressman John M. Farquhar. He was booked to speak at a reunion of veterans. Half an hour before he was announced to take the platform I approached and said:

"Mr. Farquhar, I shall be glad to get an advance copy of your speech."

"My dear sir," he replied, "I never wrote a speech in my life and never shall. I never spoke from notes but once in my life. That was when I was in congress, and my speech occupied over four hours. My notes consisted of five words scribbled on a piece of paper. I have kept that piece of paper, and when I have joined the majority it may be considered an interesting souvenir to somebody."

I thought so too.—Buffalo News.

Our Future Population.

The territorial area of Japan is about one-twenty-fourth that of the United States, not counting Canada, which is likely some time to come in, and it supports 40,000,000 people. At this rate it is computed that the North American continent would sustain a population of 1,000,000,000. How soon that limit is to be reached may be remitted to the prophets and the statisticians, but it will come some time without doubt, requiring an increasingly wise type of statesman and politician on the way if we are to hold together and carry out the destinies which seem appointed to us.—New York Tribune.

Shell Sounds.

The peculiar murmuring sound, not unlike the ripple of the waves on a still evening, which we hear on placing a shell or other hollow object to the ear, is due to the fact that the concave surface concentrates and multiplies all different sounds around us, so as to render them audible. The many sounds always present in the air are augmented by the resonant cavity of the shell.—Science Journal.

An Eye Cleaner.

In traveling you can easily guard against the dread of getting cinders in your eye by carrying with you a tiny box of flaxseed. The instant you feel a foreign substance in the eye throw back your head and drop three or four flaxseed on the ball of the eye; then lift the upper lid and draw it down over them so as to hold them in. The relief will come immediately, and soon the seeds will begin to work out and bring the offending particle with them.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Pledged to Suicide.

"There are five men in Deadwood who once belonged to the same suicide club," said T. R. Wortham. "They constituted the entire membership and don't often speak of it. A solemn compact was made that they should hold monthly meetings, at each one of which the members drew balls, one being black and its holder being obligated by oath to kill himself before the next meeting, the last one to hold a solitary dinner and destroy himself. The meetings, with the exception of the last one, were held, and in each case the victim disappeared, first settling up all of his affairs and leaving a farewell letter to his associates. No bodies were found, however. One day, on the principal street of Deadwood, a crowd collected, and in it were all five of the supposed suicides. They had all gone west and drifted to Deadwood. The story got out some way, and their lives were made miserable by it for a time, but they have succeeded in quieting it down, and are all doing well."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Goldenrod's Peculiarity.

Probably a great many people who travel have failed to notice that the period of blooming of the goldenrod does not begin first in the south and move northward, but apparently in the other direction—from north to south. In some places in northern Vermont and New Hampshire goldenrod of the common field and railroad track variety is in profuse bloom as early as the 10th of July. On the Kennebec river the other day a traveler noted that the goldenrod was much more golden and less tinged with green than it is in Malden or Cambridge, Mass. And the place where the plant is latest of all in yellowing apparently is Cape Cod, where the dwarf seaside variety, most common there, hardly begins to do itself justice before September. It is possible that the northern goldenrod ripens before that farther south for the same reason that Indian corn ripens earlier in Vermont than it does in Virginia—it has got to ripen earlier if it is going to ripen at all.—Lewiston Journal.

An Improvement In Electric Bells.

One of the most objectionable qualities of the electric bell is its uniform noisiness and shrillness. There are many places in which an alarm of a less aggressive and peremptory nature is desirable, and it is surprising that a "quiet" electric bell has not been manufactured for use in offices, hotels or private houses. The bell can be adjusted to make as much or as little noise as may be needed. Its principal feature is that it can be used either as a slow striking bell, a single stroke bell or as an ordinary trembling bell, according to the way it is connected on.—Philadelphia Press.

Remarkable Vision.

An old woman who had been in the infirmary with sore eyes told a neighbor that the doctor took out her eyes and scraped them with lances. "Nonsense, woman," replied the other. "Ye shouldn't believe all ye hear. The doctors would only be stuffing ye." "Oh, but ye know it's no use saying that, for I awakened up out of the chloroform and saw both of my eyes lying on the table."—Montreal Star.

Leuenhoek says that 4,000,000 webs, spun by young spiders when they first begin to use the spinneret, are not, if twisted together, as great in diameter as a hair from a human head.

Black gold is a natural alloy of gold and bismuth.

Railroad Time Table.

SANSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

G. J. LAWS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

D. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives— p. m.
Mound House	10.10 a. m.	5.55 p. m.
Dayton	11.30 a. m.	5.25 p. m.
Wabuska	1.35 p. m.	3.15 a. m.
Hawthorne	4.50 p. m.	12.00 m.
Luning	6.35 p. m.	10.15 a. m.
Sodа Springs	7.15 p. m.	9.35 a. m.
Belleville	8.25 p. m.	8.15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9.40 p. m.	Lv. 6.45 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives— a. m.
Belleville	8.35 a. m.	5.35 p. m.
Benton	12.05 p. m.	1.45 p. m.
Benson Creek	2.15 p. m.	11.10 a. m.
Alvord	3.00 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.35 p. m.	8.40 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.25 p. m.	7.45 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 6.15 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., who connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (18 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (7 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
30-tf A. J. DAVIS, Independence.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Law, Office business, and land cases, contests, given careful and prompt attention.
Page abstracts on file to Conveyances, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. F. LEWIS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MCQUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Repairing repaired and leaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURCKHARDT

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $25 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the porator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND EHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, NOV. 23.....1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman.....P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff.....JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer .....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist.....ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist.....JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

SATURDAY, November 17, 1894.

Callsen vs. Claussen—I sued order of sale.

THURSDAY, November 22, 1894.

Entered order setting apart personal property for the use of family and making family allowence.

Lacy vs Chapman—Entered order of injunction.

R Hessian of Big Pine spent a couple of days in town this week.

Paul Pfefferle of Darwin has been in town all the week.

A. Tate has sold his interest in the Jockey Saloon to Marshall Naylor.

Taxes will be delinquent after Monday next and fifteen percent added.

A. F. Mairs and Arthur Smith are out on prospecting trip in the mountains.

The Independence Sunday School will have a Christmas tree this year.

Mrs. and Miss Horton of Round Valley visited Independence early in the week.

Ed Lark, who left for Fresno about a month ago, arrived home the middle of the week.

John Shepherd has very much improved during the past week. He is now considered out of danger.

E. H. Edwards and J. G. Dodge were up from Lone Pine yesterday, on business with the Tax-Collector.

George Mead will come down from Bishop next week with a load of flour for E. H. Edwards of Lone Pine.

The firm of N. Rhine has bought a new express wagon for their busines betwee Independence and the station.

Mead's team arrived in town last Wednesday evening en-route from Mojave to Bishop with freight for different points in the Valley.

Sportsmen are hereby strictly forbidden to hunt or shoot upon my premises.

F. Schabbell.
Camp Independence.

Taxes are coming in at a lively rate, but Tax-Collector Gorman anticipates that the delinquent list this year will be larger than last year.

Frank Williams passed through town early in the week on his way to San Diego to join his family. His son "Tommy" went with him.

Owing to the fact that the horse race did not come off the Harmony orchestra postponed its dance until next Thursday evening—Thanksgiving. See ad.

In an exhibition on the 17th Fitzsimmons struck Con Riordan a heavy blow on the chin, knocking him senseless and causing his death about five hours later.

The much-talked-of race between Goldpiece and Sagebrush failed to materialize. His owner was unable to get Sagebrush in condition in time and forfeited the one hundred dollars deposited.

About all the hay and pasture in this vicinity has been sold to sheepmen Owing to the fact of there no fall rains west of the mountains and consequent scarcity of feed the majority of sheep owners will winter in Owens Valley.

J. Scott Broder, Jim Rose, and Tim Madden came in from Fish Springs early in the week. They report the mines in that vicinity to be in a flourishing condition Several large runs of ore will be made as soon as spring opens sufficiently to run the arastras.

D. S. Lane, owner of the Sorba mine at Darwin, came in on Tuesday's train, returning next day. Mr. Lane contemplates considerable improvements at the mine and will increase his force of men. The Sorba is one of the most valuable mines on the coast.

On Wednesday evening next the young folks of Lone Pine will give a dramatic entertainment for the purpose of raising funds to repair the old school house and make it suitable for a Town Hall. A drama, "A Fair Encounter" followed by the laughable farce "Nan, the Good-for-nothing" will be presented, the evening closing with a social dance. A thoroughly good time is sure to be had.

The Comstock Was Rattled.

The Comstock was shaken incessantly between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock last Sunday morning by a seismic disturbance, and timid people were thoroughly frightened. The tremors started shortly after 2 o'clock and were almost incessantly felt until twenty minutes to 3, when the seismic disturbance wound up for the time with a positive shock, lasting several seconds at this time. People got out of bed, lights shone from windows, and the community was thoroughly startled. No damage of importance was reported. In several buildings the plaster was loosened and came rattling down on the heads of the occupants. Windows and doors were shaken, and the vibrations of the earth were clearly felt. At five o'clock or thereabouts there was still another shock, followed by a series of tremors. There were also two slight tremors Sunday night. Although these shocks were quite apparent to all, and particularly noticeable to the occupants of the settled and dilapidated buildings, of which there are many on the Comstock, they cannot be called severe when compared with those prevalent in some countries, or even those frequently felt on the coast. Down in the mines the shocks were felt plainly. The center of the disturbance is apparently Mt. Davidson, and it is of narrow scope. All of the shocks felt here have apparently been felt at Carson, but no further away from the Comstock. A gentleman scientifically describes the tremors and shocks felt at the capital city Sunday morning as follows: Tremor, 2:38 a. m.; tremor, 2:40 a. m.; shock, 2:49 a. m. Motion east and west. Microseismic shocks at 5:15, 5:23 and 7:22 a. m.—*Enterprise.*

Independence School Report.

Month beginning Oct. 22, ending Nov. 16, 1894: Number of days taught, 19; whole number of days attendance 746½; whole number of days absent 11½; whole number tardiness 45; number of boys enrolled 16; number of girls enrolled 26; Total number enrolled 42; Average number belonging 40; average daily attendande 39 Percentage of attendance on average, number belonging .98. new pupils entered 1. The following pupils were neither absent nor tardy during the month: Rita Church, Edward Eibeshutz, Elsie and Viva Gill, Val, Edith and John Gorman, John, Jesse and Mamie Hession; Minnie, Milt, Lena and Joe Levy; Arthur and Howard Mairs; Edna and Lizzie Matlack; Hattie and Daisy Moore; Estella and Louella Robinson; Irma Webb; Jeanett Wood.

BEN F. HUDSPETH,
Teacher.

Pasadena Visitors

Marshal C. Parmley, Penton W. Lloyd J. H. Cole and two others, all of Pasadena, were at Independence last Saturday on their way to Olancha from a visit up the Valley. Mr. Parmley expressed himself as being delighted with the country surrounding Big Pine and will probably invest there. They are all interested in the artesian well-boring venture at Olancha and have the utmost faith in the final success of the undertaking. It is understood that active operations will be suspended until next spring, when they will again start in with improved appliances.

Through Trains

It is learned the officials of the Carson & Colorado R. R. are arranging a new time-table to go into effect on December 31. It is proposed to run trains through from Keeler to Hawthorne, and possibly to Mound House. With a close connection at the latter station and with the Westbound overland at Reno, Independence would be within 27 hours of San Francisco, instead of 49 hours as at present. The new time will probable send trains out from one to two hours earlier and bring them in about that much later. So mote it be.—*Index.*

California's Bullion Output.

The State Mineralogists report shows that in 1893, California more than doubled the silver output of the previous year, producing $527,155 as against $262,500. The increase was almost entirely due to San Bernardino county. The ores of the Calico mine being worked more cheaply than any other silver ores on the Pacific Coast. The gold output was practically the same in both years. This year the forty hydraulic mines, which have been unproductive for years, are again being operated.

On Tuesday Mr. McIver brought to this office a sample box of raisins grown and cured on his place on the Eastside. For size and quality we doubt very much whether they can be equalled in the State. The long, dry season of the Eastside, and entire absence of dew, gives them a high percentage of sugar and enables them to be perfectly cured.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
November 8, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Benigno C. Aguirre against Charles W. Thomas for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 791, dated May 18, 1893, upon the W ½ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼ and NE¼ of SW¼ Section 21, Township 8 South, Range 33 East, M D. M in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at the U. S. Land Office, Independence, California, on the 29th dap of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLNND, Register.

GOOD BEEF

5 cnts per pound,

BY THE QUARTER,

FOR CASH

Leave Your Order with

J. C. Roeper,

Independence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND

BALL

—:TO BE GIVEN BY:—

HARMONY ORCHESTRA

—AT—

MAIRS' HALL

—ON—

Thursday Even'g, Nov. 29.

TICKETS - - - - - - - $1.50

Everybody Invited

The JOCKEY Saloon.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

MARSH. NAYLOR

PROPRIETORS.

WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies Wears, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MUNEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DESDEMONA" WARE.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock o

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
j16tfa

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
oct5 td Tax Collector.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Pierre Beyeye and Francois Hagata, Co-partners under the firm name of P. Beyeye & Co., Insolvent Debtors.

Pierre Beyeye and Francois Hagata, Co-partners under the firm name of P. Beyeye & Co., having filed in this Court their petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that they are insolvent debtors, the said Pierre Beyeye and Francois Hagata, Co-partners under the firm name of P. Beyeye & Co., are hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that the Sheriff of the said County of Inyo be, and he is hereby appointed Receiver of the property of said Insolvents and that upon his giving a bond to the people of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all the estate real and personal, of said insolvent debtors, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all their deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers; and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of their estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said insolvents, or either of them, are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvents, or to deliver any property belonging to such insolvents, or either of them, to him or them, or any person, firm, corporation or association for their use, and the said debtors are hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtors be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, in open court at the court-room of said court in the town of Independence, in said County of Inyo, on the 22nd day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtors. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvents be stayed.

Dated November 14th, 1894.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed November 14th, 1894.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Petitioners.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
October 31, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Volney Goodale against Heirs of James Daley for abandoning his Homestead Entry No 786, dated March 20, 1893, upon the N E ¼ Section 9, Township 10 S. R. 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 19th day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H MULHOLLAND.
Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.
Dated August 2nd, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.

THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.

O. I. MAIRS, Independence.

W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

THOMAS & HILL,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Brown & Wills,

ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

Pioneer

Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, I can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select 100 List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street No

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, al.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST TSOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beauti

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Ca

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG TOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHO

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing .....$2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

All parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal A. N. BELL.

ASIDE from the fact that the cheap baking powders contain alum, which causes indigestion and other serious ailments, their use is extravagant.

It takes three pounds of the best of them to go as far as one pound of the Royal Baking Powder, because they are deficient in leavening gas.

There is both health and economy in the use of the Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

A LITERARY EXPERIENCE OF TOLSTOI.

The renowned writer, L. Tolstoi, met, a few years ago, a rather young aspirant and beginner in literary work. After exchanging a few thoughts in a little conversation they had together, the young man asked him if he would be kind enough to give his opinion of a manuscript that he wished to send to the great writer.

Tolstoi promised. A few days later he was sitting in his study and read over the manuscript sent by Mr. N——. It was a short little story, written in beautiful, plain language.

Its idea was clear and set forth in a manner that unmistakably proved that the story came from under the pen of a man of literary talent, and surely of a great future.

He returned the manuscript, and told the author what he thought of it.

Two years after he met again Mr. N——. In the course of a few remarks on literature, journalism, contributions, and contributors he inquired, by the way of the fate of his manuscript that he had read.

Much was the surprise when he was told that it was refused by all the leading newspapers of the capital.

"Well," added Mr. N——, "my article could not escape the fate of any other, signed with an unknown name."

This made such a deep impression upon the greatest Russian writer that he promised to himself to send his next little story to a prominent newspaper signed with a common name.

So he did, and some time passed away, he then sent an article signed X. Y. Z.

When he did not get any answer he went to see the editor, who, not knowing the Count Tolstoi by his face (all photographs of Tolstoi that are published present the Count in his peasant costume, and resemble little the great writer in ordinary dress), returned the article to the pseudo X Y Z, who curiously inquired the reasons why his article was not accepted, and, if possible, the opinion of it.

The editor looked sneeringly at the old man, and, shrugging his shoulders, answered that it was very poorly written, and were the author of it a young man he might possibly succeed in the future, but, seeing the age of the author, he could only advise him not to try any literary work at all.

"By the way" inquired the editor, "have you written anything before that was ever accepted by any publisher or newspaper?"

"Well, yes; some insignificant little things like 'Peace and War,' 'Anna Karenina,' etc.," was the answer. Judge of the countenance of the editor, who then understood that he was speaking with the Count L. Tolstoi.

Almost all kinds of labor are paid twice as well in Paris as in the departments of France; bakers in Paris make 67 pence per day, in the departments 35 pence; carpenters 83 pence and 38 pence respectively.

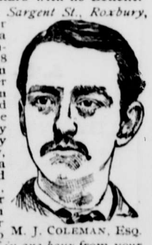
Snakes, frogs, toads and lizards are unknown in Newfoundland.

Don't coin your soul to provide a more costly shroud for your corpse.

TO PUT ON needed flesh, no matter how you've lost it, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It works wonders. By restoring the normal action of the deranged organs and functions, it builds the flesh up to a safe and healthy standard—promptly, pleasantly and naturally. The weak, emaciated, thin, pale and puny are made strong, plump, round and rosy. Nothing so effective as a strength restorer and flesh maker is known to medical science; this puts on *healthy flesh* not the fat of cod liver oil and its filthy compounds. It rouses every organ of the body to activity, purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood so that the body feels refreshed and strengthened. If you are too thin, too weak, too nervous, it may be that the food assimilation is at fault. A certain amount of bile is necessary for the reception of the fat foods in the blood. Too often the liver holds back this element which would help digestion. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery stimulates, tones up and invigorates the liver, nourishes the blood, and the muscles, stomach and nerves get the rich blood they require.

Spent Hundreds of Dollars with no Benefit.

M. J. COLEMAN of *22 Sargent St., Roxbury, Mass.*, writes: "After suffering from dyspepsia and constipation with untold agony for at least 18 months, I am more than pleased to say that after using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets' for one month, I was entirely cured, and from that day to this I do not know, thank God, what even a slight headache is. I paid a doctor on Tremont St., Boston, in one day (for his advice only,) the sum of $10.00 with $5.50 for medicine, and derived no benefit. I got more relief *in one hour* from your medicines, as far as my stomach was concerned, than from all the other medicine I used.



M. J. COLEMAN, ESQ.

If any person who reads this is suffering from dyspepsia or constipation and will use your medicine as I have done, he will never regret it."

PARSON PLADLEY.

It was "meeting time" in Huddersfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony, on a Sunday morning in June, 1676. The fifty or sixty log buildings which made up the settlement stood silent as so many tombs among the black stumps of the half cleared fields, for every soul in the place, from the old man of ninety to the youngest child, was in the meeting house on the hill—every soul, that is, except Abner True.

Abner True, whose father was a deacon and tithing man and counted second only to the minister himself in rigid piety, was actually playing truant from meeting, and this in a village which looked upon Plymouth and Weymouth as dangerously worldly towns, relaxed in morals and manners by overmuch prosperity.

But Abner had worked from sun to sun every day of the last week, and knew he must do the same every day of the next week and the week after that, for the corn was to be hoed, the grass crops got in and a score of other tasks to be done.

It seemed to him too hard that on this one day of rest he should be obliged to sit upon a backless plank bench all the forenoon, if indeed he did not find himself forced to sit there longer, since Parson Pladley, who rarely preached less than three hours, sometimes preached four and once or twice had been known to exceed five hours.

Abner felt sure that the sermon would not be a short one this day, even according to the preacher's idea of brevity, and the more he thought of it the more he dreaded it until he became willing to incur any punishment for the sake of escaping that discourse.

So when Deacon Amos, with his wife and younger children, were ready for meeting no Abner could be found. Hidden in the little haymow of the rough barn he saw the family depart—his father marching ahead, equipped with musket, bandoleer and powder horn, for King Philip and his Indians were at war against the whites, and no man throughout the colony went to field or church without his arms.

Similar groups, similarly accoutered, paced solemnly along toward the rude sanctuary upon the hill until Abner, seeing that all Huddersfield had passed, felt that he was safe—for the present—and lay down upon the soft hay to prepare for the sound nap he had so longed for.

Below old Fly, the farm horse, stamped and munched; without the hens crowed in the sunshine with a drowsy note that should have been favorable enough for slumber. Put between his guilty consciousness of what he had done and his dread of what Deacon Amos would do Abner could not manage to go to sleep.

He began to wish himself upon that backless plank bench, even if the sermon were to last all day; yet a tardy arrival would be nearly as great an offense as not to come at all, and he had not the courage to meet the public reproof which Parson Pladley might administer, or to hasten the private chastisement that Deacon Amos would surely inflict.

The time went on. The old house was still now; the hens uttered only an occasional croak. From the far distance the preacher's voice came down on the warm breeze in a softened murmur. Abner was dozing.

What was that? He heard a sound that wakened him quite, and he sprang up to listen.

Nothing but a slight swishing sound in the tall grass behind the barn—nothing but that. It was probably some fox or polecat on the watch to snatch a chicken. Abner peered out through a crack to see if he could discover the animal, for the swishing sound seemed drawing nearer.

In the meeting house Parson Pladley had turned his big hourglass twice, and now the sands of the third hour were almost spent. Before him rows of serious men, women and children looked up in reverent attention, not once removing their earnest eyes from the minister.

The heavy door was flung open and shut again with a loud bang that startled every member of the congregation. A boy, staggering and streaming with perspiration, ran up the broad aisle and fell exhausted at the foot of the pulpit.

Every man stretched out his hand to the musket that stood beside him; but no one rose, no one said a word or uttered an exclamation.

Whatever the danger was—and they knew well what it might be—this was God's house, and in it none but God's servant should raise a voice or venture upon any action unless he permitted.

The minister descended from his place, leaned over the panting Abner and caught the few words the boy had strength to whisper, "Savages—full fivescore—stealing up—to take us unaware!"

The minister returned to the pulpit.

"Kindle your matches, brethren," said he in a voice of perfect tranquillity.

The ring of flint and steel sounded all over the house.

"Make ready your guns," continued the minister, taking up a heavy musket and blowing the match or fuse by which it was discharged. "Musketeers, to your stations. Ye that have but swords or pikes, be fast."

The congregation obeyed these orders as calmly as they had been given. Twenty-five men, headed by Deacon True, silently ranged themselves at the loopholes which which were pierced in the door and along the walls. Each knew his position and took it without delay or hesitation, while the fifteen men who had no firearms sat stiffly on the benches with the women and children, most of whom had not looked behind them since Abner rushed in.

Parson Pladley looked at the hourglass, which still continued to run, and quietly resumed his sermon. Around the sides of the room the musketeers stooped at the loopholes amid the light vapor from their smoldering matches.

On the benches the body of listeners kept their composed countenances turned upon the preacher. Save his voice, there was no sound but an infrequent metallic rattle as some musketeer examined his gun or loosened his iron hilted broadsword in the scabbard. The words of the preacher sounded through the house:

"And even as aforetime the heathen did furiously rage, and did compass the children of the covenant with spear and with javelin around about"——

A high pitched, thrilling screech filled the air without and now rose above the minister's voice. It was sustained and prolonged in many savage throats. There came quick, sharp patterings on the roof and walls, like hailstones.

Enoch Brett fell backward from his loophole with an arrow through the brain. Another man rose from his seat, picked up the gun which Brett had dropped and took the vacant station.

A dozen muskets answered the storm of missiles. Their fire seemed to check the advance of the Indians, inasmuch as the war cry grew fainter and the pattering of the arrows diminished.

Parson Pladley had not interrupted his sermon, although his voice had been temporarily drowned by the noise of the assault and defense, except for the instant that he cast one glance at the musket beside him and another at the hourglass.

All the men who could act were at their posts; why should he not continue to the end while waiting for the desperate struggle which must come? His sense of duty told him that he ought not to cease his holy office before the appointed time, except under compulsion in which he must recognize the hand of God.

His hearers understood this as well as if he had declared his determination in so many words. They did their part by listening with steady attention.

Again the cries grew louder and arrow flights thicker. The guns replied, but this time the attack was not repulsed. A ponderous thumping on the door, which shook the whole building, told that some kind of battering ram was being employed to break it down. A few more such shocks and the door must fall.

Only a pinch or two of sand remained in the hourglass. Still it was not quite empty, and Parson Pladley preached on.

Crash! The door was half off its hinges. The firearm men crowded behind it and delivered a volley that appeared for a minute to clear the passage. There was yet some sand in the hourglass. The parson's lips could be seen to move, though his voice was not heard.

A renewed yell, and the crashing blows once more beat upon the door. No shots answered this time, for the muskets were empty.

An arrow whistled across the church and stuck quivering in the front of the pulpit. Around the edges of the shattered door hatches and clubs were brandished in the faces of the defenders, who dashed them aside with the butts of their guns. The women began to scream.

The last sand ran out of the hourglass. Parson Pladley bowed his head and said "Amen!" And all the congregation answered together, "Amen!"

Up sprang the hitherto motionless listeners—women to the rear, men to the the front—and from the pulpit the old minister with sword and gun led the way to the aid of the others, who were beginning to give ground before the mass of hideously painted figures who were forcing their way through the entrance.

Then came out another side of the Puritan character. The fierce energy—almost joy—with which the colonists fought was as surprising as the stony self control they had shown but a moment before. Ahead of them all, Parson Pladley swung his mighty sword with cries which betrayed the old horse soldier of Cromwell and Harrison, for such he had been, and of those who followed him more than one had stood in the ranks of the pikemen who met the charges of Prince Rupert's cavaliers, and repelled them too.

As if he remembered this, the minister lifted up his strong voice in a stern psalm which had thundered over the battlefields of Naseby and Marston Moor—the war song of David, the king, rejoicing over his victory:

"I have pursued mine enemies and overtaken them; neither did I turn again till they were consumed.

"I have wounded them that they were not able to rise; they are fallen under my feet.

"For thou hast girded me with strength unto the battle; thou hast subdued under me those that rose up against me."

The Indians were like wolves combating lions. They shrank, wavered and were pressed back to the door, through it and outside of it. Then by one last rush they were broken, scattered and dispersed. They ran in every direction for the shelter of the woods; many of them fell by the way under the pikes and swords of their pursuers. Huddersfield was saved.

Within the meeting house, now half ruined, dim with powder smoke and heaped with broken benches, arrows and dead bodies, the congregation gathered around its minister, who, blackened and bloody, with gown torn to shreds and a great slash across his forehead, once more raised up his voice—this time in the glorious strains of one of their triumphant hymns.

All joined in it—even the wounded, who could scarcely lift their heads from the ground, and the dying, who sang their last breaths away in the grateful chorus.

When the injured had been cared for and there was once more time for ordinary matters Parson Pladley called Abner True to him.

"Son Abner, thou didst well so cunningly to avoid those ruthless savages and privily warn us betimes. For this thou meritest reward."

Abner looked up astonished.

"And this shall be thy reward—that for thy willful tarrying away from the sanctuary thou shalt receive no discipline—from the church."

"But my father will"— stammered the boy.

"Of a surety he will," placidly replied the minister, "and I trust it may do thee good."

"Come with me, Abner," said Deacon Amos.—Manley H. Pike in Youth's Companion.

Masonry Impervious to Water.

It is found that masonry may be rendered impervious to water, especially in positions exposed to direct contact with that element, by the application of coal tar. The latter is employed in a boiling state, in one or more layers, or it may be made to flame up before being used, the first being suitable for surfaces exposed to the air, while the second is appropriate in the case of parts intended to be covered up. This method of treating foundations is declared to be of special utility in all public buildings, particularly those designed for the preservation of works of art, preventing as it does exudations of water charged with lime salts from the mortar.—New York Sun.

A Fish Story.

Papa—Did you catch any fish?

Little Son—Only one, but it was a big one.

"Very big?"

"Oh, awful big!"

"Did it get away?"

"No, but it 'most broke the pole pullin it out."

"Well! well! Where is it?"

"In my pocket."—Good News.

Siberia.

A graphic idea of the immense size of Siberia may be gleaned from the following comparison: All of the states, kingdoms, principalities, empires, etc., of Europe, except Russia, and all of the United States, including Alaska, could be placed side by side in Siberia, and yet the uncovered space would be equal to a country containing an area of 300,000, square miles.

ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS OF CORSICA.

Charles H. Adams describes "A Jaunt Into Corsica" in the September number of "The Century," and Andre Castaigne furnishes striking illustrations. Mr. Adams says of a diligence ride:

"How can I describe that never-to-be-forgotten romantic ride across the mountains of Corsica? The conductor blew his horn, the driver thrashed his horses with his merciless, long-lashed whip, and the boy driving the lead horse pounded his weak-looking steed, and our heavy-laden diligence moved off, leaving the gaping crowd looking after us. As the roads in Corsica are in the same perfect condition that European roads generally are, we moved up the mountain at a good pace.

"The mountains of the island are very steep, so that our rise was rapid, and we were not long in reaching a great height, from which a magnificent panorama was enjoyed. I beheld the greater part of the island; to the north, the Capo Corso; to the west, Porto, Sagona, and Ajaccio. To the east, the blue Mediterranean was plainly visible, dotted with the islands of Monte Cristo, Pianosa, Capraja, and Elba, and farther away was the mainland of Italy. The entire island resembled a vast rocky relief-map, its principal mountain-chains, with their rivers, and valleys, being distinctly recognizable. To the right of us, on the lofty summits of Monte Rotondo, were fields of snow and ice, with the greenest of verdue close to the snow. At the side of the road, for miles, were little brooks, and on the edges of these brooks were washerwomen, who cast inquiring glances upon us as we whirled by."

HEAD OF HER CLASS.

A little girl just experienced her first term at a nearby school, and who had been working hard to reach the eminence of her ambition—the head of her class—rushed home not long since, her eyes as bright as diamonds, and her face flushed with triumph.

"Oh, papa, I'm head of the class now."

"I'm delighted to hear it. Who is in your class?"

"Why, me and Tillie Smith."

"How is it that you are at the head?"

"Why, papa, you see, Tillie she stayed home to-day."—Exchange.

NEVER IDLE.

"A million people out of work," says a newspaper writing of these hard times. Added to this misfortune are the physical infirmities with which thousands have to bear. But there is one thing that is never idle; always at work, unceasingly in search of those thus deterred it seeks to cure such and help them to grasp a chance when it comes. This is the mission of St. Jacob's Oil. Among the millions there are thousands suffering with neuralgia. For this it is a positive cure. Use it and there will be a thousand sufferers less and a thousand chances more to get work and hold it. Better times may soon come and there is nothing like the great remedy for pain to help you out of painful troubles and into place again.

The world owes us all a living, yet no man can collect the debt unless he pulls off his coat and takes it from the world's hide.

KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Some most excruciating pain comes from derangement of the kidneys. This is the testimony of Senator Henry C. Nelson of New York, as to the value of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in such cases:

"On the 27th of February, 1883, I was taken with a violent pain in the region of the kidneys. I suffered such agony that I could hardly stand up. As soon as possible I applied two ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, one over each kidney, and laid down. In an hour, to my surprise and delight, the pain had vanished and I was well. I wore the plasters for a day or two as a precaution and then removed them. I have been using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in my family for the last ten years, and have always found them the quickest and best remedy for colds, strains and rheumatic affections. From my experience I believe they are the best plasters in the world."

BRANDRETH'S PILLS tone up the system.

"Kind words can never die," but they get very tired when they are not appreciated.

Wolfe's Worm Powders. The Great Remedy for worms. When your children are ailing, try them. At druggists, or send 25c. to JNO. WOLFE, San Rafael, Cal., and you will get them by mail.

SHIP YOUR CONSIGNMENTS

To D. Vervalin, Commission Merchant and dealer in Poultry, Potatoes, Beans, Grain, Dried Fruits, Honey, Nuts and Farm Produce generally. He has been established since 1886 and always makes prompt remittances. 106 Davis St., San Francisco.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

That Tired Feeling

Mr. W. N. Barnes

"I cordially recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who may be suffering with indigestion or impure blood, no appetite, **Run Down** feeling, or generally out of order. It will surely help any who give it a fair trial, if there is any help for them. I have found it of great benefit for **Rheumatism.**" We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla two years and have no sick headache spells, pains or tired feeling." W. N. BARNES, Hartford City, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills give universal satisfaction.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE — TAKE THE BEST

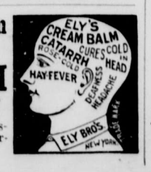
25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren Street, N. Y.



Midsummer Honors

From the Midwinter Fair.

California, in her golden prime, never before achieved so grand a triumph as at the Midwinter Fair just closed. Among the honors conferred at the fair was bestowal of the highest award including gold medal, on

Dr. Price's Baking Powder

As at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, the award to Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder at San Francisco, was for highest quality, demonstrated by expert analysis, under direction of U. S. Government Chemists. The requisites, in each instance, were superiority in leavening power, perfect purity of constituents, uniformity and wholesomeness. Dr. Price's is thus confirmed and permanently established as positively the

Best Baking Powder Ever Made.

ODDITIES IN FACT AND FICTION.

More sulphur is exported from Japan than from any other country in the world.

The electric light has been introduced into the large villages of far-off Afghanistan.

It is proposed to construct a monster telescope in Paris for the exhibition of the year 1900. It will cost upward of $9,000,000.

The river and railroad tonnage of Pittsburg in 1890 amounted to 39,443,201 tons. This exceeds the tonnage of any other city in the United States.

Bananas are so plentiful in Martinique that a big bunch may be bought for one cent. The same-sized bunch in New York would bring a dollar at retail.

Swallows have been trained in England to perform the duties of the carrier pigeon. Their flight is swifter and it is said that their endurance is almost as great.

Caycay, a West India island, is inhabited exclusively by turtles, some of which grow to an enormous size. Attempts to establish human habitations on the island have always failed. The turtles undermine the foundations of houses and not infrequently attack the inmates.

Basil Caddledumph, of Rattlewax, Tex., has a nail growing on both his knee-caps. They are the exact size and shape of Caddledumph's thumb nails. They wore large holes in the knees of his trousers and procured for him the reputation for piety which he did not deserve. Caddledumph is a plumber.

While under the influence of liquor Jacob Shufeldt, of Akron, Ohio, rubbed liquid glue on his hair, under the belief that it was oil. He then went to bed. They had to chop the pillow case off with a hatchet in the morning, and Shufeldt's head looks as though somebody had tried to cut his hair with a sickle.

About three miles from the town of Cordele, Ga., is located a body of water called the "Vanishing Lake." It has an area of four square miles and every autumn it dries up completely, although a week before this phenomenon takes place it is twelve feet deep in some places. The water reappears in the spring.

It has often been told how instruments have been made, delicate enough to punch a hole in a human hair. A Parisian genius excels this in the invention of a machine that will split one hair longitudinally into thirty-six strips. He claims that some day he will be able to split the thread of a spider's web.

Beaufort le Binswanger, the gentlemanly floor-walker in a large Chicago pork-packing establishment, is suffering from gastritis, contracted, so he asserts, while examining his meter to see why it registered 10,000 cubic feet when not in use. Binswanger is not taken seriously, because it is remembered that in August last he wanted to weigh a striped bass with its own scales.

In a free fight between the police and a party of Socialists at Brussels, several of the latter were injured.

DR. MURAT'S FEMALE PILLS. Woman's Sure Friend. **Never Fails Absolutely Safe.** The Great French **Emmenagogue** Remedy. Purely Vegetable. Marvelous Testimonials. New medical book **Woman's Friend**, and coupon for **1 Box Free.** DR. MURAT MEDICINE CO., 4th & Main, Cincinnati, O.

Slowly each of life's vexations
Packs its baggage and decamps,
Pretty soon we will be rid of
Extra width Columbian stamps.

LIFE OR DEATH?

It is of vital importance that it should be understood by persons whose kidneys are inactive, that this condition of things is finally inductive of a state of the organs where life hangs in the balance. Bright's disease, diabetes, albuminuria are all diseases of a very obstinate character in their mature stage, and all have a fatal tendency. They often baffle the most practiced medical skill, and the most approved remedies of materia medica. But opposed at the outset—that is to say, when the kidneys begin to discharge their functions inactively—with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the dangerous tendency is checked. Very useful, also, is this household medicine for those ailments of common occurrence constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia and nervousness. It is a safeguard against malaria and averts chronic rheumatism.

Toots—Is Miss Florence at home? Maid—Let me see—red hair, turn-up nose, no mustache to speak of—yes, sir; come right in.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

At School—Ella—Did you know, Lizzie, that we are in half mourning? Lizzie—No! Is any one half dead in your house?

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

Taste

has lost lives. In former years people wouldn't take Cod-liver Oil on account of its bad taste. Now we have

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, which is palatable and easier on the digestive organs than plain oil, besides being more effective. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

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IF YOU DO BUY OUR SILVER KING COFFEE. A Silver Coin in every can, cost you $1 per can. Send us the name of your grocer telling us if he has the **SILVER KING COFFEE** for sale. At the same time send us five of these ads. cut from this paper and we will send you ten picture cards free. **MERTEN MANUFACTURING CO.,** 210 Davis Street, San Francisco, Cal.

HUCK & LAMBERT'S

H & L Axle Crease

This Pioneer Brand has stood the test 40 years. Give it a trial. Wm. Lambert, proprietor, T. A. Lambert, Manager, 144 Natoma St., San Francisco

MALARIA! DO YOU FEEL BAD? DOES YOUR BACK ache? Does every step seem a burden? You need **MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY.** Three doses only. Try it.

"HE THAT WORKS EASILY, WORKS SUCCESSFULLY." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

SAPOLIO

ÆTNA

BEFORE Meals Sharpens the Appetite.

AT Meals Aids Digestion . . . . . .

AFTER Meals Relieves Fullness and Distress

DELIVERED IN CASES OF 2 DOZEN PINTS OR 50 QUARTS.

ÆTNA MINERAL WATER COMPANY,

108 DRUMM STREET, S. F. Telephone 536

AMORINE The great French Cure for impotency, nervous diseases, spermatorrhœa, and all disorders of the sexual organs in either sex. $1 per box, 6 boxes for $5. Sent by mail or express. Address LEFEVRE'S OLD PHARMACY, F. Patterson & Co., Sole Props., cor. Pine and Kearny, S. F., Cal.

JOHN C. MOLT GENERAL COMMISSION merchant—Fruit Produce, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Etc. Prompt remittances. Correspondence solicited. **423-425 Davis Street,** P. O. Box 2113. San Francisco, Cal.

The Latest Musical Novelty. Greatest Curiosity. The Door Harp is a String Instrument which is not to be played, but resounds by moving a door on which the instrument is fastened. Write for illustrated circular. Sherman, Clay & Co., agents Henry L. Mason Guitars, cor. Kearny and Sutter Streets, San Francisco.

SUPERFLUOUS — NUDENE

YOU CAN REMOVE SUPERFLUOUS HAIR — From Face, Neck, and Arms in five minutes with **NUDENE,** without pain or injury to the skin. Send stamp for circular. Agents wanted. NUDENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 216 Front Street, San Francisco.

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W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. $2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES $3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

KIDNEY

Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy Gravel, and Diabetes, are cured by

HUNT'S REMEDY

THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE.

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Bright's Disease, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, Genera Debility, Female Weakness, and Excesses.

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

HUNT'S REMEDY

ACTS AT ONCE on the **Kidneys, Liver** and **Bowels,** restoring them to a healthy action, and **CURES** when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

YOUR WIFE CAN START IT. HERCULES GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINE. *Palmer & Rey, S. F., Cal. and Portland, Or.*

DOCTOR

Pardee's Remedy,

THE GREAT CURE —FOR— INDIGESTION *and Constipation.*

A Regulator of the Liver and Kidneys

A SPECIFIC FOR Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Neuralgia,

And all other Blood and Skin Diseases.

It is a positive cure for all those Painful, Delicate Complaints and complicated troubles and Weaknesses common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

This remedy has been used in the hospitals throughout the old world for the past twenty-five years, as a specific for the above diseases, and it has and will cure when other so-called remedies fail.

The effect is immediate and lasting. Two or three doses of DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY taken daily keeps the blood cool, the liver and kidneys active, and will entirely eradicate from the system all traces of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or any other form of blood diseases.

Send for pamphlet of testimonials from those who have been cured by its use. Druggists sell it at $1.00 per bottle. Try it and be convinced. For sale by

MACK & CO.,

9 and 11 Front St., San Francisco.

S. F. N. U. No. 644. New Series No. 43

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Frank McMann, 109 Stockton St., San Francisco.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. For sale by all Druggists. 25 Cents a bottle.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1894.

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HYPNOTIC TRICKERY.

A Professional Subject Fools a Number of Physicians.

GREAT INSENSIBILITY TO PAIN.

He Goes Through all the Catalogue of Manifestations and Laughs at the Mesmerizers.

Mr. Ernest Hart, editor of the London "Medical Journal," reveals many of the tricks of professional hypnotists in an aritcle in the October number of the "Century," entitled "The Eternal Gullible." After quoting literally from the confession made to him by a hypnotic subject, L., Mr. Hart continues:

Being curious to study the technic of so exceptionally gifted an artist as "L.," I accepted his offer, to use his own elegant language, "to give a show at my house." I invited several medical acquaintances interested in hypnotism, including J. Milne Bramwell, Dr. Hack Tuke, Dr. Outterson Wood, Surgeon-Colonel J. B. Hamilton, Mr. Wingfield, and others, to be present on the occasion. L. brought two other subjects with him; one of these was introduced by him as his cousin, but there was so strong a family likeness between all the three that they might easily have passed for brothers. There are few people, who, as Sydney Smith said of Francis Horner, "have the Ten Commandments wirtten on their faces." It is, therefore, not the fault of these ingenuous youths that their physiognomy is not exactly, to put it delicately, such as would generally be accepted as a guarantee of good faith. They went through all their ordinary "platform" business, stimulating the hypnotic sleep, performing various antics "under control," and in particular "going through catalepsy," to use my friend's own phrase.

Not the least interesting parts of the "show" was the preliminary hypnotization of L. by the demonstrator of physiology already referred to, whose eyes had not yet been opened to the fact that he had been imposed upon. When he commanded L. to "sleep," the latter obediently did so, with all the usual appearances of profound hypnotization, muscular relaxation facial congestion, upturned eyeballs, not moving when touched, apparent insensibility, stertor, insensibiity to sound, light, and external stimuli. The performance was splendid and complete, and Mr. —— enjoyed a moment's triumph. But L. instantly woke up again with a leer as soon as the operator announced that he was "under influence." Mr. —— made several further attempts to hypnotize his former subject, each time with the same result. The situation was comic, yet had in it an element of pathos; the operator was so earnest a believer that the shock of his awakening was almost painful to witness.

L.'s peformance was not destitute of merit, but to the critical judgment it left a good deal to be desired. He overdid his part, the congestion of his face being exaggerated to a degree almost suggestive of impending apoplexy, while his snoring somewhat overstepped the modesty of nature. These points were dwelt on by more than one of the gentlemen present, but I am not altogether free from a suspicion that in some of the cases at least the observation was of an ex-post-facto nature. On the whole, it was a very clever, but somewhat overdone imitation of the ordinary hypnotic sleep.

One of L.' companions seemed to me to simulate the hypnotic sleep better than he did, but L. at once dispelled any illusion there might have been by unexpectedly gripping him behind the knee. Some exhibitions of "post-hypnotic suggestion" given by the two were well calculated to tickle the groundlings in a music-hall, but could hardly have deceived any serious observer. The "catalepsy business" had more artistic merit. So rigid did L. make his muscles that he could be lifted in one piece like an Egyptian mummy. He lay with his head on the back of one chair, and his heels on another, and allowed a fairly heavy man to sit on his stomach; it seemed to me, however, that he was here within a "straw" or two of the limits of his endurance. The 'blister trick" spoken of by "Truth" as having deceived some medical men was done by rapidly biting and sucking the skin of the wrist. L. did manage with some difficulty to raise a slight swelling, but the marks of the teeth were plainly visible.

One point in L."s exhibition which was undoubtedly genuine was his remarkable and stoical endurace of pain. He stood before us smiling and open-eyed while he ran long needles into the fleshy parts of his arms and legs without flinching, and he allowed one of the gentlemen present to pinch his skin in different parts with strong crenated pincers in a manner which bruised it, and which to most people would have caused intense pain. L. allowed no sign of suffering or discomfort to appear; he did not set his teeth or wince; his pulse was not quickened, and the pupil of his eye did not dilate as physiologists tell us it does when pain passes a certain limit. It may be said that this merely shows that in L. the limit of endurance was beyond the normal standard, or, in other words, that his sensitiveness was less than that of the average man. At any rate, his performance in this respect was so remarkable that some of the gentlemen present were fain to explain it by a supposed "post-hypnotic suggestion," the theory apparently being that L. and his comrades hypnotized one another, and thus made themselves insensible to pain. Such a power would have been invaluable to the Jews whose grinders were extracted by our Plantagenet kings and to the heretics who fell into the clutches of the Inquisition. So far-fetched an explanation is, however, unnecessary. As surgeons have reason to know, persons vary widely in their sensitiveness to pain. I have seen a man chat quietly with the bystanders while his carotid artery was being tied without the use of chloroform. During the Russo-Turkish war, wounded Turks often astonished English doctors by undergoing the most formidable amputations with no other anesthetic than a cigarette. Hysterical women will inflict very severe pain on themselves—merely for wantonness or in order to excite sympathy. The fakirs who allow themselves to be hung up by hooks beneath their shoulder-blades seem to think little of it, and, as a matter of fact, I believe are not much inconvenienced by the process.

THE CHESAPEAK OYSTER INDUSTRY.

The oyster industry is a very important one in Maryland in the neighborhood of the waters of the Chesapeake Bay. Indeed, it has been said that this industry was more fruitful and important than any other, because by it more people were directly or indirectly supported. It is possible that, leaving out agriculture, this may be so, as in the industry more than 30,000 men, women and children are employed. Of these persons about 12,000 men are engaged in catching, while the remaining 18,000 are kept at work shelling, grouping, packing, and so on.

There are two ways of taking oysters, dredging and tonging, and in the season of '92-3 there were over 900 vessels engaged in dredging, and a great many more than this in tonging. The crews of dredging vessels vary with the capacity of the boats, and range from a captain and five men to a captain and twelve men. These men, by-the-way, though they must work hard and are exposed to great hardship and frequently to danger, are not well paid. Therefore a good class of labor is not attracted A Maryland State officer who recently investigated the oystermen of the Chesapeake said that the dredging crews were made up from "the lowest stratum of nearly all nations on earth. The tongers are of a better class, and are usually natives of the Chesapeake counties. The life of the oyster-catcher is hard and thankless, as he can hardly ever hope to earn more than enough to sustain himself meagerly. They are out in the severest winter weather, and not infrequently they are very unsuitably clad for such work. Many of the men so employed go out in the coldest weather with no heavlier body covering than half-worn flannel shirts. Last winter vessels were frozen up out in the bay, while the crews were without either food or water. The officer before alluded to has expressed the opinion that if the tender-heatred among the oyster consumers knew with how much pain and suffering these bivalves were brought from their salt-water homes to the dining-table, they would not eat them in the happy frame of mind necessary to a full appreciation of this finest of all sea-foods.—Harper's Weekly.

HOT MILK CURE.

Those who are afflicted with skin eruptions, especially with the red blotches and hard little lumps known as eczemous acne, will find relief by persevering in the following simple and inexpensive cure:

Do not bathe the affected parts in water; this aggravates cutaneous affections.

Each night before retiring heat about a pint of fresh, sweet milk. Do not let it boil, but let it rise just to the boiling point. Boiled milk loses its healing virtue. Then, with an old linen handkerchief, sop the hot fluid generously on the affected parts. Do not wipe the milk off, but let it dry into the skin.

In the morning bathe the skin in a little hot milk or in a dilution of listerine in hot water, in the proportion of two parts of water to one of listerine. Eat no constipating food. Avoid especially new fine bread, sugar, pastry and all starchy foods. Fruit, lettuce and radishes may be taken with good result. Be careful not to worry. Worriment is often the direct cause of eczema. Exercise actively in the open air, but do not heat the system.

If you will follow these few simple rules, and will persist in the application of the hot milk each night before retiring, the red spots will soon fade away, and the hard lumps will gradually soften and disappear.

Sometimes the disease is obstinate, and will not yield at once to the treatment. But persevere sturdily under all discouragement—you will in the end be rewarded by a complete cure. Cases of acute eczema, that for years have baffled the most patient efforts of skin specialists, have yielded to this treatment within six months. Hot milk is beneficial also to a healthy skin. It preserves its softness and clearness, and seems to act as an invigorating tonic. —New York Herald.

THE FARMER AT THE AUDITORIUM.

A farmer in Chicago last summer met a friend, who was also a farmer, and said to him:

"I say, now, 'John, before you go home, you must go to the Auditorium cafe (pronouncing it calf) and get some beefsteak with onions on it. It's great."

"I can't do it, Jake," the friend replied, "for I'm going home to-morrow. Besides, to-night I'm going to a party and 'twouldn't do to eat onions before going to the party."

"I say now, you go, party or no party, and when you pay your bill it will take your breath away."

The October returns to the Department of Agriculture do not show material changes from the last report in the crop conditions of the country. The outlook is better than it was a year ago.

ALFALFA OR LUCERN.

A Large Portion of the West now Growing it.

IT IS NOW ALMOST A NECESSITY.

Impervious Soil or an Underlying Stratum of Rock Near the Surface Prevents a Thrifty Growth.

Thousands of Western farmers who, two years ago, scarcely knew the difference between alfalfa, and orchard grass, are now seeding large portions of their farms to the beautiful, purple-blooming clover. Into hundreds of neighborhoods alfalfa has made its way swiftly, and as yet there has been no retreat. The alfalfa seeding may have been overdone in some directions—and yet the indications are that the mistake of too extensive seeding can hardly be made. To the average Western farmer, alfalfa is now almost a necessity. West of the Missouri river, tame grass culture is attended by many vicissitudes, and is practically out of any farming into which profit enters as a factor. Red clover thrives over limited areas, and timothy occasionally pays for cutting; but over the larger portion of the Great West no commonly grown forage plant, excepting alfalfa, can be depended upon, even in what are considered the favorable years.

Alfalfa, on the other hand, seems almost absolutely certain to give good results, whatever the season. Only the most protracted drouths affect it in the least, and then only to the extent of the current growth. Frosts have injured it but once in Kansas, there are few insects that do it damage, and a good crop of most excellent hay may be cut two, three and even four times a year, or the field may be pastured from March until Thanksgiving. Alfalfa clover is not, like its near relation, red clover, a biennial plant, but is perennial, and its seeding is for all time if so desired. This is a compensating quality, for thorough seeding is a slow and expensive proceeding, and could scarcely be afforded for one, two or three years' crops. The wonderful capacity of alfalfa for withstanding drouth and yielding profitable returns despite unfavoring weather is consequent upon its permanent character. The yield of alfalfa under favoring conditions is astonishing. Three crops, averaging one and a-half tons of dry hay each, are common, and a recent report of a Saguache county, Colorado, farmer who harvested an aggregate yield of six tons of hay from a single acre last year, brought out many statements from Kansas farmers of much larger crops. Perhaps three or three and a-half tons of hay per acre may be taken as an average crop.

Alfalfa is only moderately good for pasturage. Its habits of growth is not to form a sod, giving weeds an abundant opportunity to gain a foothold when the alfalfa is young, or is kept cosely cropped so that it affords no shade. Then, also, not forming a sod, it allows stock to sink in deeply in wet weather, to the serious injury of the land and of the alfalfa. But it starts early in the spring, bears moderately close cropping well, never ceases growing because of dry weather, and but a small area is required to support an animal. A great drawback to pasturing alfalfa, however, is its tendency when moist to induce hoven or bloat. It is much worse in this respect than red clover. A heavy, impervious subsoil or an underlying stratum of rock within eight or ten feet of the surface most effectually prevents thrifty growth of alfalfa, unless it is irrigated. It is the failure to understand and act properly upon this point that led many Western farmers, particularly in eastern Kansas, to the declaration that alfalfa as a farm crop is worthless—that it will not yield sufficiently to pay the cost of production.

It is useless to attempt to grow alfalfa except where the depth of soil is such as has been suggested, and no one should seed more than a very small patch until he has satisfied himself by actually digging into the ground for ten or twelve feet that there is no statum of rock or impervious subsoil within that depth.

Seed is usually expensive, and for this reason many farmers make the mistake of being too sparing in its use. No more fatal error is possible, for of all undesirable things on a farm, a half stand of alfalfa is the worst. Not less than twenty pounds of seed should be used under any circumstances, and except where conditions for germination are favorable still heavier seeding will be in the interest of economy. Twenty pounds of seed at the usual price will cost about $2, which seems excessive, but it is the most reckless of prodigality to attempt to economize in the line of reducing this cost by lighter seeding. A thin stand can be remedied only by reseeding, which entails a heavy expense and the loss of one or two years' use of the land. It is quite certain that alfalfa is destined to grow in importance as an American farm crop, just as it now is an important European forage plant under the name of lucern. The advantages which its culture offers are so numerous that it cannot fail to make its way into the agriculture of many regions. But there are obstacles to its successful cultivation in many sections of the country which preclude the possibility of its ever taking the place of timothy or clover, or of any other commonly grown forage plant. It is a crop adapted to special conditions, and more valuable than other similar crops only under those special conditions which are not found in all parts of the country. West of the Missouri river it is needed for the semi-arid regions, but it is a crop to be experimented with cautiously, rather than adopted blindly, except where experience has proven it to be successful.—American Agriculturist.

HEAT AND COLD EXTERNALLY.

Heat, applied to the surface of the body has long been in general use to assuage inflammation and soreness. It acts by flushing the part with a fresh supply of the fluids necessary to its life, and by the counter irritation which is set up.

The aciton of heat is instantaneous, and the relief obtained by its use is often immediate and almost miraculous.

Its place as a remedial agent, however, is fast being usurped by what seems at first sight to be exactly the opposite form of treatment, namely, that of cold application.

At the present day, so enthusiastic have some auhtorities become over the virtues of all degrees of cold to allay inflammation, that they proclaim its value and advocate its employment in every form of disease attended by symptoms of swelling, redness and pain.

The reasonableness of an excessive adherence to either of these two modes of treatment is at least open to question. Not only are there undoubted instances where the action of both is the same, but there probably are many cases in which the application of heat will be found of much more benefit than that of cold, and vice versa.

Different persons are constituted differently, so that while on general principles we might reasonably look for a favorable result to follow a given treatment we may find, on the contrary, that it has only aggravated the symptoms. There are many cases on record of persons whose systems have been wrought up to a state of complete revolt by the external use of heat, and other cases where a similar result has followed the external application of cold, while an opposite line of treatment has been followed by immediate relief.

As a general rule, in every case of moderate inflammation or soreness we should consult the feelings of the patient. If, for instance, there is an accompanying sense of feverishness it is more than likely that the slightest reduction of temperature which follows cold applications will be of decided benefit; while, on the other hand, we may reasonably expect the application of heat to prove advantageous if there is an inclination on the part of the patient to a feeling of general chilliness.

In short, the benefit to be derived from subjecting an inflamed part of the body to the action of either heat or cold depends largely on opposing successfully the abnormal condition of the system.—Youth's Companion.

THE USES OF SALT WITH FOOD.

The question is often raised to what extent we should make use of salt with our food.

In all ordinary cases, at least, the matter may be left to the individual appetite. Any light excess of salt is easily cared for by the system, while a craving for a small amount with the food is perfectly normal, and under no circumstances harmful.

Indeed, although we take at all times more salt as seasoning than is absolutely needed in the body, such is the necessity of its presence that food prepared without salt is hard to be considered nutritious.

Common salt—sodium chloride—is, perhaps, on the whole, one of the most important inorganic substances in the body; so important, in fact, that it can be said that there are no tissues or fluids in the body in which it does not occur. The average human body contains from eight to ten ounces

The part which salt plays in the human economy is in dissolving much of the nutrition which is supplied to the body, and facilitating its absorption and distribution to the various tissues.

The connection between the action of salt and that of the various tissues and fluids is so intimate, in other words, the presence of salt is so necessary to the vitality of the various parts of the body, that life would soon come to an end if it were withdrawn entirely.

A substance to which so much influence is ascribed might naturally be supposed to have some virtue as a medicine. Such virtue has at different times been attributed to it by some authorities.

For example, it was supposed, since the acid in the gastric juice was found to be derived from sodium chloride, that the addition of a greater supply of common salt would be of benefit in cases of indigestion due to a weakened state of the gastric juice. But experiment showed that an increased supply of salt taken with the food was eliminated from the system, instead of being used to form the desired digestive acid.

On the whole, then, we may regard salt as an indispensable adjunct to food, but not as a substance possessing any peculiar medicinal properties.—Youth's Companion.

Wife—"The ladies of our club have established such a lovely noon rest for poor working girls, with lunch-rooms, a parlor and a library. It's just exquisite, and I got the daintiest lunch there this noon, and it only cost me twelve cents."

Husband—"How many working girls were there?"

Well, you see there were so many of the club ladies there that there was but little room for the working girls. It is not a very large place."

Saint Anthony's body is reported to have been lately stolen from the shrine of Padua, where it was kept, and was found afterward in a neighboring wood, despoiled of its valuable ornaments.

ELLERSLIE.

The Rural Home of Ex-Vice President Morton,

A VERY ELABORATE COUNTRY SEAT.

A Model Farm that Would Make the Average Farmer Turn Green With Envy. Systematic Dairying.

The recent nomination of ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton for Governor of the Empire State, makes everything pertaining to him of particular interest just now. There can be no better time than the present for us to visit Ellerslie, the beautiful country seat near Rhinecliff-on-the-Hudson, where the ex-Vice-President finds rest from the tedious routine consequent on his active political life. To reach this quiet retreat, one must leave the station at Rhinecliff and drive about two miles south over a country road. This is lined with occasional farmhouses during the first mile, after which it runs through a wooded solitude, in the depths of which is a wide-open gate, silently welcoming the visitor to Ellerslie. A few moments' drive and the woods are left behind, while we follow the roadway over a level stretch of lawn, with greenhouses and laden grape trellises on either hand.

At the end of a shady lane we come upon another lawn dotted with flower-beds, and across this is the substantial stone and frame mansion that Mr. Morton calls home.

It is a double house with a great, broad hallway, handsomely decorated and sumptuously furnished throughout. Costly bric-a-brac, rich rugs and divans greet the eye on every side. The elaborate design of the stairway is worthy of mention. To the right of the hall are two superb drawing-rooms; to the left, Mr. Morton's library and private study. But there is too little space here for a detailed description of the house.

Some little distance off are several great barn-like structures. These are the farm building, only more substantial and costly than those generally devoted to such use. The Western soil-tiller would doubtles view them with wide-open eyes. The farming here is under the superintendence of H. M. Cotterell, most of whose time is devoted to the dairy and poultry yard. There are over a hundred cows in the dairy, more than half of them belonging to the celebrated Guernsey breed. A small board at the head of each stall bears the pedigree of its occupant. One of these cows, "Bretonne," has a national reputation. She produced six tons of milk last year, five and one-half per cent. of which was butter. In another stall is the Guernsey bull "Decree," a prize-winner at many cattle shows. The herd is carefully tended. Through the drinking trough in each stall runs a constant stream of water, fresh from an artesian well. Three hundred and fifty tons of hay fill the lofts above, and the front of the barn is occupied by machinery used for cutting fodder, grinding corn and conveying the prepared food to the hundred and sixty-five different cattle stalls.

Near by is the creamery, with its improved machinery for bottling milk and making butter. The latter product all goes to the capacious pantry of the Union League Club in New York, while the milk is sold in nearer towns.

The poultry house contains no less than five thousand chickens of all sorts and conditions, divided into flocks of fifty, each flock having a yard of its own. But this is not all, for in the basement are thirteen incubators holding four thousand one hundred and sixty eggs, eighty per cent. of which hatch. The chicks would multiply too fast if they were all kept, and most of them are sent to smart hotels in New York when they have reached the broiling age. There is a separate room for picking and dressing in the poultry house. Two hundred white Pekin ducks are quartered in a branch poultry yard of several acres, through which a pretty creek meanders.

When we return to the house, we find that the rarest treat of all has been reserved for the last. That is an inspection of the conservatories, which are under the care of Thomas Harrison, an English horticulturist. It were useless to attempt to name the almost countless varieties of beauitful plants and flowers, gathered from every corner of the globe. Suffice to say that there is a palm house, a rose house, a carnation house, a violet house, a propagating house, and others. Remember that each is fragrant and beautiful with a profusion of perfect specimens, and you will have some faint idea of the treat that awaits the visitor to Ellerslie—the rare treat that is reserved for the last.—Once a Week.

"But I don't want to buy your baking powder," insisted the lady of the house to the man at the door. "Why, madame," he said, "you are losing the opportunity of your life in the matter of economy alone; this baking powder of mine will make your bread so light you won't have to use any gas in your dining-room."

The "over formal" often impede and sometimes frustrate business by a dilatory, tedious, circuitous and (what in colloquial language is called) fussy way of conducting the simplest transactions. They have been compared to a dog, which cannot lie down till he has made three circuits round the spot.—Whately.

According to the report of the Master in Chancery, the value of the Chicago and Northern Pacific terminals have increased in value from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000.

CAPTURING SONS-IN-LAW.

A fond mother tells how she married off her six daughters.

"I did it," she says, "with the frying pan, a cosy fire and cushioned rocking chair. There, now, you have the whole story," confessed the lady.

"I would have every one of those girls on my hands this minute if I hadn't found them husbands out of my cookery book. Despising an old maid as I do a smoky chimney, when my eldest girl was full grown, I turned right and left for some means of marrying her. Mary was neither very handsome nor very lively, so I knew better than to trust to luck. So I just set to work and determined upon a plan that has never miscarried with any one of them.

"All my life I have made close observations of men's ways, and have heard great stories of the happy results of feeding the sex. So I looked carefully over the field and picked out a pleasant, thriving young fellow, whose habits were good and his heart whole. I began by asking him in a friendly manner to call. Then I led the conversation round to his mother, the way he had been nurtured, and what he most cared to eat in general.

I never missed a word, and after the first visit we got him to drop in to tea on Sunday evening. Then, you may be sure, I did my best; and when the second meal was over I knew the yearnings of that man's appetite better than he did himself.

"My calculations seemed to believe it best to start toward the close of the year. Spring is no good. A man loves all womankind at that season; his appetite is slight. 'In my experience, courtships started in November lead, as a rule, to a wedding in May. Of course, my chief reliance is in tempting food, but I would always advise supporting the liberal table with a big, comfortable crocking chair, drawn facing a cheerful fire. Speak of it as 'his chair,' and you won't make any mistake.

"Another thing, don't be too pressing. A steady eye and a light hand count for more than nagging. I was always careful not to gush, but if I had apple fritters on Tuesday I apologized for their poorness, and begged him to drop in on Thursday and let Mary redeem her mother's reputation with some particularly appetizing dish.

In the evening I had her trained to sit in a low sewing chair, under the big lamp, and either darn socks or hem dusters. When we spoke of her I said I trembled at the awful blow it would be for us if she should marry and go away. This kind of thing wa kept up till February 1, when my gentleman began to feel easy and snug, like one of the family.

"Then came the delicate moment, for just at this point I would introduce some silly dandy that neither I nor Mary would have looked at. But I coddled the youngster, had him to tea on the same night as regular, and waited to see what would happen. The ruse always suceeded. He and Mary would come blushing to ask if they might have each other, and while they made love in the parlor I looked up my cookery book to see my way to another son-in-law."—Pearson's Weekly.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

Electrically heated quilts are the latest.

An electric rocking-chair has been invented.

Salt water has but little effect on aluminum.

A flash of lightning equals 12,000 horse-power.

The eye may be afflicted with forty-eight different diseases.

A substitute for glass is made from collodion wool, and is flexible, not brittle.

A machine making forty-two cigarettes a minute has been invented by a Frenchman.

Aluminum is used as a substitute for leather in building up the heels of boots and shoes.

Ship calking is now done by an automatic machine which makes 10,000 strokes per minute.

The Italians have established a water-power electric plant at Tivoli and will transmit 2,000-horse power eighteen miles across the Campaga to Rome. The streets of Rome will then be lighted by electricity.

Electricity has been adopted for towing the canal boats on the summit level of the Canal de Bourgoyne, which connects the Seine and Soane, crossing in its course the divide between the channel and the Mediterranean.

A unique trolley-car fender is proposed by a Boston inventor. He has taken the large revolving brushes from a street-sweeper and placed them in such a position under the car so that a person who happens to fall in front of the car will be swept from the track.

In Germany all underground wires are stretched in long, narrow iron tubes with open spaces at long intervals, into which inspectors can descend and investigate the lines at any time. After the pipes are laid it takes well-trained cats to string a line through the length and breadth of the city. The wire is attached to a collar or string around the neck of the cat. As soon as the cat is pushed into the narrow tube it finds it impossible to turn its body around and is compelled to either lie still or crawl out at the other end. It has previously been trained in smaller tubes and finally it has learned to crawl through the longest pipes. Sometimes, however, there is trouble. Cats are notional and they will fear danger and remain in some spot of the conduit. Then, to scare it forward, pistols are shot off. In England badger dogs are used for this purpose. These are more willing and smarter, but they are not able to crawl like the cat through the narrowest pipes.

LABOR STATISTICS.

For Comparative Purposes With Previous Years.

MASACHUSETTS MANUFACTURERS.

The Depression in Cotton Manufacturing in 1893 as Compared With 1892—Labor More Favored Than Capital.

The annual statistics of manufactures for 1893 for Massachusetts have just been made public by the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. We can only briefly allude to them at this time, but, for comparative purposes, with previous years, they are highly valuable. For purposes of comparison with the industrial conditions existing in 1892, 4,397 establishments are taken with invested capital to the amount of $439,015,263 in 1892 and $444,480,277 in 1893. This comparative showing does not necessarily indicate the relative prosperity of the several industries, as the capital includes not only cash, but notes and bills receivable, and the value of buildings, machinery and land, also stock on hand or in process of manufacture. But in the manufactures of cotton and woolen goods less capital was invested in 1893 than in 1892. It is observed, however, that the value of stock used in the manufacture of cotton goods was nearly one per cent. more in 1893 than in 1892 notwithstanding the average price of cotton was less in the former than in the latter year, and business was not as good. The depression in cotton manufacturing in 1893, as compared with the condition existing in 1892, is reflected more in the value of the goods made, which was nearly three per cent. less. Labor was more highly favored than capital in the general decline, as it took 61.97 per cent. of the value of the goods made, less the value of the stock, in 1893, to 58.19 per cent. in 1892, while capital suffered in the same proportion as labor gained.

The value of stock used in the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods was about 18 per cent. less in 1893 than in 1892. This about represents the decline in the price of wool. The value of woolens made was also about 18 per cent. less in 1893 than in 1892, but the value of worsteds made was only about 10 per cent. less. The worsted industry thus withstood the depression in trade better than the woolen. Capital, therefore, fared better in the manufacture of worsteds than in that of woolens. As compared with the value of the goods made in 1892 the worsted industry gave 75 per cent. better margin in 1893 for the payment of profit and general expenses, aside from wages.

The year 1893 is the first year compared with the preceding year since 1887 showing for all the manufacturing industries of the State a decrease in the avlue of goods made. The industrial improvement in this respect was particularly marked in 1887 as compared with 1886, and in 1892 as compared with 1891, but in 1893 as compared with 1892 the decline was very considerable.

There were 4.26 per cent. fewer persons employed in all the industries in 1893 than in the same industries in 1892. There was no exception favorable to any particular industry except that engaged in the manufacture of worsted goods. It its interesting to note that in 1892 the greatest number of persons employed in all the industries, considered together, was in November, while in 1893 the greatest number employed was in April. This characterized very generally each particular trade. That is, while the last three months of 1892 gave epmloyment to more persons than at any other period in that year, and thus indicative of the busiest season, in 1893 the busiest preiod, during which the greatest number of persons were employed, was in the spring. The statistical showings confirm two well-known facts, that all industries were well engaged during the latter half of 1892 and the first three to five months of 1893, after which a rapid decline in trade was experienced.

THE BARK OF FRUIT TREES.

As a general thing healthy trees are able to get rid of the old bark without any help from the cultivator, but in many cases they are all the better for having a little help from man. In many species of trees there is an arrangement provided by nature for helping the plant to get rid of its bark. These are called in scientific language "super cells," that is to say, cork cells. These appear at first on the outer bark as small brown spots. From year to year, however, they develop, sometimes eating into the bark in longitudinal lines, and in this way form the cracks which ultimately result in what is known as rough bark. As it is thus the design of nature to get rid of the outer bark, it is good practice to help nature in this work. For this purpose washes of various kinds are found in practice extremely useful. In fruit culture, soapy solutions have been found very effective, and in the unscientific work of sucessful farmers even lime wash has been found beneficial. In some of the interior counties of Pennsylvania a farmer would almost as soon think of never cleaning his horses as letting his orchard trees go without a coating of lime wash once a year. The practical results of this treatment speak for themselves. No healthier trees or more successful fruit crops can be had than result from this practice.—Meehan's Monthly.

France owns about 2,000 miles of railway, but most, or quite all, is leased to companies.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
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It is one of the curious facts of American politics that the country always feels kindly toward a political party after giving it a sound drubbing. All the disapproval, resentment and bad temper which culminate in a vote of punishment on election day give place immediately after to something very like good will. This habit is of a piece with the bluff manliness which oftentimes makes good friends of men who have fought each other, and it is identical in quality with the sweet penitence of the mother who strains to her heart the child just chastised for its own good. Something of this spirit is manifest just now in the attitude of public sentiment toward the Democratic party. The very men who two weeks ago were denouncing it as the instrument of evil and the author of unnumbered misfortunes, public and private, are now talking in a kinder tone. They are recalling the real service the party has done in times past; they are reviewing the difficulties with which it has contended during the past two years; they are admitting that the coincidence of universal financial depression with its accession to power was "hard lines;" they are admitting further that not all the evils of the times are due to the tariff disturbances, and therefore not fairly chargeable against the Democartic party; they are commending the firmness of Mr. Cleveland in relation to the late New York campaign, and they are admiring the courage within the party which in New York and elsewhere has cast out its devils—the Hills, the Tammanys, the Gormans, the Murphys, the Brices *et al.* And, as matters recently the subject of furious contention are talked over calmly, there are few so blinded by partisanship or so bitter in temper as really to believe that there is any political organization in this country whose membership is not profoundly and chiefly concerned in the popular welfare and in the national glory. That we must wait until after election for this tolerent spirit is perhaps a fact not wholly credible, but some allowance without prejudice must be made for the infirmities of human nature. There is oftentimes an outcome of practical wisdom from the very weakness of men; and perhaps we are none the less rich in the essence of national force because we fight to win, and wait until the campaign is past to be calmly thoughtful and judicially fair. Not for a year has the Democratic party been in such good character with the country as now. It has apparently reached the length of its offending; it has suffered the penalty of its faults and mistakes; it has purified its councils and now, under strong leadership, it stands face to the future. Its tariff policies are incorporated in the law of the land with the assurance of three years of practical trial. It has three months of power before it in which it may, if it will, commend itself to the country. Its fate in the election two years ahead need in no sense be an echo of the elections just past, for in truth the defeat it has suffered has done it more good than harm. The fortunes of the party in the elections of 1896 rest on the one hand, upon the success or failure of its tariff policy, and, on the other hand, upon its course between now and the fourth day of next March. If the country prospers under the Wilson—Gorman law; if in the remaining months of its power the Democratic Congress shall do something to strike the popular heart or in accord with the public will, it may go into the campaign of 1896 with the fairest hopes. But with respect to the coming few months, to do nothing or to blunder will doom it to defeat.—"Rural Press."

The Republican platform of this State declared in favor of woman suffrage. The party will have control of both branches of the Legislature and if a woman's suffrage bill is not passed it will be because the Republican party does not wish to carry out its election pledges.

The Japanese have captured Port Arthur, China's greatest stronghold.

Although the Republicans will have a majority in the next Senate, it is doubtful whether they will attempt to control the organization of that body. Their majority is so slender that they will beunable to shape legislation without a full attendence on the part of the Republican Senators, at all times. Again, the House majority is so large and so many of the members new at the business that much raw work is anticipated, and theRepublican Senators will try to shirk all the responsibility possible, or, at least, that is the programme outlined by recent dispatches from Washington.

One of the reforms which will be expected at the hands of the legislature this winter is the passage of a primary election law which will provide for the holding of all primary elections on the same day. The Australian ballot should be used and every precaution against illegal voting that now obtains at a general election should be incorporated in the primary election law. This seems to be the only way to limit the power of the bosses ond political strikers to the party of their choice. Under the present law a San Francisco tough votes at all primary elections and is as much at home under Buckley and Rainey as when doing dirty work for Dan Burns.

A HARD TASKMISTRESS.

The Late Rosina Vokes Took Her Art Rather Too Seriously.

The late Mrs. Clay, better known as Rosina Vokes, was a hard taskmistress. She took her art both seriously and rigidly and demanded the same from others. A young American girl during a one time connection with the Vokes company suffered extremely from a felon on her finger. Every movement of the arm gave her pain, and she was at length obliged to evade her required participation in "A Game of Cards," where the players clap hands, the one against the other. "You shirked your part last night, Miss Blank," Mrs. Clay took occasion to observe the following morning.

"I did," acknowledged Miss Blank, "for my finger is in such a condition, as you see, that present use of it is impossible."

"You will not shirk your part tonight, however," remarked Mrs. Clay, with an ominous gleam in her eye. The young American knew only too well that further remonstrance would probably result in her dismissal, so nothing more was said. That night, according to orders, she, with infinite pain, clapped hands briskly. At the first touch the blood gushed from her suffering finger; but, although her partner was Mrs. Clay, neither reference nor apology was made by that exacting star either then or afterward. "Still it was splendid training," said the young actress in later years. But to impartial, unprofessional outsiders such "training" smacks of tyranny.—New York Advertiser.

Speeches From Notes.

It is usually supposed by the lay reader that the greatest speeches made in congress are the result of long preparation and are delivered from voluminous notes. This is not always correct. The preparation may be all right, but in many cases notes do not exist at all. This may be illustrated from a little conversation I had with ex-Congressman John M. Farquhar. He was booked to speak at a reunion of veterans. Half an hour before he was announced to take the platform I approached and said:

"Mr. Farquhar, I shall be glad to get an advance copy of your speech."

"My dear sir," he replied, "I never wrote a speech in my life and never shall. I never spoke from notes but once in my life. That was when I was in congress, and my speech occupied over four hours. My notes consisted of five words scribbled on a piece of paper. I have kept that piece of paper, and when I have joined the majority it may be considered an interesting souvenir to somebody."

I thought so too.—Buffalo News.

Our Future Population.

The territorial area of Japan is about one-twenty-fourth that of the United States, not counting Canada, which is likely some time to come in, and it supports 40,000,000 people. At this rate it is computed that the North American continent would sustain a population of 1,000,000,000. How soon that limit is to be reached may be remitted to the prophets and the statisticians, but it will come some time without doubt, requiring an increasingly wise type of statesman and politician on the way if we are to hold together and carry out the destinies which seem appointed to us.—New York Tribune.

Shell Sounds.

The peculiar murmuring sound, not unlike the ripple of the waves on a still evening, which we hear on placing a shell or other hollow object to the ear is due to the fact that the concave surface concentrates and multiplies all different sounds around us, so as to render them audible. The many sounds always present in the air are augmented by the resonant cavity of the shell.—Science Journal.

Overheard on the River.

"You are nothing but a big bluff," remarked the river to the bank.

"Is that so?" retorted the bank. "If I take a notion to come down on you, your name will be mud."—Indianapolis Journal.

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LOST AND SPOILED MONEY.

The Bank of England Makes a Big Profit on Her Notes.

Bank notes of the value of thousands of pounds are annually lost or destroyed by accident. In the 40 years between 1792 and 1832 there were outstanding notes of the Bank of England, presumed to have been either lost or destroyed, amounting to £1,330,000 odd, every shilling of which was clear profit to the bank.

In many instances, however, it is possible to recover the amount of the note from the bank in full. Notice has to be given to the bank of the note supposed to be lost or stolen, together with a small fee and a full narrative as to how the loss occurred. The note is then "stopped"—that is, if the document should be presented for payment, the person "stopping" the note is informed when and to whom it is paid. If presented, after having been "stopped," by any suspicious looking person, and not through a banker, one of the detectives always in attendance at the bank would be called to question the person as to how and when the note came into his or her possession. It is quite a mistaken idea that "stopped payment" of a bank note has the effect supposed by very many people. It simply means that the Bank of England carefully keeps a lookout for the note which has been "stopped," and, though it cannot refuse to pay such note immediately on its being presented, a notification would at once be made to the person who stopped it, and the bank would give all the assistance in its power to enable the loser to recover the amount.

In the case of a bank note having been, say, burned by mistake, if the number is known and notice sent to the Bank of England it will pay the amount after an interval of five years from the date of lodging notice of destruction should no one have presented the note for payment in the meantime. The bank in such cases also insists on a guarantee being given by a banker or two householders that it shall be repaid in the event of the document turning up and being again tendered for payment. It is not at all an unusual circumstance for a mutilated note to be presented for payment, burned perhaps half through, with marks of burning on the fringes. Nor is the damage always accidental. The men who indulge in the luxury of lighting their pipes with a bank note are not always, as some may think, millionaires or recognized lunatics of society. The spoiled notes are more often than not presented by workmen or laborers, who confess without hesitation that they have intentionally lighted their pipes with them from mere braggadocio.—Ashton (England) Reporter.

An Anecdote of Perier.

Once during the schooldays of the president of the French republic his professor in geography asked him, "Perier, give us the exact position and indicate the latitude of the Gambier group." Casimir-Perier crossed his arms tightly upon his chest, looking very perplexed. One of his neighbors whispered to him the wrong answer, whereupon the professor gave him the exact position of this little group, which belongs to the more important French establishment of Tahiti, and after a short pause, and with a little point of irony, said: "You ought to know that, Perier, because it is thanks to your grandfather that France acquired the ascendancy in these parts of the world. It was through his efforts and entreaties that the dusky queen of these islands was induced to come to France, and the men of my generation still remember the comical songs which celebrated the event." Perier blushed considerably, but, holding his head still higher, answered the professor with his quick and peculiar diction, "I will most certainly go over this lesson again and try to be more proficient at the next lecture; but, so far as the deeds of my grandfather go, they are so numerous that I am not old enough yet to know them all."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Parisian Industry.

A Paris correspondent describes one of the oddest industries of that city to be found in a little shop in the Rue des Ecoles, which deals exclusively with the secondhand boots of the men who work in the sewers. These boots are furnished by the state and come half way up the thigh, and each man is allowed a new pair every six months. When new, they cost $9; when sold secondhand, they realize the modest sum of 50 cents, but as at least 6,000 pairs per annum are sent to the Rue des Ecoles it makes quite a booming industry. The leather of these boots is, so to speak, tanned by the alkaline and greasy water in which the sewer cleaners paddle, and they are eagerly sought for by the great Parisian bootmakers, for this leather, being at once tough and light, serves to sustain the curve of the Louis XV heel.

Goldenrod's Peculiarity.

Probably a great many people who travel have failed to notice that the period of blooming of the goldenrod does not begin first in the south and move northward, but apparently in the other direction—from north to south. In some places in northern Vermont and New Hampshire goldenrod of the common field and railroad track variety is in profuse bloom as early as the 10th of July. On the Kennebec river the other day a traveler noted that the goldenrod was much more golden and less tinged with green than it is in Malden or Cambridge, Mass. And the place where the plant is latest of all in yellowing apparently is Cape Cod, where the dwarf seaside variety, most common there, hardly begins to do itself justice before September. It is possible that the northern goldenrod ripens before that farther south for the same reason that Indian corn ripens earlier in Vermont than it does in Virginia—it has got to ripen earlier if it is going to ripen at all.—Lewiston Journal.

An Improvement In Electric Bells.

One of the most objectionable qualities of the electric bell is its uniform noisiness and shrillness. There are many places in which an alarm of a less aggressive and peremptory nature is desirable, and it is surprising that a "quiet" electric bell has not been manufactured for use in offices, hotels or private houses. The bell can be adjusted to make as much or as little noise as may be needed. Its principal feature is that it can be used either as a slow striking bell, a single stroke bell or as an ordinary trembling bell, according to the way it is connected on.—Philadelphia Press.

GODS MADE TO ORDER.

The Chinese Variety Are of Both Sexes and All Sizes and Prices.

Chinese josses come from Amoy and Canton, where there are joss factories which supply Celestials with any shape, design or size desired. Josses are either male or female. If the former, they are fat and ungainly; if the latter, they are possessed of four arms.

The making of these images is simplicity itself, the manufacturers relying upon wooden or metal molds. These are filled with wet clay, which dries, is then touched up, dipped in molten glaze and allowed to cool. An average workman can make a hundred gods in a day. The clay used is kaolin and is shaded from red and gray to white and costs about a cent a pound. A good jossmaker can earn from 20 to 40 cents a day, while an image costs to make on an average about 3 cents. Natives pay 5 cents for them; foreigners, $5. Josses can be made in all colors, opaque, transparent or colorless. The most effective work is made by painting the clay with thick white paint and then dipping it in the glaze. Chinese curio dealers are very fond of antique josses, as they can be planted and dug up to order from the time of Confucius to the present day. The most popular is the "black joss." This is made by painting a kaolin cast with paint made of tar, bitumen, shellac or varnish, wrapping it in paper and then firing it in a furnace. In this way any shade of black can be obtained, and the color burns through, as can be proved by breaking.

The josses carved from wood and covered with gaudy colors are often very ancient. The prices vary from a few cents to $500 or more, according to the size, workmanship and amount of decorations. They range in size from an inch to 10 or 12 feet. In the larger sizes the carving is of a superior quality and the coloring admirable. Josses carved out of stone are rare and expensive. Those made of jade, pale green or light blue, fetch marvelous prices, while white, yellow or brown are almost as expensive. One of these, belonging to Lin, the ex-governor of Formosa, is about 8 inches high and is valued at $10,000. It is said to be 1,500 years old. In Fuchan they make josses out of stealite and selinite of various colors. The stone is so soft that the manufacturer, by rubbing the newly made images with sand, can produce a most deceptive antique appearance.—New York World.

Fledged to Suicide.

"There are five men in Deadwood who once belonged to the same suicide club," said T. R. Wortham. "They constituted the entire membership and don't often speak of it. A solemn compact was made that they should hold monthly meetings, at each one of which the members drew balls, one being black and its holder being obligated by oath to kill himself before the next meeting, the last one to hold a solitary dinner and destroy himself. The meetings, with the exception of the last one, were held, and in each case the victim disappeared, first settling up all of his affairs and leaving a farewell letter to his associates. No bodies were found, however. One day, on the principal street of Deadwood, a crowd collected, and in it were all five of the supposed suicides. They had all gone west and drifted to Deadwood. The story got out some way, and their lives were made miserable by it for a time, but they have succeeded in quieting it down, and are all doing well."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

AFRAID? NOT HE.

He Merely Wanted His Wife to Hold the Light For Him.

At 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, when all the people living on College avenue were fast asleep, there was commotion in one of the beautiful residences along that thoroughfare. It was the home of a merchant, and the commotion broke loose in the sleeping apartment of himself and wife. She started it.

She awakened suddenly and thought she heard some one trying to break in downstairs. She shook her husband, and after some time had elapsed succeeded in making him realize the situation. They both listened. There was some noise, sure enough, and a cold shiver crept down his spinal column and even to his toes.

He determined not to get scared, though his teeth were chattering, so he announced that he would go down and investigate.

"Aren't you afraid, dear?" nervously asked his wife.

He took out his revolver, struck a match, lighted a lamp and then looked at her in disgust.

"Afraid! Well, hardly. I never saw the man yet I was afraid of. Now, don't make any noise, but come on."

The little woman started in astonishment. "Do you want me to go too?"

"Do I want you to go? Why, of course I do. You must go ahead and carry the light so I can see to shoot. Do you think I could hit a burglar in the dark? Hurry up, or he'll be gone."

And that man made the little woman go ahead with the light, while he held the revolver over her shoulder at full cock. They traversed the house from garret to cellar, finally found a stray dog scratching at the back door and came back to bed. He sat up for an hour telling her what he would have done had there been a burglar there.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

His Favorite Color.

Old Mr. Kerr-Muggeon, who agrees with George II in hating "poetry and painting," and who is never agreeable except when he is smoking, was engaged in this favorite amusement on his doorstep when Mrs. Gassecher passed.

"Oh, Mr. Kerr-Muggeon," she said, "I am glad to see you enjoying the beauties of nature!"

"Heh? What d'ye mean?" asked Mr. Kerr-Muggeon.

"Why, weren't you looking at the sunset?"

"The sunset! Well, no, not just exactly. But, now that you mention it, it does look fine, doesn't it? Looks a good deal like a meerschaum pipe just after it's begun to color!"—Youth's Companion.

An old Dutch legend says that Thomas a Becket cursed the Kentishmen of England, who spitefully cut off his horse's tail, and that the entire generation of Kent which followed wore tails like horses.

From a grain of sand barely visible to the naked eye 1,000 miles of quartz thread may be spun.

His Heart Bowed Down.

He accosted me as I came out of the postoffice on Broadway and wanted to know whether the Broadway cable was the only one now at work. I said there was another on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, running up to High Bridge, and was about passing on when he grasped me by the arm and said in a whisper:

"Which is the wust?"

"There's no choice," said I shortly, preparing to cross the street.

"Then these New York newspapers are blamed liars, b'gosh, and I don't keer who knows it!" said he.

"What's the matter?" I asked, with interest.

"I've been readin nothin lately 'cept 'bout accidents by the deadly trolley and the bloody cable, and I've been ridin all over Brooklyn without seein a durn accident and spent 35 cents on this line without so much as seein a newsboy hurt. It ain't fair, that's what it ain't." And he shook his head sadly and crossed over and took a Fourth avenue horse car up town.—New York Press.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	10:50 a. m.	5:55 p. m.
Dayton	11:20 a. m.	5:25 p. m.
Nabuska	1:35 p. m.	3:15 a. m.
Hawthorne	4:50 p. m.	12:00 m.
Sodaville	6:35 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
Soda Springs	7:15 p. m.	9:35 a. m.
Belleville	8:25 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9:10 p. m.	Lv. 6:45 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville	8:35 a. m.	5:35 p. m.
Benton	12:05 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
Bishop Creek	2:15 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Alcord	3:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Independence	4:35 p. m.	8:40 a. m.
Lone Pine	6:25 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 6:1[illegible] p. m.	Lv. 7:00 a. m.

Passenger trains daily.
Freight leaves Mound House every Wednesdays and Fridays.
Freight leaves Keeler every Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with Daily Stage for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (65 miles) Bridgeport and Belleville.

At LAMING (125 miles from Mound House) with Conner, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages for Genoa, Genoa Station on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Dayton, Virginia City and Belleville.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's tri-weekly for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Creek, Montezuma, Aurora Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

GOOD BEEF
5 cnts per pound,
BY THE QUARTER,
FOR CASH
Leave Your Order with
J. C. Roeper,
Independence.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2 00 for Cash
For particulars call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

NOTICE OF CONTEST

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
November 8, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Refugio G. Aguirre against Charles W. Thomas for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 791, dated May 18, 1893, upon the W½ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼ and N½ of SW¼ Section 31, Township 5 south, Range 33 East, M. D. M. in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at the U. S. Land Office, Independence, California, on the 29th day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
30-tf A. J. DAVIS, Independence.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL
Quick obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "Independent" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc., given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in R. E. Wright's Drugstore

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SHAVING PARLOR.
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HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

FRED GURCKBARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE CAL.
Watches of all descriptions repaired and warranted satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and sold.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to. At the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.
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JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the south-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North, of Range Nº twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerl along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
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J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, NOV. 30 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist .. FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

Dr. E. W. Vandeventer will preach on Sunday next in the M. E. Church at 7 p. m., and will give a lecture on Monday at 7:30 entitled, "The unrest of the times and the remedy for it."

BORN.

FORBES—At Bishop, Cal., November 22, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Forbes, a son.

Wm. Rowan was in town last Monday.

C. B. Rawson of Bishop, was in town the middle of the week.

Ed. M. Clarke of Bishop is to be Under Sheriff under A. M. Given.

The Indians held their annual Fandango at the Fort the past week.

Owing to the dry season past, the honey crop will be light this year.

It's a boy! If you don't think Pete is happy look at the birth column.

Japan has captured Port Arthur and chinese officials are leaving Pekin.

J. D. Lewis Esq. of Bishop spent several days in this vicinity during the week.

S. G. Sneeden Esq. came down from Bishop last Monday, returning yesterday.

Chas. Summers came down from Bishop on Wednesday, returning yesterday morning.

The platform for the Weather Bureau on the top of the Norman House is about completed.

The social dance last evening was a pronounced success and was continued until a late, or rather, early hour.

Mrs. E. M. Johnson started for Los Angeles last Friday. She had spent the summer at Independence.

James Jones was down from Fish Springs yesterday. Mr. Jones has been suffering very severely from rheumatism.

Miss Mary Mulholland arrived home on Thursday from a visit of over two years with relatives in New Jersey. She came via Mojave by the Santa Fe route.

Last Monday County Clerk Hessian canvassed the vote of the 32nd Senatorial district and declared R. Linder of Tulare duly elected. He had a plurality of 259 over Sims.

The great glory of the chrysanthemum is departing for this year. Perhaps no finer collection could be found in the State than that viewed in the garden of Mrs. T. Webb of this town.

A beautiful collection of flowers was received at this office from the garden of Mrs. C. A. Walter of Camp Independence. Violets, roses, and chrysanthemums at Thanksgiving is enough to make the Easterner open his eyes.

Mrs. Frank Butler departed on Tuesday's train for her home at San Francisco, after a visit of a couple of months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Shepherd, at Georges Creek. Mr. Shepherd has so far improved in health as to be able to visit Independence on Thanksgiving.

Hon. P. Reddy, accompanied by his brother, Captain E. A. Reddy, went south on Wednesday's train on their way to Darwin. Mr. Reddy will come to Independence about the end of next week to prepare for the Hines trial which begins on the 11th.

We have received an invitation to be present at the commencement exerises of the graduating class in the Medical Department of the State University, thanks to the courtesy of Dr. H. E. Wright, who is a member of the class. Miss Nellie McKnight of Bishop also graduates at the same time.

A. L. Conklin started for Bakersfield on Wednesday, going south by the Keeler and Mojave stage. Mrs. A. L. Conklin started for San Francisco yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs A. L. Conklin will meet in the city and spend about six weeks visiting friends west of the mountains.

In response to the challenge recently published by E. H. Ober to run any man in the State seventy five yards there is now a man here for that purpose with plenty of money to back him. Mr. Riley, his manager, stated this morning that they were ready to run at any time within two weeks. He is now waiting here to meet Ober and make a match.

Grand Jurors.

The followin list of Grand Jurors was drawn on Monday last, to appear in the Superior Court on Tuesday, December 11, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Robert H. Blake, Big Pine
Horace Bellows, Olancha
John E. Jones, Jr., Round Valley
Edward H. Sterling, Bishop
James Jones, Fish Springs
Joseph S. Turner Lincoln
Wilfred W. Watterson, Bishop
Julius F. Schroeder, Independence
August Walker, Olancha
Philip P. Keough, Bishop
Robert O'Neal, Bishop
John S. McGee, Round Valley
Thomas Webb, Independence
Albert O. Collins, Poleta
Frederick Conn, Big Pine
John Fiehman, Keeler
Thomas E. Jones, Round Valley
Edwin C. Varney, Bishop
Joseph Shelley, Bishop
Helaire P. Cartier, Independence
Miguel Castro, Lone Pine
Norris J. Cooley, Lincoln
Arthur M. Given, Independence
James Shaw, Lincoln
William McDonald, Bishop
Clement L. Meyers, Big Pine
David Stubblefield, Independence
James A. McKenzie, Darwin
John H. Dodge, Lone Pine
Finley McIver, Citrus

Stray Items and Personals from Southern Inyo

D. C. Lane, left on Tursday's stage for Los Angeles. The mine is looking better than ever, some beautiful native silver specimens are on exhibition at Keeler.

Hon. P. Reddy and his brother Capt. E. A. Reddy passed through Keeler on their way to Darwin thursday to inspect the mines.

Thomas Boland and J. A. McKenzie have gone to Lone Pine to attend thanksgiving.

Mojave stage arrived Wednesday night with four passangers, among them being Miss Mary Mulholland, homeward bound to Independence after an extended visit in the East.

Wm. Arcularius the teamster left for Bishop and Independence a few days ago, to have some work done on his wagons for the winter teaming.

Duck shooting is all the rage on the lake and river at present, and most duck is got on the market.

J. E. Redd lately of Los Angeles is a new arrival and is employed in Boland's store. Also Mr. Pete Meyers, who is driving stage to Darwin for Boland.

Henry Mettler of Darwin, made a flying business trip to Keeler Wednesday. Henry predicts a boom in Inyo in 1895 without fail.

Ore shipments are light on account of no teams hauling, all being laid up for repairs.

Fred A. Teasland, transfer check clerk for the C&C and V&TRR's at Mound House departed for his home Thursday after enjoying a brief but pleasant visit with agent W. M. Richards at Keeler. His health has been poor but his Inyo County trip has done him quite a deal of good.

Coxey's hat struck the express office here one day this week, adorned with hundreds of express tags containing poetry and autographs. It was forwarded to Independence for further reference.

Finley McIver, accompanied by his wife and Mrs J. V. Skinner, made a short visit to Keeler this week.

The new soda furnace was started last week, and is apparently a success with the exception of some changes and repairs which are being now made and it will be started up again next week.

Three carloads of soda and one car of ore went north on Thursday's train.

News is very scarce. Plenty of turkey and cranberry sauce on hand for Thanksgiving here.

Bon jour. Votre ami,
REPORTER.

What Can Be Done.

Last Sunday we visited the ranch of F. McIver at the Eastside for the first time. This place is interesting as indicating what can be accomplished on that side of the river. Mr. McIver has about 45 acres in alfalfa and this year cut about 250 tons of hay, besides selling a third crop on the ground to sheepmen. A portion of the area was ground that had only been set last year consequently the crop was light. On one tract of five acres, measured by S. P. McKnight C. E. over 10½ tons per acre were cut and stacked. There is but very little alkali anywhere on the 30,000 acre tract covered bp the Inyo Canal. The soil is mostly a light warm sand a few inches in depth over a rich loom several feet deep. It is the ideal country for alfalfa as Mr. McIver's ranch shows, and it is a mystery why the owners do not improve their lands. If the large stream of water now running through the Inyo Canal is not soon put to a useful purpose in reclaiming this large and valuable territory, a serious question as to the value of the company's right will be raised by other appropriators.

A Probably Fatal Accident

On Tuesday a telegram was received at Independence requesting Dr. Woodin to go to Olancha at once, that Gus Walker had been seriously hurt. He went down that evening and found the facts as follows: Walker and Matschka were hauling out hay for cattle when the team became frightened and ran away, throwing them both out. Matschka was badly bruised and Mr. Walker's neck was dislocated. At last account he was in an unconscious condition and serious doubts are entertained for his recovery. Dr. Woodin went down again yesterday with the intention of setting the neck and putting on a plaster cast. Mr. Walker is well along in years and the accident is certainly very serious.

Sportsmen are hereby strictly forbidden to hunt or shoot upon my premises.
F. Schabbell,
Camp Independence.

The JOCKEY Saloon.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

MARSH. NAYLOR

PROPRIETORS.

WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS.

HE ADQUARTERS FOR SPORTIN EVENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 28, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of land situated in the townships described below and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

COPY OF LIST OF LANDS IN INDEPENDENCE DISTRICT, CAL., IN SUPPLEMENTAL LIST 22 SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

South of base line and East of Mt. D. Meridian California.

Southern Pacific Railroad List.

Selections made in lieu of lost lands.

List No. 3 Selections made April 19, 1888. Independence District.

Parts of Section.	Sec	Town	Range	Acres
SE¼	31	25	33	160.00
S½ NE¼	3	26	33	80.00
SE¼ NW¼	3	26	33	40.00
S½	3	26	33	320.00
Lot 2 of NE¼	5	26	33	40.15
SW¼ NE¼	5	26	33	40.00
NW¼	5	26	33	160.12
NE¼ NW¼	9	26	33	40.00
N½ NW¼	13	26	33	80.00
SW¼ SE¼	13	26	33	40.00
W½	17	26	33	320.00
E½ NE¼	21	26	33	80.00
NW¼ NW¼	25	26	33	40.00
SW¼ NW¼	25	26	33	40.00
E½	27	26	33	320.00
NE¼	29	26	33	160.00
W½ SW¼	29	26	33	80.00
SW¼ SW¼	7	26	34	40.03
E½	21	26	34	320.00
NE¼ SE¼	21	26	34	80.00
SE¼ SE¼	21	26	34	80.00
SE¼ SW¼	21	26	34	40.00
SW¼ SW¼	21	26	34	40.00
All	29	26	34	640.00
S½	5	27	33	320.00
E½	7	27	33	320.00
Fractional NW¼	7	27	33	163.12
E½ SW¼	7	27	33	80.00
Lot 3 in SW¼	7	27	33	41.38
East 40 acres of SW¼ SW¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	40.00
West 1.26 acres of SW¼ SW¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	1.26
All	17	27	33	640.00
N½	23	27	33	320.00
SW¼	23	27	33	160.00

List No 4 Selections made October 8, 1888. Independence District.

NW¼ SW¼ and SW¼ NE¼	23	26	33	80.00
S½ NW¼	23	26	33	80.00
½ SW¼	23	26	33	80.00
SW¼ SE¼	23	26	33	40.00

List No 5 Selections made December 15, 1888. Independence District.

NE¼	27	26	34	160.00
SE¼	27	26	34	160.00
NW¼	27	26	34	160.00
E½ SW¼	27	26	34	80.00
NW¼ SW¼	27	26	34	40.00
Fractional N½	31	26	34	321.20
All	33	26	34	640.00

List No. 6. Selection made January 19, 1889 Independence District.

S½ NW¼ and W½ SW¼	21	26	34	160.00

Total for Dist. 14,275.15

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies'
Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLYE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. CORMAN,
oct5 td Tax Collector.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Pierre Beyeye and Francois Hagata, Co-partners under the firm name of P. Beyeye & Co., Insolvent Debtors.

Pierre Beyeye and Francois Hagata, Co-partners under the firm name of P. Beyeye & Co., having filed in this Court their petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that they are insolvent debtors, the said Pierre Beyeye and Francois Hagata, Co-partners under the firm name of P. Beyeye & Co., are hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that the Sheriff of the said County of Inyo be, and he is hereby appointed Receiver of the property of said Insolvents and that upon his giving a bond to the people of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all the estate real and personal, of said insolvent debtors, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all their deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers; and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of their estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said insolvents, or to any of them, are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep said property or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvents, or to deliver any property belonging to such insolvents, or either of them, to him or them, or any person, firm, corporation or association for their use, and the said debtors are hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtors be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, in open court at the court-room of said court in the town of Independence, in said County of Inyo, on the 22nd day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtors. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvents be stayed.

Dated November 14th, 1894.
GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed November 14th, 1894.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Petitioners.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE,
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
October 31, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Volney Goodale against Heirs of James Daley for abandoning his Homestead Entry No 786, dated March 20, 1893, upon the NE¼ Section 9, Township 19 S. R. 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.
Dated August 2nd, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

Special rates given on car-load lots

THOMAS & HILL,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Brown & Wills,

ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, I can be assured of finding there the best of Buggies, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence, Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select 100 List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beauti

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG PINE ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

All parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock o

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and amine my stock and pric before purchas g elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.
j164fu

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

dependence, Cal A. N. BELL,

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Admitted to be the finest preparation of the kind in the market. Makes the best and most wholesome bread, cake, and biscuit. A hundred thousand unsolicited testimonials to this effect are received annually by its manufacturers. Its sale is greater than that of all other baking powders combined.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

AN IDEAL BOY.

The manly, energetic boy is the one who asserts his right to be in the world, and who promises to be of still greater service when maturity has ripened his faculties to their fullness, and strengthened his mental and physical powers. Such a boy is the hope of the future and he justifies that hope. He may not be an immature intellectual marvel, and it is far better that he is not, for these youthful phenomenons are usually a disappointment as they grow older, failing to realize the high anticipations they have aroused, and often, like too early ripening fruit, as quickly and unseasonably going to decay.

There is a place in the world for the good, healthy, industrious boy, who is fond of recreation in its season, and who is helpful, courteous, and obedient at all times. Such a boy enters with as cheery a smile into the performances of the home chores as he does into the boyish games and pastimes, and his bright, cheerful, disposition is like a gleam of sunshine to all who know him. There is a jocund ring in his voice, and an honest sincerity in his face and word. He is a natural, healthy boy, brimful of youthful spirits and enthusiasm, and of the buoyant, sanguine temperament that beco souhis years.

He is not a self-sufficient miniature old man, who knows more than his parents. The latter is not a boy at all, however his years may classify him, for he has developed into a sort of nondescript, neither boy nor man, and a nuisance generally. All honor to the bright, helpful, spirited boy, the joy of the present and the hope of the future! He is the one who is properly fitting himself to take up the serious business of life when comes the time that we have to retire and resign it into his younger and more vigorous hands.

BEAUTIFUL ARMS.

Take a two-gallon pitcher of water in the right hand, raise it over your head and swing it from left to right in a circle for five minutes, then reverse the motion, circling it from left to right, holding the pitcher upright, and avoiding spilling any of the fluid. When this can be accomplished with ease and accuracy take a second two-gallon pitcher filled with water and swing that first from left to right with the left hand, and as facility is acquired reverse the motion from right to left. More practice will be found necessary with the left than the right hand. Both hands and arms being trained, next take a two-gallon pitcher full of water in each hand and make the movement with both simultaneously, being careful that the rapidly-revolving pitchers shall not touch. The vessels must cross each other's orbit at different angles.

This is a most developing exercise to arms, neck and back, and when perfect in the exercise it will be possible to perform the neat little centrifugal experiment of the whirling of an open can of milk rapidly around the head without spilling a drop. Three months of this simple exercise will perfect the arms of even a delicate woman most beautifully and increase her physical strength to a point where she may without effort control her entire household. A husband who sees his wife whirling four gallons around her head with the grace and lightness of a butterfly upon the wing will hesitate about differing with her in mere maters of opinion.—New Orleans Times.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL.

Santa Cruz is one of the garden spots selected by the mission fathers, whose rare discrimination is proverbial in California; for here, in 1794, just one hundred years ago in May, they completed and dedicated their mission church. The town of Santa Cruz is beautifully laid out with broad, well-paved streets and contains a population of about 6,000, whose resources are not only in the tourist travel but in lumber, lime, bituminous rock and fisheries. If Longfellow had first seen Santa Cruz as he once viewed Amalfi on the Tyrrhenian Sea, he might have reserved his praise for his own Continent, and perhaps have sung the fame and grace of the stately redwood trees of Santa Cruz and of the waves and mountains that meet here on our California Coast.—Harper's Weekly.

Is there one whom difficulties dishearten—who bends to the storm? He will do little. Is there one who will conquer? That kind of man never fails.—John Hunter.

DIRECTIONS for using CREAM BALM.—Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

DISAGREED.

A Difference In Weight That Aroused Hostilities.

It was in one of the big department stores, and the penny-in-the-slot weighing machine was placed where it could not be overlooked. They were evidently sisters, though one was stouter than she could wish, while the other would have been thankful for the reversion of some of her unnecessary flesh. They passed the machine with a sidelong look; then the stout woman turned back, saying with a shamefaced air:

"There's not a soul here that knows me. I'm going to find out just how much I do weigh. Then she handed her bundles to her sister and stepped on.

"Mercy—189!" she screamed and bounced off.

"Here, wait a minute," the thin woman called. "I want to try too."

"Well, give me your bundles," snapped the other. "I didn't hold mine while I weighed."

"Of course not. You—goodness, only 95!"

"MERCY!"

They walked out in silence and had gone half a block when the stout woman stopped and faced the thin one.

"Those scales were wrong," she remarked firmly.

"Why, of course they were," cried the other one, brightening up. "How foolish of us not to think of it before! All those people weighing every day would be sure to put it out of order."

"Certainly. The hands get loose and take to making you out ever so much heavier"—

"Lighter you mean."

"I don't mean anything of the kind. The idea that I weigh 189 pounds!"

"Yes, the idea—I'm sure it is 200. I know I weigh at least 105."

"How ridiculous! Not more than 85 at the outside."

"Humph!"

"The idea!"

They turned and glared at each other; then walked on in silence, and when the stout woman dropped one of her bundles and walked on unheeding the other one was too angry to tell her of it.—Chicago Tribune.

Why He Was Not Remembered.

"I heard a great deal when I first went on the road," said an actor who was in the city recently, "about the extraordinary ability of some hotel clerks to remember names and faces, and I can readily understand that such an accomplishment would be very desirable in a hotel clerk. Nearly everybody, unless he is traveling under an alias, is vain enough to enjoy a hearty recognition by a hotel clerk, particularly if the hotel is an especially good one. But I had my doubts about the truth of tales I had heard of these wonderful exhibitions of memory, and when I came to Cincinnati I determined to make a test. I did so, but I am still undecided about the matter.

"In 1862, when I was about 2 years old, my mother brought me from the northern part of the state to Kentucky, where my father, an officer in the Union army, was stationed. I had been told that we stopped over night at a certain hotel in Cincinnati. When a company that I was in came here, I went to that hotel. An elderly clerk was behind the desk. I tackled him.

"'Howdy?' I said, trying to look as if I knew him well.

"'How do you do, sir?' he said politely, but without a sign of recognition in his eye.

"'You don't remember me, do you?'

"'N-no,' he said, a little bit reluctantly, as if he didn't like to admit it.

"'Why,' I said, 'I stopped here in 1862.'

"'Spring or fall?' said he, apparently recovering himself.

"'Spring, I think,' said I.

"'Oh,' he answered, and he looked me right in the eye, 'that accounts for my not recalling you, sir. I didn't come here until the fall of 1862.'"—Cincinnati Tribune.

Smoothing the Way.

The educated young man had struck the mountain town for a stay of several weeks, and at the railroad station he was met by the landlord of the tavern which was to be home to him during his visit.

"Got'ny baggage?" asked the old man.

"Two trunks," responded the visitor.

"Whar air they?"

"Those are they," designating by a nod the two which belonged to him.

"Which?" inquired the landlord, stopping suddenly.

"Those," repeated the youth, pointing out the two with his stick, "those are they."

"Yes, yes," said the old man, becoming very fatherly in his manner, "but you hadn't better say it so's anybody kin hear you. Ef you wanter git along with the folks in these parts and live peaceable, I reckon you'd better say, 'Them's them.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Not Safe.

Her lips quivered, and her breath came in labored gasps, but she did not speak.

"Do you not love me?" he anxiously demanded, seizing her shrinking hand.

"I—I don't know," she faltered.

Gently he insinuated his arm about her.

"Darling," he murmured, "would you like to have me ask your mamma first?"

With a sudden cry of terror she grasped his arm.

"No, no, no!" she shrieked convulsively. "She is a widow. I want you myself."

She clung to him until he solemnly promised that he would say nothing to the old lady for the present.—Detroit Tribune.

THE HELPING HEN.

The following is a portion of a paper read by G. W. Tighe of Santa Barbara at a recent Farmers' Institute: Much has been said and written on the business hen in the fruit orchard, and I feel very reticent in preparing a paper to be read before an assembly where many members are better qualified to present the subject than the writer. However, as each breeder or fancier in the course of several years' poultry-raising acquires many ideas that are new, valuable and labor-saving, I will attempt to give you some of my ideas to profitably manage the business hen in the fruit orchard, trusting that the good points may be accepted and acted on, and that you substitute your own ideas where they would seem to show superior merit.

In the first place, taking it for granted the "fruit orchard" is an acquired property, and a newly planted one at that, the question often arises, What is the best use to put this ground to that will give us immediate returns and help pay expenses until the orchard comes into bearing? This is often a very serious question to the owner of a small orchard, whose ready cash has dwindled down very low in making improvements and starting the new home. Many a man has turned to the business hen at this point, and has found a flock of 500 or so to be the means of smoothing down many of the rough places. That fruit-growing and poultry-raising is a success, and one of the best of combinations, is evidenced by the many examples to be found throughout the country.

I am very cautious about advising any one to go into poultry exclusively as a business. The most pleasant and profitable way to make money with hens is in conneciton with some other business or occupation, and in fruit and poultry-raising we have an ideal combination. The man who stakes his every hope on chickens alone and goes into the business on the plan that if he can clear $2 per head on fifty chickens in a year, there is no reason why he cannot do as well with 1,000, is very apt to be wanting to get out of the chicken businses very badly at the end of the year.

A PRETTY CUTE JUSTICE.

It was the law of the village that all showmen, itinerants and organ grinders must get a license before doing business there. One day a fat policeman, who had been on the force six months without doing anything, concluded it was time he arrested somebody. Soon afterward along came an Italian with a performing bear.

"Hev yez got yer license?" asked the policeman.

"No," said the exhibitor of the bear.

"Then yez my prizners," said the policeman, and he triumphantly marched off with them to the village station house, he leading the Italian and the Italian leading the bear.

Arraigned before the police justice the Italian pleaded guilty and the judge officiously gave him a most severe and scorching lecture on the enormity of his offense, ending by fining him $10, the full extent of the law.

The culprit had a lot of small change in his pocket, but being mostly pennies and nickels it only counted up $7.50. For a few moments the judge was in a quandary. He didn't want to send the fellow to jail, nor yet lose the $10. Presently a bright idea struck him—a happy solution of the problem, and he said:

"Here, officer! Take this fellow out to the market-place and let him perform with his bear until he makes up the balance; and when he gets it drive him out of town."—Buffalo News.

WORRY A SOURCE OF INDIGESTION.

Worry is a baneful curse and source of untold evils. It seams the face with lines and furrows and has a most depressing effect upon that hypersensitive organ, the stomach, which at such times becomes a most unwilling and laggard servant. Indeed, it is safe to say that unless encouraged by a cheerful temper and bright, or, at least, hopeful thoughts, the stomach will play truant or sulk and do no work which it can shirk. The physiological explanation of this is the close alliance of the great sympathetic nerves, which are worse than the telegraph for carrying bad news; the worry and anxiety which oppress the brain produce simultaneously a semi-paralysis of the nerves of the stomach, gastric juices will not flow, and presto! there is indigestion. One sign of mental health is serenity of temper and a self-control that enables us to bear with equanimity and unruffled the petty trials and jars of life, especially those arising from contact with scolding, irascible, irritating folks. It is well to remember at such times that these unfortunates are their own worst enemies, and a cultivation of the art of not hearing will help us very much. It is a very useful art all through life and well worth some trouble to acquire.—Demorest's Magazine.

CAKE FOR EVERYBODY.

A proficient cook has an eye to variety and suitability. Even in the matter of cake she is careful to suit all tastes. Thus:

For farmers—hoe-cake, fruit-cake and seed-cake.

For pugilists and carpenters—pound-cake.

For reporters—spice-cake and jumbles.

For messenger-boys—ginger-snaps.

For politicians—election-cake and plum-cake.

For idlers and ne'er-do-wells—loaf-cake and fritters.

For tramps—sponge-cake.

For greedy children—stomach-ache.

"I say, Bill," said one summer philosopher to another as they lay beneath a spreading tree, "did you ever turn yer attention to literatoor any?" "I should say so." "What's the longest sentence you ever come across?" "Ten years," was the unhesitating reply.

Ex-Governor Curtin's body was taken to the Court House at Belefonte, Penn., where thousands of people viewed it. The body was then taken back to the former reidencce of the distinguished dead, where the funeral services were held.

DEEP BREATHING.

It is only lately that much has been said in the public prints regarding the importance of deep breathing, though physicians have for many years been urging their patients to practise it. It seems singular that people should not have discovered for themselves its advantages, for they are very obvious, and follow quickly upon their cause.

The most obtuse person who chooses to attempt alleviation of any one of a dozen common complaints by a series of deep, regular breaths, will be convinced of their efficiency.

As in the case of every other natural remedy, its admirers often claim too much for it, but the most conservative who try it honestly will admit that it can do a great deal.

We all know that fear is a prolific source of disease. A very large proportion of the cases in an epidemic are computed to be caused directly by nervousness. Almost any man, if told that he looks ill, is likely to be seized with whatever malady happens to be most prevalent. The grippe has done much of its deadly work upon those who were too frightened by the thought of it to do anything to resist its approaches. In a state of fear, as is well known, the breath comes faintly and in short catches. When the cause of the terror is removed, one draws a long breath. The mind curists have enriched us by at least one excellent adage. It is: "Do not allow yourself to think that you are ill. Keep on breathing deeply and regularly, and do not give way to fear." After exposure to cold, steady, deep breathing, often holding the lungs full of air for a full minute or more has frequently broken up a chill. In seasickness the same treatment, taken as the ship rises and falls, will often prevent nausea. Sleeplessness may sometimes be overcome by careful breathing.

One prolific cause of malaria is the foul exhalations from the lower lungs, which a too shallow breathing fails to carry off. The breath should penetrate to the remotest labyrinths of these great sewers of the system, in order to cleanse away their poisonous gases. It goes without saying that the looser the clothing the more thoroughly this vital work can be accomplished.

If it be not thoroughly accomplished, there is bound to be trouble sooner or later.

Anæmia, consumption, dyspepsia, some forms of heart disease and many other maladies are especially benefited by deep breathing. One distinguished physician once remarked that he attributed his own excellent health largely to the habit which he had acquired of taking, when coming to a street crossing, a deep breath, and holding it until he gained the other side. In this way he increased his chest measurement four inches in two years. Any one who wishes to increase his chest capacity cannot employ a more efficacious and natural method than this.

The famous placer mines in Arizona, located about a year ago by non-resident English capitalists and held by parties backed by Montana mining capitalists, upon the ground that the mines are held and owned by aliens contrary to the United States mining laws. The English company will not be allowed to work the mines until the case is decided by the courts.

In the Vose court-martial case at Leavenworth, the Court passed upon the charges and sent their findings to Washington. The case of Captain George S. Grimes follows that of Vose.

NEVER TOO LATE OR TOO SOON.

There is more lost in life from putting off from to-day till to-morrow what might be done on the instant than from any other cause. Fortune and fame have been thus wrecked, and in minor things it will not do to delay or trifle. A man hobbling on crutches for the rest of his life, caused by sprain, would have been a well, sound man, out of misery, if he had used St. Jacob's Oil when the mishap occurred. It is never too soon to get it; never too late to use it. The great remedy for pain never tarries; it will do its work in ten minutes if it is allowed to do so. Treat pain as you would a mosquito—knock it out as soon as it bites.

'Tis so, alas, with all mankind;
With monarch and with clerk;
The one who does the least, you'll find,
Talks most of "overwork."

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

When a sentiment is uttered on the stage that is not complimentary to the character of men, all wives look at their husbands triumphantly.

LIFE OR DEATH?

It is of vital importance that it should be understood by persons whose kidneys are inactive, that this condition of things is finally inductive of a state of the organs where life hangs in the balance. Bright's disease, diabetes, albuminuria are all diseases of a very obstinate character in their mature stage, and all have a fatal tendency. They often baffle the most practiced medical skill, and the most approved remedies of materia medica. But opposed at the outset—that is to say, when the kidneys begin to discharge their functions inactively—with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the dangerous tendency is checked. Very useful, also, is this household medicine for those ailments of common occurrence—constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia and nervousness. It is a safeguard against malaria and averts chronic rheumatism.

"Do you hate me?" he faltered. "This is so sudden," she rejoined in confusion. And so they were divorced.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

There is a frightful lot of love wasted; people are extravagant with it in their youth, and suffer the lack of it in old age.

A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

Every man ought to have one, but a long step towards that is the possession of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. It is certain that they prolong life, by relieving the strain that comes from continued suffering.

Many a man can endure a sharp disease better than he can the wear and tear of pains, little in themselves, yet constant in their strain upon the system.

A weak back, stiffness of the joints, soreness of the muscles, seem to many unworthy of special notice. Yet they do not a little to exhaust the powers of physical endurance. ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS relieve them at once, and no wise man will fail to use them on the first sign of pain. It is a very small premium that he has to pay.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS will cure indigestion.

Perplexed—First Girl—Oh, dear. Second Girl—What's the matter? First Girl—I don't know what I'm "going in" for when I "come out."

Wolfe's Worm Powders. The Great Remedy for worms. When your children are ailing, try them. At druggists, or send 25c. to JNO. WOLFE, San Rafael, Cal., and you will get them by mail.

SHIP YOUR CONSIGNMENTS

To D. Vervalin, Commission Merchant and dealer in Poultry, Potatoes, Beans, Grain, Dried Fruits, Honey, Nuts and Farm Produce generally. He has been established since 1886 and always makes prompt remittances. 106 Davis St., San Francisco.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

MOTHERS

and those about to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its torture, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding Nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and also the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child. During pregnancy, it prevents "morning sickness" and those distressing nervous symptoms from which so many sufier.

Tanks, Cottle Co., Texas.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I took your "Favorite Prescription" previous to confinement and never did so well in my life. It is only two weeks since my confinement and I am able to do my work. I feel stronger than I ever did in six weeks before.

Yours truly,

Cordia Culpepper

A MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE.

South Bend, Pacific Co., Wash.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I began taking your "Favorite Prescription" the first month of pregnancy, and have continued taking it since confinement. I did not experience the nausea or any of the ailments due to pregnancy, after I began taking your "Prescription." I was only in labor a short time, and the physician said I got along unusually well.

MRS. BAKER.

We think it saved me a great deal of suffering. I was troubled a great deal with leucorrhea also, and it has done a world of good for me.

Yours truly,

MRS. W. C. BAKER.

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This pioneer company secured the first award, a GOLD MEDAL, for Half-tone Photo Engraving, at the Midwinter Exposition. They are well prepared to give the fullest satisfaction to all who desire the best of engraving at uniformly reasonable prices.

Portraits, buildings, scenery, and illustrations of all kinds for special newspaper issues, book, commercial and job printing, furnished to a nicety. Explain wants in sending for samples, prices, etc. No. 220 Market St., S. F.

Fall Medicine

Is fully as important and as beneficial as Spring Medicine, for at this season there is great danger to health in the varying temperature, cold storms, malarial germs, and the prevalence of fevers and other serious diseases. All these may be avoided if the blood is kept pure, the digestion good, and the bodily health vigorous, by taking Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sarsaparilla.

"My little boy fourteen years old had a terrible scrofula bunch on his neck. A friend of mine said Hood's Sarsaparilla cured his little boy, so I procured a bottle of the medicine, and the result has been that the bunch has left his neck. It was so near the throat, that he could not have stood it much longer without relief. MRS. INA HOOD, 324 Thorndike Street, Lowell, Mass. Get HOOD'S

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient. 25c.

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IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN.

CURES CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION DIZZINESS. ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN. BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION.

$1.50 FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE.

An agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail, 25c., 50c., and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

Blood

should be rich to nourish. Depleted blood means a pale face and Anæmia.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod-liver Oil, enriches the blood, restores a healthy color, cures Anæmia and tones up the system. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

A NOVELTY—Protection from watch pickpockets. Invisible; will not wear out. Price, 10 cents (stamps). Sent free by return mail. W. S. WOODRUFF, 219 Bush Street, San Francisco, California.

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IF SO, YOU WILL FIND THE

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THE BEST LINE

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VESTIBULE TRAINS. ELEGANT DINING CARS. QUICK TIME.

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SUPERFLUOUS NUDENE

YOU CAN REMOVE SUPERFLUOUS HAIR From Face, Neck, and Arms in five minutes with NUDENE, without pain or injury to the skin. Send stamp for circular. Agents wanted. NUDENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 216 Front Street, San Francisco.

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MEN Dr. LIEBIG & CO. Special Doctors for Chronic, Private and Wasting Diseases.

Dr. Liebig's Invigorator the greatest remedy for Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood and Private Diseases, Overcomes Prematurness and prepares all for marriage life's duties, pleasures and responsibilities; $1 trial bottle given or sent free to any one describing symptoms; call or address 400 Geary St., private entrance 405 Mason St., San Francisco.

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50c. and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Prop'rs Cleveland, Ohio

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. $2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES. $3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

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Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy Gravel, and Diabetes, are cured by

HUNT'S REMEDY

THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE.

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cures Bright's Disease, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side

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cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, Genera Debility, Female Weakness, and Excesses.

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

HUNT'S REMEDY

ACTS AT ONCE on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action, and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DOCTOR

Pardee's Remedy,

THE GREAT CURE

—FOR—

INDIGESTION

and Constipation.

A Regulator of the Liver and Kidneys

A SPECIFIC FOR

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Neuralgia,

And all other Blood and Skin Diseases.

It is a positive cure for all those Painful, Delicate Complaints and complicated troubles and Weaknesses common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

This remedy has been used in the hospitals throughout the old world for the past twenty-five years, as a specific for the above diseases, and it has and will cure when other so-called remedies fail.

The effect is immediate and lasting. Two or three doses of DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY taken daily keeps the blood cool, the liver and kidneys active, and will entirely eradicate from the system all traces of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or any other form of blood diseases.

Send for pamphlet of testimonials from those who have been cured by its use. Druggists sell it at $1.00 per bottle. Try it and be convinced. For sale by

MACK & CO.,

9 and 11 Front St., San Francisco.

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. CONSUMPTION.

INYO INDEPENDENT.
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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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WINCHESTER.

During the War it Changed Hands Often.

INCIDENTS OF THE LATE CIVIL WAR.

A Town that Changed Ownership Over Seventy Times During the "Late Enpleasantness."

As one walks through the quiet streets of quaint and aristocratic Winchester, or looks down from some neighboring hilltop upon the peaceful fields which surround the town, it seems hard to realize that here has ever been the seat of war, and that for years armies had contended so persistently for possession of the town, that it changed ownership over seventy times during the "late unpleasantness"—sometimes three times in a day.

It was said in those days that the lukewarm had to look out each morning to see which flag was flying in order to know how to trim their course.

Such, however, was the case, and many are the tales of those stirring times heard even yet from those who participated in them. In the early part of the war Winchester was taken by the Union forces and occupied for a short time, during which many negroes attached themselves to the officers and soldiers in various capacities. Suddenly there came news of the rapid advance of the Southerners in large numbers and a retreat was ordered in the direction of Harper's Ferry. As the army retired numbers of negro men, women and children went with it to get, as they thought, freedom and wealth at one stroke. The Confederates, however, captured the whole Northern train not many miles beyond the town and brought them all back to Winchester. In order to give the Northerners a chance to live up to their principles of love for the negro and to show chivalry to the weaker sex, as the Southern Commander said, he "requested" in military language that each captured officer should give his arm to one of the "colored ladies" and each soldier should carry a pickaninny. Thus they returned to the city in which they had ruled the day before.

At another time a body of Union cavalry dashed into Winchester and the Southern troops precipitately retired. As the blue coats came riding down one of the streets a soldier's cape slipped off his shoulders and fell just in front of a young girl, standing on the curb. "Pick that up and give it to me," was the command of the horseman.

"Indeed, if you sit there until I do it, you'll be much older than you are now," she replied quickly.

"Well, tell me where those rebels are," he asked.

"Go down the road and find them," she replied, and turning entered her fathers' house.

A few hours afterward, hearing horses' hoofs, the same girl looked out, and seeing her questioner of the morning a prisoner with the rest of his troops she exclaimed from her window, "So you found the rebels; I thought you would."

In Winchester there lived at that time a family of three sisters remarkable for their quickness and wit. One of these for some reason or other wished to be transferred to the Southern lines and went to the Northern General, who was very irascible, to ask for a pass. After a long tirade about who brought on the war—answering himself by saying "you women of the South"——he said, "I suppose you want to go to see some Southern Brigadier."

"No, I don't," was the reply, "but I don't deny I should like to see one amazingly, it is so long since I had the pleasure."

"Well," said he, "you will all soon be gone to the devil."

"You mistake me," said she, "I asked for a pass to go within the Confederate lines."

Throwing himself back he laughed heartily, saying, "Well, you are an independent girl." She did not get her pass, however.

Those same sisters were thorns in the flesh of the Northern officers in many ways, but chiefly in their capacity of postmistresses of the underground postoffice. Many a dispatch they received and sent out. Sometimes their papers would come to them in a bag of flour brought by a farmer too old to fight and just able to ride the nag too sorry to have been swept up by either army. The folds of a cabbage would contain a message of considerable importance, and the hem of the skirt of the dairy woman, when she brought them milk, contained papers which would have been reading interesting beyond measure to Uncle Sams' provost marshal had he known that the milk carrier left the house with one less garment than when she entered.

Many a time was the house searched, but never were the searchers rewarded for their trouble. A favorite hiding-place for these contraband dispatches was under a loose step of the staircase. In this cavity were concealed many little treasures, among which were the photographs of some young soldiers, who in the far-off camp were constantly humming to themselves "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Years afterward these precious pictures were sought, but it was discovered that a family of mice had made their home in the cavity and had dined sumptuously every day on the semblance of Southern chivalry.

After many attempts to lead these ladies into pitfalls by means of spies, decoys, etc., without success, General Sheridan sent them an order one day to be ready to leave the town in two hours to be taken to the Southern lines. They hurriedly packed their trunks, and at the appointed hour departed in an ambulance with an escort of cavalry. Driven about six miles along the road, afterward made famous by General Sheridan, they were left with their trunk by the side of the highway, and with feelings in which joy and sadness were mingled, saw their escort turn and ride back to Winchester. Being within a mile or two of a friend's house they made their way there, and finally got to Lexington, where they remained in exile among friends during the rest of the struggle.

A touch of human sympathy is shown in the following incident: It was necessary at one time during the Federal occupation of Winchester for anyone who wished to obtain medicine or anything but the coarsest of food to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. This a very attractive and high-spirited young woman would not do. She became very ill with fever and her family—as staunch in their principles as herself—could not give her proper nourishment. Her life was despaired of. When this became known through the town, ever morning on the doorstep was found a basket containing dainties and drugs with which the patient was finally nursed back to life and strength. It was learned afterward that the basket was placed there daily just before dawn by a young Northern officer.

Many engagements around Winchester were very severe. There is a small house, surrounded by a peaceful yard with shading trees, about a mile north of the town, which was a temporary hospital during one of the battles. In this peaceful yard stood the amputating tables, and a lady who acted as nurse has said there were piles of arms and legs four feet high; in some cases the boots not even being removed. One unfortunate youth, badly wounded, was carried from this scene into the permanent hospital in the town, and after some days of torture died. The young girl who nursed him attended to the last sad offices and arranged his funeral. In default of other garments his body was wrapped in his India-rubbered coat, and his coffin placed in the burial lot of a prominent family of the place. Years passed on, when there came a request from his family in Richmond that the lady who had so faithfully nursed him would see that his body was disinterred and sent to Richmond to be buried in the same grave with that of his brother who had been killed in one of the battles of the far South. Going with the sexton to the cemetery she pointed out the grave saying, "You will know that you have opened the right grave by seeing that the body has on an India-rubber coat." The body was exhumed, sent to Richmond and buried with military honors in the grave with the other brother. About two weeks' after, the good Samaritan of Winchester was called upon by a man, whom she recognized as a person not at all friendly to her and the brother of the deceased housekeeper of the family in whose lot the first burial had been made.

"I have come to have you arrested," said he.

"Have me arrested; for what?"

"For stealing the body of my sister Sally Smith who was buried in the B——'s lot, and in her best black silk dress, too."

"I did nothing of the sort, I assure you."

"Yes, you did, and if she and her best black silk dress are not brought back soon I will have the law of you. The idea of a lady like you stealing my sister Sally Smith—and her best black silk dress."

To make a long story short, the poor lady was obliged to recover, at much trouble and expense, the body sent to Richmond and have it interred at Winchester, sending the proper one in its place; the mistake having occurred by the sexton thinking Sally Smith's best black silk dress was the India-rubber coat. The worthy old housekeeper had always in life longed to take a trip, which she had never been able to do; but after death she took the journey dressed in her best black silk dress, and had been received in Richmond with military honors. J. C

Following Directions: Mr. Grogan—"Oi took the powders, docthor, but it is sicker Oi am than Oi was befoor Oi began."

Doctor Bowless—"Did you follow directions——as much as could be heaped on a ten-cent piece every three hours?"

Mr. Grogan—"Oi followed them as near as Oi could, docthor. Oi had no tin-cent piece in the house, so Oi tuk as much as Oi could heap on a nickel ivery hour and a-half."—Indianopolis Journal.

People who have nervous prostration, headaches, the blues, or dyspepsia, who take cold easily, who are subject to irritability, who lead sedentary lives, who need their wits about them all the time, and who are not making the progress they desire, should get addicted to the cold-bath habit. It is not only cleansing, but curative, stimulating, encouraging, and invigorating. It is brain-brightening, nerve-soothing, blood-quickening and the best treatment ever taken for the complexion, digestion and disposition.

The manufacture of xyolith, or wood stone, has been undertaken on an extensive scale by a Dresden firm, and its use as a building material is said to be increasing. It is composed, in due proportions, of magnesia, mixed with sawdust, and saturated with a solution of chloride of calcium, the pasty mass, before the cement sets, spread out into sheets of uniform thickness and subjected to great pressure, then dried.

A ton of Great Salt Lake water holds about 314 pounds of salt.

TOP OF PIKE'S PEAK.

Cheerless Home of the Signal Service Observers.

THE TOUTISTS NOW GO UP BY RAIL.

Much More Comfortable Means of Travel than the Old Mule System—Where Rats Have Full Sway.

Ten years ago I climbed Pikes' peak with the assistance of a mule that I rented of a liveryman at Manitou. It took us all one day to go up, and all the next day to come down. We slept with the signal service observers on the floor and nearly froze to death because there were not enough heavy blankets on the peak to keep our party warm. It was a very hard trip; ride and rest, admire the scenery, walk a while, ride again, cuss the bowlders, then walk and wish we hadn't started, and when we got up where the air was rare and scarce one of the party, who was a New York broker and had sins that lay heavy on his soul, thought he was going to die of heart disease, and gave us messages for his family; but it was only the high altitude and indigestion. He got well, however, after a while, and was able to stand on top of the peak and recite four verses of that fine old hymn of the Cary sisters:

"I am nearer my home in Heaven to-day,
Than ever I've been before."

Then he went back to New York, where he sells and buys stocks and bonds and puts and calls as lively as ever.

Now you can go to the top of the peak and get all the view you want and come back to Manitou again in four and a-half hours, by means of a cog-wheel railway, built by H. S. Cable, the son of the president of the Rock Island railway, Z. G. Simmons of Kenosha, Wis., and other capitalists.

It is an easy and comfortable trip, and not half so dangerous as going up on mule-back. The average grade is 16 per cent. or 845 feet to the mile, but the arrangements for safety are so perfect that the peril of the climb is reduced to a minimum, although nervous people hold their breath when the little train turns some of the sharp curves and looks as if it were going to tip over into a gorge that is 3,000 or 4,000 feet deep. They charge $5 for the round trip, which is fifty per cent. cheaper than the old mule-back route.

When you get to the top you find two low stone houses built so that the wind can't shake them. One contains a little shop for the sale of curiosities and photographs, a lunch room and telegraph office, and the other is occupied by the signal service observers. You can stay all night if you like, and, although the accommodations are primitive and the atmosphere gets pretty cold, the sunset and the sunrise furnish full compensation.

Everybody is furnished with postal cards and stationery bearing a picture of the stone hut, upon which one can write to friends, and you are advised to send telegrams to the loved ones at home "from the highest telegraph office in the world," but that is not true. The highest telegraph office in the world is at the town of Galera, Bolivia, 15,690 feet above the sea, while the summit of Pikes' peak is only 14,147 feet. Galera is a station on the railroad which leads from Mollendo, Peru, to Lake Titicaca, and is the direct and only route between the capital of Bolivia and the Pacific coast. It is a lonely place and there are only three or four old Indians there to keep the telegraph operator company. They go around with their heads wrapped up in blankets, and although they are much nearer to the equator than this place the cold is very much more intense. Another higher telegraph office than Pike's peak is fond at Chiclay, Peru, where the famous Oroya railway, that was built by Henry Meigs, passes over the Cordilleras into the great basin of the Andes. That is a mining town of several thousand inhabitants, although it is also over 15,000 feet above the sea.

It is useless for any man to attempt to describe through a stenographer the panorama that it spread around Pike's Peak. You can see all the great ranges of the Rocky mountains in this longitude, and the other peaks stand up like sentinels watching a sleeping army. The Spanish peaks are 140 miles away, and by following along the crest of that beautiful sierra, which the blasphemous Spaniards named The "Blood of Christ," you come to Ouray, which is perhaps the handsomest peak in all the Rocky mountains. Denver is invisible because the astern foothills conceal it, but you can look eastward almost to the Kansas line and see smoke arising from a dozen towns.

From the crest of Chimborazo, in Ecuador, you can see the Pacific ocean and look eastward over the pass below into the great valley where the Amazon finds its source; and from Popocatapetl, in Mexico, the view is more diversified, perhaps, than that from Pikes' peak, but it is well worth traveling across the continent to see what is spread out before you here.

Along the line of the railway through the gorges log huts and cottages have been erected, which are occupied by artists in summer and others who have a keen sense of the picturesque. A Manitou firm is advertising building lots for sale above the half-way house, but the upper part of the mountain is a government reservation and no one can locate there without the permission of the secretary of the interior. The custodian who is placed here to protect it is to be credited with having prevented the advertising fiend from defacing the landscape, and I am told that any one who writes his name or paints an advertisement no the rocks is sure to spend a long term in jail and pay a heavy fine for the privilege.

There is a salt lick on the side of the mountain, two-thirds of the way to the top, to which the mountain sheep and deer come in large droves every day to promote their digestion. They are tame, because they are never troubled, and the law that protects them is strongly enforced.

Here and there along the way you see a prospect hole which some miner has patiently bored into the mountain, but has been compelled to abandon because he did not strike pay dirt. There has been a good deal of temptation to hunt gold on this side of Pikes' peak, because the first placers found in Colorado were in the foothills below, and the famous mines of Cripple Creek are around on the other side.

The top of the peak is covered for 800 or 1,000 feet with a reddish granite, broken up into small chunks and piled almost regularly. The geologists say that the crags that once formed the crest were crushed in the glacial period and the fragments scattered around as they lie at present.

You will notice when you go down to the timber line, which is something over 11,000 feet, that the branches are all on the southwest side, of the trees, where the northeast winds have blown them.

A few rods from the signal observers' hut a lot of small stones had been piled up to resemble a grave, and a wooden headboard throws a shadow upon them when the western sun is low. The average visitor approaches it with a solemn air, and when he reads the inscription he turns a glance of surprised inquiry upon whoever may be standing by. The inscription represents the grave to be that of a lady who was eaten by rats on the summit of Pike's peak one night in 1876, which, of course, is something that never happened. Along about that time some newspaper fakir published a yarn in the east about the horrible death of a woman who was spending the night on the top of this mountain, and it was generally copied by the press of the country. There was no foundation for it, and it created a great deal of indignation here. When the railroad was first opened the influence of the press was demonstrated by the number of inquires that were made of the weather observers concerning this unfortunate woman, and the signal-service officers, who have very little to occupy them, displayed their humor and spent their spare time in fixing up this grave and painting the inscription on the headstone.

It is a fact, however, that there are lots of rats on the top of Pike's peak, and where they come from and how they live nobody can explain. The man in charge of the restaurant told me they had to set traps every night, and generally caught two or three, but this did not seem to diminish the number. Down on the mountain woodchucks, squirrels, chipmunks and other burrowing game can be found, but the rats that haunt the signal station are a mystery.

The railway trains run daily to the top of Pike's peak four months in the year—from June 1 to the last of September—sometimes a few days longer if there is patronage enough to pay expenses. During the rest of the year, eight months, the signal-service men stay there alone—two of them—and see nothing of the rest of mankind until the snow melts in the spring, although they are in constant communication by telegraph. Sometimes they come down on snowshoes to repair the wires if the storms tear them apart, and in an emergency they have been as far as Manitou or Colorado Springs.

The railway grade has made these journeys much easier than they used to be when there was only the mule trail to follow, but it's a long seven miles and a very steep climb to return to their eyrie. The snow begins to fall early in October; last year the ground was covered six feet deep by October 11, and the stone huts on the mountain top are buried under the drifts until the sun begins to melt them the last of April or the first of May. The men have books and cards and backgammon, and when they need exercise they can shovel the snow from the doorway. But it is a long and dismal imprisonment, and a countryman who went up on the cars with us expressed the universal opinion when, after hearing the story, he exclaimed:

"Gosh! I'd rather spend the winter in a good warm jail."

There is a report that the station is to be abandoned this fall, as its utility to the weather bureau is doubtful, and the observers will not be sorry if it turns out to be true.—William E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

Everywhere the mania for plowing seems to be on the increase, due no doubt to the low price of cattle. If lands formerly used for pasturing cattle are not now plowed and put to corn, they are put in timothy and the crop sold off the farm as hay. This may be the best thing to do now, but in the near future the plant food thus taken away must be returned in the shape of commercial fertilizers and paid for in cash. The benefits arising from feeding the product of the farm to stock and thus selling the grain on foot are not always visible in the way of immediate returns, but before abandoning live stock entirely the good farmer will consider the questions involved very carefully.

In society a woman is admired for her good looks and her talents, but if she wants to make herself solid with her husband, she should see that his shirt-buttons are in their places, that his meals are properly cooked, and that he gets them regularly.

Stone bullets were used till the year 1514, when iron was adopted. It was near the close of the Sixteenth century before leaden bullets were generally adopted.

LIVING BURIALS.

The Object in Burying People Alive.

BURDENS TO THEIR RELATIVES.

Obsequies of Live Persons Attended with Much Pomp and Ceremony—Much Done to Smooth the Way.

Referring to the controversy concerning the immuring of nuns, an American journal says it would doubtless surprise the disputants to learn that there is at any rate one country in the world where people are to this day buried alive. What is more, the victim is not only a consenting party to the deed, but even takes part in the funeral as his own chief mourner. The country where this pracitce remains in existence is China; and the people who are thus buried alive are usually those who, either on account of their incorrigible misconduct or incurable maladies, have come to be regarded as burdens to their relatives, and as constituting not only a nuisance, but also a danger to the community to which they belong. These interments of living men and women are generally the result of a decree of a sort of family council composed of all the principal relatives of the victim, and they are so far regarded as legitimate that the local authorities do not hesitate to attend the obsequies. Sometimes, too, the decree is pronounced by a vigilance committee or, "Vehmgericht," an institution that flourishes as extensively in China at the present day as it did in Germany two and three centuries ago. Ordinarily the obsequies of live persons are attended with pomp and ceremony, especially when it is not misconduct, but merely disease or old age, which causes the family and the fellow-citizens of the candidate for funeral honors to desire his departure for another world. Everything that is possible is done to smooth the way and to cheer, if one may be allowed to use the expression, his last moments. Relatives and neighbors combine to purchase the most expensive coffin that they can afford, the prices ranging from 10 to 500 and even 1,000 dollars. At the funeral repast that precedes the interment he is the guest of honor, and as soon as the feasting has been brought to a conclusion the procession to the grave begins. It is led off by the empty coffin, which in form resembles the trunk of a tree, the boards being three or four inches thick, and rounded outside. Immediately following the coffin walks the "moribund," magnificently arrayed, generally in the superbly-embroidered garments of a mandarin, and bearing a fan in one hand, and a prayer written on a piece of paper in the other. Then follow the members of the family, the village or town authorities, and the neighbors. On reaching the border of the grave, the principal actor in this extraordinary performance takes a solemn leave of all those present, arranges his garments in the most convenient and comfortable fashion, takes a last big swallow of opium, and thereupon assumes his place in the coffin. A piece of silver having been placed on his chin, the lid is placed on the casket and is nailed down by his sons and nearest relatives; the casket then being lowered into the grave, the earth is battened down, and all is over.

These statements may seem to be mere travelers' tales, some of those absurd exaggerations—embroideries is, perhaps, the most appropriate term—to which people who have journeyed far are popularly supposed to be addicted. But, says the writer, I have, when in China, frequently heard the matter discussed by people who had actually witnessed ceremonials of this kind; and further confirmation is afforded by duly authenticated instances described in one of the recent numbers of the Austrian "Oriental Review." There can be no doubt as to the absolute authenticity of the cases described, one of which in particular took place only three or four years ago at a place called Tchim Kong. The object in burying people alive in this manner is to get rid of them in a way calculated to free those who have taken part in the affair from all responsibility in this world, and at the same time to save the victim from the odium of suicide in the next world; for, theoretically at any rate, the person interred is a consenting party thereto, and his relatives and neighbors are merely executing his last, and therefore sacred, wishes in nailing down his coffin and burying him. Strictly speaking (that is, from a Chinese point of view) there is no murder, no execution, and no suicide. It is merely a sort of mutual arrangement affair, satisfactory alike to all parties, the occupant of the coffin complying with the desire of his relatives and neighbors for his departure for a better world, and they, on their side, endeavoring by every means in their power to make this departure agreeable. China is the only country where this ancient custom of burying people alive still exists. That it used in olden times to be practiced in many of the countries of Europe is an acknowledged fact, the medieval survivals of the custom taking the form of what may be described as immuration, or the building up in a wall of the victim. And there is a distinguished priest, one of the most famous pulpit orators of France who has placed on record a midnight visit that he paid some thirty years ago to administer the last sacrament to a man of evident education and birth, who was being built up into the wall of the dining-hall of an old mansion in Paris, and to wh ch he had been taken in a carriage bl ndfolded. The priest could give no indication as to where the mansion was, except that it was located on left bank of the Seine, a fact which he ascertained from the carriage driving across a bridge. I am perfectly aware that this oft-told story is regarded by many as a fairy-tale, but its author was a man of too great eminence and piety to admit of any suspicion that he was romancing, and far too clever to allow the supposition that he had been the victim of an hallucination. Of course the secret of the confessional debarred him from telling the sins which the built-in man had on his conscience with a view to establishing his identity; but the reverend father permitted enough to become known to lead to the inference that the man had been guilty of some terrible offence against society, which could not have been punished by the tribunals without bringing disgrace upon an illustrious and time-honored name.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

Many varieties of wood are stronger than steel.

Analysts say that butter is the most nutritious article of diet and that bacon comes next.

The right side of the human body, when magnetised, gives off a bluish light and the left side a yellowish red.

In Australia horses and cattle are now being branded by electricity from storage batteries. The temperature is uniform and the brand safe and artistic.

Arctic explorers who have found themselves in the midst of an aurora describe it as producing a cooling, prickly sensation and a very exhilarating effect.

Sir John Lubbock is authority for the statement that a single bee, with all its industry, energy and innumerable journeys, will not collect more than a single teaspoonful of honey during a season.

The discovery has been made by a scientific Frenchman that potatoes planted near an electric wire grow to be very large, and that tomatoes in contact with an electric wire ripen eight days earlier than usual.

Solitary confinement is calculated, doctors state, to produce melancholia, suicidal mania and loss of reason. Nine months of absolutuly solitary confinement are almost certain to result in the mental ruin of the convict.

A writer in "Harper's Weekly" says that the upper great lakes were once drained by way of the Illinois river, and that the bed of the Illinois is now but thirty feet higher than the Niagara river. To cut the Illinois fifty feet deeper would, therefore, turn the flow of the lakes into the Mississippi and leave Niagara dry.

We may soon have aluminum tea kettles, warranted not to rust, and not to crack when hot and suddenly filled with cold water. They are very light, too, and it is asserted that water boils in them in half the time required for it to boil in iron or tin, but that sounds like the partial enthusiasm of an advertiser.

Nickel aluminum is the latest metal. Its color resembles silver, and it is far more ductile than steel. A bar 18 inches long and 113-16 inches by ¼ inch thick had a permanent set of 1 1-8 inches. It took 400 pounds to deflect the metal that much. A similar piece of steel of 66,000 tensile strength took exactly the same load.

Th "Popular Scince Monthly" says: Although the science of electricity is still in its infancy, it is marvelous the progress it has made in the last twenty years. We have in the United States more than 300 mining companies making use of electricity for light and power, and fully one-third of all the copper refined in this country is treated by the electrolytic process.

The "British Medical Journal," states the comparison of figures obtained from various sources leads to the belief that down to the middle of July the mortality from the plague in Canton alone amounted to 40,000 people. In striking contrast stands out the health of the foreign community in Canton, who passed through the epidemic unscathed. This immunity they owe in large measure to the excellent sanitary arrangements that prevail.

The cruel and unnecessary custom of docking horse tails should be prohibited by law in every State in the Union. It is a barbarous practice and the one who indulges in it should be made to suffer a severe penalty. We know of a case where a valuable horse was docked and in a few days died of lock-jaw. The owner only suffered the loss of several hundred dollars for his inhumanity, when some part of the pain he inflicted on a dumb brute ought to have been his reward.

Mistress—"Well, Bridget, and how is your husband?"

Washerwoman—"Shure, an' hes' all used up, mum.

Mistress—"Why, what ails him?"

Washerwoman — "Indade, thin, mum, last night he had sich bad dreams that he couldn't slape a wink all night, mum."—Life.

Mrs. Mary Bostwick passed through the perils of a frontier life, twice escaped death by burning, passed successfully through three sieges of illness, was the mother of nine children and was killed by a trolley car in St. Louis at the age of 105.

The largest building stones are those used in the cyclopean walls of Baalbec, in Syria, some of which measures 63 feet in length by 26 in breadth, and are of unknown depth.

There will have been 1,500 miles of railroad constructed this year in the United States on December 1st. This is the smallest showing in thirty years.

The fact that there are two hemispheres goes to demonstrate that the shape of the earth is spherical.

KENTUCKY HEMP.

Manufacturers Forced to Use Cheaper Substitutes.

WORK REQUIRED IN HARVESTING IT.

A Year Said to Intervene Between the Sowing of the Seed and the Selling of the Product.

Mr. James K. Reeve, in the "Country Gentleman," says: In 1882 the crop amounted to about 4,000 tons; it had not varied much from this for a long time. Cheaper fibers were brought in to help meet the demand for lower priced goods, and jute and sisal for awhile nearly drove American hemp from the market. The fall in price has reduced the value from $160 per ton to $100. The Kentucky crop for the present year is estimated at only 3,000 tons, but there is no prospect of an advanced value.

Besides the introduction of cheaper substitutes in the way of fibers, hemp has met disastrous competition from another source. The use of metal in the place of fibers has assumed large proportions. The first step in this direction, and one which largely curtailed the market for hemp, was the use of iron cotton ties—the straps which are used to bind the bales. Then came the introduction of steel wire cordage for standing rigging on ships. In connection with the baling of cotton, bagging made from jute butts was also adopted in place of the former hemp bagging. Thus, while its value is as fully recognized as ever, tne relentless demands of competition have forced manufacturers to use cheaper substitutes until the demand for it has almost ceased. Its principal employment now perhaps is for adulteration of flax, with the single exception of which it is doubtless the best fiber produced.

To help the reader understand the cost of harvesting, and to realize the difficulties that are in the way of producing it more cheaply, a few words of explanation may be necessary.

From the time when the harvesting begins, which is in the latter part of August or by the first of September, a period of five or six months is required for preparing the crop for market. Generally speaking, a year may be said to intervene between the sowing of the seed and the selling of the product. The hemp is cut by hand, a knife set in at right angles to the handle being used. The work is pretty severe, as the stalks must be cut close to the ground, necessitating a constant stooping posture on the part of the workman. Cutting by machine has been tried, but it leaves a couple of inches of the butt of the stalk standing. This is just where the heaviest fiber is produced, and it is estimated that 200 pounds of fiber to the acre is lost by machine cutting. This, at 5 cents per pound, would amount to $10, which is much more than the cost of hand labor. The subsequent handling includes stacking and spreading—which consists in laying the canes out in regular rows upon the ground, to undergo the process of retting. A good crop is calculated as one that when thus spread will fully cover the ground upon which it has grown. It is left thus for some weeks, depending upon the weather, until retting (the word is probably a corruption of roting) has progressed so far that the pith or inner part of the cane will separate readily from the husk or fiber. The separation is then done by means of a brake, a clumsy wooden tool operated by hand, which thrashes the woody portion of the stalk out from the fiber and leaves the latter finally ready for market. All of these precesses are expensive, the breaking alone costing $1 per 100 pounds. The securing of the crop entails so much expense that it is quite common for the grower to secure advances of money for this purpose from dealers and manufacturers. But I am glad to say they are not under such thraldom of crop mortgages and usurious rates of interest as have been too common with another class of fiber producers in the South—the cotton growers. One of the largest buyers of hemp in Lexington told me that he was already advancing money for the payment of harvesting expenses, charging no interest and only requiring that he should be given the opportunity of purchasing the crop at its market value when ready.

After passing through the brake the hemp is twisted into a coil of about 5 pounds weight, which is called a "hand," and in this rough state goes to the dealer. In this warehouse or factory it is hackled or dressed, which is also a hand process, and is then ready for baling and shipment. In hackling, the short fiber is separated from the longer, and makes a second quality. The fine waste product is called tow, and when mixed with tar becomes oakum, which is used in calking ships.

From 800 to 1,400 pounds of hemp is considered an average crop. Even at the present price of $100 per ton, it is a crop that gives a fair money yield per acre, and might still be a profitable one were it not for the extraordinary expense of handling. As it is, farmers are preferring to grow more corn, and to make up the difference in their incomes by letting more land for tobacco.

The difference between genius and talent is that the former is a perpetual, never-failing spring; the latter is merely a cistern that has to be filed up from time to time.

The present title, Holiness, as applied to the Pope, dates only from the Fourteenth century. Before that time it was used by Kings and Emperors.

The poorest way on earth to practice economy is to starve stock to save feed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7 1894

The foremost popular interest in the coming legislative session is the Senatorial election. Since the Republicans have an overwhelming majority, they will of course name the Senator. Before the election three weeks ago the names most prominently urged for the place were those of George C Perkins and M. H. De Young. It has generally been assumed that the chances of the latter were lost in the route of the Burns-Estee crowd to which he belongs, but we see no reason to regard this as an established fact It is unquestionably true that De Young was the first choice of the railroad interest for the last vacancy; and he probably stands now in the same relation. His chances rest, we believe, upon the ability of the railroad interest—in combination with such other political forces as De Young with his newspaper and his "sack" can bring to bear—to control the Legislature. Of course De Young's election would finish the Republican party in California, but neither he nor his backers care anything for parties, excepting as they may be used for personal and mercenary ends. By the common judgment, Mr. Perkins is allowed to have the better chance, but upon what basis his hopes rest, we have no knowledge. The only other candidate who is taken seriously is Irving M. Scott of the Union Iron Works, who, it is supposed will inherit Perkins' strength if it should be found that he cannot make it. All three of the men named are millionaires and all are allied closely with the railroad and other capitalistic interests. Will the time never come when some man of the people can be chosen to represent California in the United States Senate.

It was after the football game. The students of Stanford and the students of the university of California, feeling hilarious and victorious and all that, assembled by a notorious drinking saloon in San Francisco and proceeded to get very drunk; as is the custom of college students the world over. Being drunk they set upon a young man named Alexander Laughborough, whom they buffeted sorely, laughing the while in wanton jollity. Presently Laughborough tired of the joke, and pulling a pistol, shot one of his assailants, wounding him grievously. Then the crowd dispersed, the leaded young man was taken away to be probed, and the shooter gave himself up to the police. All of which points a moral to adorn the tale. It is this: When university students get drunk and disgrace themselves, their families and their alma mater they should beware of the fool and his gun. An effort will undoubtedly be made to palliate this bar-room brawl on behalf of those concerned, and it is not likely that anyone will be expelled from either Stanford or Berkeley, but the regents and trustees of those "temples of learning" should find some means of keeping their Apaches on the reservation—they are too dangerous to be at large, not only to the community, but to themselves.

It begins to look as if Dan Burns might have the effrontery to present himself as a candidate for United States senator. This ambition was absurd enough in the case of M. H. DeYoung, but when Dan Burns stretches his unclean hands to place the toga on his shoulders indignation usurps mirth, and the voice of popular dissent is heard in the land. The election of Dan Burns to represent the sovereign people of California in the United States senate would be a crime.

It would be the supremest irony of fate if Los Angeles should eventually receive the bulk of the benefit accruing from a competing railroad through the San Joaquin; but it would also be the natural result of San Francisco's quarter century of apathy towards her own interests and her supine submission to the tyranny of the Southern Pacific.

Yale is keeping up its record as the leading educational instution of the country—in the quality of the muscle it develops, if in no other line. Its football team has floored that of Harvard.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS, SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

STRANGELY SAVED FROM DEATH.

A Dramatic Prevention of Assassination In a Gambling House.

A crowd of people witnessed a singular scene here the other night, in which a man's life was saved after as novel a fashion as ever any writer of fiction has evolved. Rafe Shaffer, a well known sporting man, was seated in a gambling saloon talking to a friend, who had only lately come here from the east. Shaffer was telling his companion of a quarrel that he had with another man about town, whom he suspected of being about to make an attempt on his life.

As he was speaking the eastern man suddenly interrupted him with the question, "Say, Shaffer, do you remember your old business as a telegraph operator?"

Shaffer, who, it seems, had followed this trade before going west, looked surprised, but answered that he did.

"Well, you know, it's a very easy thing forgotten. Now, I will bet you can't tell me what I am going to tick out here on this table."

The eastern man then took a pencil from his pocket and began to tick off a message which, as he finished, caused Shaffer to spring hastily from his seat, drawing, as he did so, a revolver from his pocket, which he thrust almost in the face of a man who had been standing in the door of the saloon, and who had just covered him with his pistol. The two men glared at each other, and then Shaffer said calmly:

"Better put up your weapon, Smith, unless you want to shoot it out with me here. I have got the drop on you as much as you on me."

Smith hesitated and then replied that he would put up his pistol if Shaffer would and consented to leave the question between them to the arbitration of mutual friends. Shaffer agreed to the arbitration plan, as it seems both men had their reasons for not letting the cause of the bad blood between them be known to the public. Smith then left, and Shaffer thanked his quick witted friend for the services he had rendered him. The message the eastern man had rapped out was as follows:

"If your enemy is a dark complexioned man, with a hooked nose and a scar on the left cheek, he has just entered the saloon and has his hand on his pistol pocket. If you fear treachery from him, move quickly, or he'll have the drop on you. I am unarmed, so that I cannot draw for you. Draw now, as he has his pistol out, and unless you are as quick as lightning he will have you."

Shaffer's keen ear caught the words, and he acted at once on them, as has been shown. His wheeling so suddenly about on Smith took that gentleman so by surprise that he was compelled to back down.—Hastings (Neb.) Cor. Philadelphia Times.

COST HIM A HAND.

A Philadelphia Man's Invention Blew Up, and He Is Maimed For Life.

For a long time Pierson M. Stackhouse, a conveyancer, has been experimenting with a fire extinguishing chemical. It is probable that he will give up his idea of revolutionizing such compounds, if not altogether, for a time at least, because disaster overtook him with one terrific swoop yesterday afternoon.

Stackhouse believed that he solved the problem he had so long studied over, and yesterday afternoon he started out from his house, 2446 North Tenth street, to make a test. He strapped the cylinder to his back and carried the section of rubber hose in his left hand. His family stood at the door, and a friend, who had aided him in his experiments, walked close beside him. The inventor intended to see how far the chemical would be thrown, and he fearlessly reached up with his right hand to turn on the stopcock at the top of the cylinder in order to set the chemical to work.

At that instant there came a terrific explosion, which scared the wits nearly out of residents of the whole neighborhood. Windows rattled ominously, and crockeryware was demolished in some of the closets of nearby houses. Women and children, with blanched faces, rushed from their homes in terror, thinking that an earthquake or worse had come.

Stackhouse was thrown violently to the sidewalk. The top of the cylinder had blown off, and his right hand hung by a few shreds from his wrist. He lay unconscious on the sidewalk as his wife ran shrieking out to him, and a crowd quickly collected to see what the explosion meant. The inventor was taken to the Episcopal hospital, where it was necessary to amputate the shattered hand at the wrist.—Philadelphia Record.

Piety and Politics.

No one who has visited the south can escape the impression that a deep revolution in opinion is at work there. For several years it has been their habit to hold modest, unheralded meetings, mainly in the rural districts, sometimes weekly, sometimes monthly. They are usually opened with prayer, and it is not unusual after harvest time for the planters to maintain camp meetings a week together. Speaking begins between 9 and 10 in the morning, and the slow declining sun is still a spectator to these intense congregations. There is even a fine illuming vein of religious fervor in it all. The opening prayer, the political song set to church music, the two hour harangue at a stretch, the patriotic cheers, like strains from a new anthem—these are not the committee bought demonstrations of common campaigns. It is a rising of the people, and in due time the newspapers will make a discovery, for they will hear these people sing, and after that the ballot.—Donahoe's Magazine.

Death Stretched Him.

When John Edward Kelly's illness made him take to his bed at his home in Lambertville, N. J., for the last time six weeks ago, the lad was 5 feet in height and very fleshy. When he died on Friday last, he had fallen away to a skeleton, but the undertaker found that his stature was 6 feet 2 inches.

MAN MAY YET FLY.

Wonderful Birdlike Machine Constructed by Professor Lilienthal.

Can a man fly? Learned professors of the sciences of aeronautics agree that he cannot, and a formidable commission of experts appointed by the German government to investigate into the possibilities of aerial navigation have finally and decisively and officially said that it is impossible. Still an ingenious and observant German of the name of Otto Lilienthal, after a long series of experiments and in the face of the decisions of the eminent scientists, has succeeded in proving that a clever man can fly, and fly for considerable distances too.

Professor Lilienthal, like most men who have solved difficult problems, has gone clear away from the principles to which other men have found limitations. When he decided to fly, in other words, he left the possibilities afforded by the balloon entirely out of his calculations. Balloons, said he, are crude affairs, dangerous, not to be depended upon, nondirigible and clumsy. There is nothing in nature built upon the principle of the balloon, yet there are things in nature which can fly, and fly much better than the best balloons. Those things are birds. To the birds, then, I will go for the model of my flying machine. And to the birds he went.

From these same birds it was that Professor Lilienthal learned the true principles of aerial navigation, which principles he has succeeded to a degree in adapting to the uses of man. He first learned that it is the concave shape of a bird's wing that enables it to soar, rising or falling at will without muscular exertion in the teeth of a high wind. Then he learned that a bird's wing bones are constructed similarly to those in a man's arm. Knowing these things, he built his flying machine, or, to be more correct, his soaring machine. He made for himself of light but impervious cotton cloth and split willow wands two immense wings 23 feet from tip to tip, and a practicable if not highly ornamental rudder or tail.

He preserved in their construction as nearly as possible the form of a bird's wings and tail, increasing the parabolic curve of the bird's wings to the exact proportionate degree for his larger ones. These wings and the tail, weighing in all only 25 pounds, are so constructed as to fold up like the wings of a bat. Having completed them, the professor adjusted them to his arms, took a run along a hilltop and calmly and confidently jumped over the side, spreading his wings as he did so. He soared some distance and alighted in safety and comfort. He repeated his experiment many, many times, learning how to control his apparatus, how to change direction, how to rise or descend at will. He improved his wings and tail and kept on practicing until now he can soar for several hundred yards, rise to a much greater height than he started from and fulfill most of the functions of a big bird, save only that of propelling himself in still air and starting his flight from level ground. These two things a man is not strong enough to do, the bird possessing much greater strength for its size and weight than the most muscular man. But what Professor Lilienthal lacks in strength he has made up in ingenuity, for he has now constructed a little motor, operated by carbonic acid gas, which, while it adds scarcely anything to the weight of his flying apparatus, is capable of developing continuously two horsepower, or more than enough energy to work the wings. Indeed in the first trial the little motor developed too much strength and broke the wings, putting a stop to further experiments for the time.

If Professor Lilienthal succeeds in perfecting the great invention, the practicability of which he has already demonstrated, and in making aerial navigation on the simple principles favored by the birds safe for mankind, he will have achieved a notable triumph over the wonderful forces of nature as well as the world's greatest scientists. And he seems very likely to succeed, unless he should grow careless in handling his experimental wings and perchance fall victim to the awful fate which overtook the lamented and legendary Icarus, the first man who attempted to fly.—Chicago Times.

THE BALLOON CYCLE.

The Latest French Army Means of Carrying War Dispatches.

There floated over the hamlet of Villeneuve la Garenne the other afternoon in midair a balloon. Suddenly it appeared to burst and fell rapidly toward the earth. Fearing that a disaster had occurred, the terrified folk ran to the spot at which they expected the aerostat would reach the ground, when to their amazement they saw a parachute detach itself from the car and descend gently. Immediately the earth was touched one of the passengers jumped upon a small bicycle which he had brought with him from the aerial regions, and he disappeared in the direction of Levallois, in the neighborhood of Paris, as rapidly as the machine could carry him.

The explanation of this singular occurrence is simple. The balloon was the Caliban, and the ascent was made from Levallois by Captain Capazza and M. Hervieu, the latter being the cyclist. Their object was to test the possibility of a balloon being used for carrying war dispatches, and they assumed that an enemy succeeded in destroying it. Yet they proved that by means of the parachute they would be able to make good their escape and to outdistance their pursuers with the aid of the portable bicycle.—London Telegraph.

He Was Too Slow.

He reached out as if he would catch hold of her, but she eluded his grasp. Again he made an equally feeble attempt, and again she eluded him. Once more he made a feeble attempt, and she had no difficulty in escaping. This time she became indignant, almost angry.

"What do you mean, sir," she exclaimed, "by thus trying to kiss me?"

"I—I—I presume," he hesitated, "that I meant to kiss you."

She drew herself up proudly, then stepped near him and gazed down on him defiantly.

"Well," she said emphatically, "why in heaven's name don't you do it?"—Detroit Free Press.

Overheard on the River.

"You are nothing but a big bluff," remarked the river to the bank.

"Is that so?" retorted the bank. "If I take a notion to come down on you, your name will be mud."—Indianapolis Journal.

A SHATTERED IDOL.

Each week I saw him take an X
And put it in a letter
And mail it, and for that I own
I liked him all the better.

I thought of some dear country home,
A patient mother bearing
A burden lightened by the thought
That he for her was caring.

His surly ways and hardened face
I easily forgave him,
Because of this, his weekly gift,
One virtue that could save him.

But oh, alas! One fateful day
In asking for a loan he,
With awful oaths, declared he must
Send on that alimony.

—Washington News.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

How It Might Be the Highest Terrestrial Illustration of Omnipotence.

Colonel Pat Donan, the celebrated correspondent, speaking on the subject of editors of newspapers to a Philadelphia News man, said:

We speak of England, France, Germany, Russia and the United States as "the great powers," but among all the powers of earth the press stands easily first and greatest. If every journalist fully appreciated his power and his responsibility and every journal were known to be absolutely truthful, honest, fearless and incorruptible beyond the reach of wheeding, bribery or intimidation; wearing the dog collar of no party, section, sect or faction; patriotic and not partisan, always for the right and against the wrong, a union of all the newspapers would be the highest terrestrial illustration of omniscience and omnipotence. Such a combination could overturn any principality, throne or dominion under heaven, as a herd of Texas steers might upset a child's array of tin soldiers. It could establish and maintain any system, cause, creed or institution the editors chose to support.

Civilization culminates in the power press, and the bounds of civilization are limited by the circulation of the daily papers. There is no civilized speech or language where their voice is not heard or their influence is not felt. A few weeds soaked in bilge water, or a little calomel rolled in sweetened dough, with plenty of printers' ink, will make a millionaire of any pauperistic quack in five years, whether it is the brains, hearts, livers, lungs, kidneys or gizzards of newspaper reading gudgeons his humbug panacea claims to regenerate. A few thousand acres of iron, coal or timber, a fair flatboat harbor or two or three intersecting railroads, with reasonable circumjacent possibilities, and abundant advertising, will build a city out of nothingness anywhere in a decade. There is no enterprise or business, benefaction or villainy that cannot be pushed into triumph or driven to failure by the newspapers. Great reputations are created by them out of nothing and wrecked by them for amusement. In this country governors, senators and even presidents are made by them—often out of material intended for tinkers and peddlers, baseball players, gamblers, shysters, pickpockets and thugs.

His Heart Bowed Down.

He accosted me as I came out of the postoffice on Broadway and wanted to know whether the Broadway cable was the only one now at work. I said there was another on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, running up to High Bridge, and was about passing on when he grasped me by the arm and said in a whisper:

"Which is the wust?"

"There's no choice," said I shortly, preparing to cross the street.

"Then these New York newspapers are blamed liars, b'gosh, and I don't keer who knows it!" said he.

"What's the matter?" I asked, with interest.

"I've been readin nothin lately 'cept 'bout accidents by the deadly trolley and the bloody cable, and I've been ridin all over Brooklyn without seein a durn accident and spent 35 cents on this line without so much as seein a newsboy hurt. It ain't fair, that's what it ain't." And he shook his head sadly and crossed over and took a Fourth avenue horse car up town.—New York Press.

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She drew herself up proudly, then stepped near him and gazed down on him defiantly.

"Well," she said emphatically, "why in heaven's name don't you do it?"—Detroit Free Press.

An Eye Cleaner.

In traveling you can easily guard against the dread of getting cinders in your eye by carrying with you a tiny box of flaxseed. The instant you feel a foreign substance in the eye throw back your head and drop three or four flaxseed on the ball of the eye; then lift the upper lid and draw it down over them so as to hold them in. The relief will come immediately, and soon the seeds will begin to work out and bring the offending particle with them.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Dog Reputations.

Uncle George—Your dog isn't so smart as Tommy's, is he?

Little Johnny—Yes, he's just as smart, but I isn't so good a liar as Tommy.—Good News.

An "inch of rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet or a fall of about 100 tons upon an acre.

The lamp used by Epictetus, the philosopher, sold for 3,000 drachmas soon afer his death, in the year 161 A. D.

Boat Propelled by a Turbine Wheel.

Several trials have been made on the Elbe with a boat propelled not by the ordinary screw, which replaced the paddle wheel, but by means of a turbine wheel. The inventor, Herr Zenner, states that a much greater speed can be obtained than with the screw, because the friction is much less. Three boats have already been constructed on this pattern.—Westminster Gazette.

An Honest Quaker.

A sheriff was once asked to execute a writ against a Quaker. On arriving at his house he saw the Quaker's wife, who, in reply to the inquiry whether her husband was at home, said he was, at the same time requesting him to be seated, and her husband would speedily see him. The officer waited patiently for some time, when, the fair Quakeress coming into the room, he reminded her of her promise that he might see her husband. "Nay, friend, I promised that he would see thee. He has seen thee. He did not like thy looks. Therefore he avoided thee and hath departed from the house by another path."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Great Recommendation.

Miss Dukane—I want to have some photographs taken. Where would you go?

Miss Humly—I'd go to Mr. Snapshot if I were you. He made some perfectly lovely pictures of me.

Miss Dukane—Did he really? Well, if he is such a clever artist as that, I'll go there too.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Leuenhoek says that 4,000,000 webs, spun by young spiders when they first begin to use the spinneret, are not, if twisted together, as great in diameter as a hair from a human head.

Black gold is a natural alloy of gold and bismuth.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrive— p. m.
Mound House	10.00 a. m.	5.55 p. m.
Dayton	11.20 a. m.	5.27 p. m.
Yerington	1.35 p. m.	3.45 a. m.
Hawthorne	4.50 p. m.	12.00 m.
Sodaville	6.38 p. m.	10.15 a. m.
Silver Springs	7.15 p. m.	9.35 a. m.
Blairsville	8.25 p. m.	8.15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9.10 p. m.	Lv. 6.45 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrive— a. m.
Belleville	8.35 a. m.	5.35 p. m.
Benton	12.05 p. m.	1.45 p. m.
Bishop Creek	2.15 p. m.	11.10 a. m.
Alkali	3.00 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.35 p. m.	8.40 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.25 p. m.	7.45 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 6.15 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (15 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Palmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leave Lundy, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays) for Dyer, Montgomery and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Gadsby, Gold Mountain, etc.

At KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

The JOCKEY Saloon.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
MARSH. NAYLOR
PROPRIETORS.
WINE, LIQUORS, CIGARS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
On Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call or address
W. F. MATLACK.

NOTICE OF CONTEST

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
November 8, 1894.

A complaint having been entered at this office by George C. Vagnes against Charles W. [illegible] for abandoning his homestead entry [illegible] 1893 upon the S½ of NW¼ and N½ of SW¼ Section 18, Township 8 S., Range 38 E., M. D. M., Inyo County, [illegible] with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at the U. S. Land Office in Independence, California, on the 29th day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS
Adjoining Irwin's Old Corner Saloon.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and warranted satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Fire arms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURCKHARDT

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence; thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. [illegible] in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallahan, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or ledge situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispiranda Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-tenths (12 9-10) rods south of the general corner of the [illegible] and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12) and the South-west quarter of the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South six and eleven-twentieth (6 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South East quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the Deputy Attorney at Independence, Cal., or the undersigned executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTLEY,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $10 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving full particulars, address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. Murphy,
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room of Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND EHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, DEC. 7 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman.....P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff.....JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....W. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer .....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) .....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist.....ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist .....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....W. H. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist.....JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

DIED

BROWN—At Bishop, December 5, 1894. Jonathan Brown, a native of Illinois, aged 58 years.

—Mr. Brown had been in poor health for many years, and the news of his death, while it shocked and grieved the community, was not a surprise. He had lived in this vicinity for about fifteen years, and though a reserved and quiet man, had many friends. To his bereaved widow we extend our sincere sympathy.

A. P. Smith was down from Big Pine on Tuesday.

J. J. Stewart of Lone Pine was in town yesterday.

An ice cure is said to have been discovered for pneumonia.

P. H. Mack Esq. was at Big Pine early in the week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. McIver of Citrus, spent the day at Independence.

H. Levy arrived home from San Francisco Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Wm. Walker of Olancha is visiting friends at Independence.

The Miners State Convention was held in San Francisco last week.

The rainstorm will probably stop all dry-washing in Mazourka canyon.

The first rain of the winter season commenced falling last Tuesday night,

Regular stated meeting Inyo Lodge No. 221 F. & A. M. to-morrow evening.

Bert Rhine spent a couple of days in Keeler in the early part of tee week.

The Czar of Russia, Nicholas II, and Princess Alix were married November 26.

A. L. McGee came down from Bishop on Wednesday, and will remain in town a few days.

Neil McLean had a runaway accident at Georges Creek last week which demolished his buggy.

District Attorney Forbes has been at Bishop for the past week. He is expected home on Monday.

The Berkley football team was defeated by the Stanford team in San Francisco November 29.

Six hundred feet of a dock at Tacoma, Washington were swept away by a tidal wave November 28.

Winter is here in good earnest. It seems rather sudden, too, after such a long spell of beautiful weather.

Independence will celebrate Christmas with a tree at the church and other amusements for the little folks.

A special train having on board the officers of the C & C. went down the road Tuesday returning Wednesday.

The Southern Pacific Rail Road will make a general reduction in wages over all its lines commencing January 1, 1895.

With two Jurys, and the men from the dry-washers in Mazourka canyon in town next week, things should look quite lively.

Miss Lena Thompson accompanied by her sister, Mrs J. E. Jones Jr., of Round Valley arrived home Wednesday evening.

The Harmony Orchestra will give a grand ball at Independence on New Years night. Full particulars will be advertised next week.

Sixty trial jurors have been summoned to appear at Independence next Tuesday. Thirty grand jurors are also summoned to appear at the same time.

On account of the ill health of Judge Gill, Judge N. D. Arnot of Alpine county will try the Hines case. Judge Arnot is expected to arrive here on Monday.

B. H. Yandell, Secretary of the 18th District Agricultural Association, has received notice that the State Board of Examiners has allowed the claim for $3,000 for premiums at the last fair.

The tin box which contained the money deposited by Paymaster Mills in a Virginia and Truckee express car last winter and taken from a train by a masked robber, was found near the thousandyard target range north of Carson last Friday, empty.

Milton School Report

Number of days taught; 18, Number of boys enrolled 19; Number of girls enrolled 13 Whole number enrolled 32; Average number belonging 30 45 Average daily attendance 27; Percentage of attendance 88; Those not absent during the month are: Pauline Aguirre, Minnie Smith, Albert Aguirre, Carrie Schabbed, Grace Smith, Richard McGann, Pauline Aguirre.

EVA L. MCGEE,
Teacher.

The Storm.

On Tuesday night the first heavy storm of the season began and continued without cessation for forty-eight hours. The total rainfall amounted to .33 of an inch. Last night the storm broke and this morning was bright and clear. There was a heavy fall of snow on the Sierras and the indications are favorable for still more. Within the recollections of the oldest settlers the mountains had never been so bare as just preceeding this storm and are in order to make a good water season certain for next year a much greater quantity of snow must yet fall. The highest velocity of wind recorded in the local Weather Bureau station was forty miles per hour at 12:30 yesterday.

A Crack Race.

Last Thursday morning Tom Morris of Santa Ana, accompanied by his trainer Ed Riley, arrived at Independence for the purpose of accepting Ed Ober's challenge to run any man in the State seventy five yards. Ober came down from Big Pine on Wednesday and a match has been arranged to come off on New Years Day. Morris is popularly believed to be the fastest man in the world for that distance, though he has been beaten twice this summer at one hundred yards. He is also handled by a skilful and experienced trainer. Ober has had a number of races and has an unbeaten record. He has never yet met a "crack" sprinter, consequently should he win this race he can confidently feel able to beat any man alive. It will be the fest race of the young man's life, and his future depends upon the outcome of it.

The President's Message

The message sent to Congress last Monday by President Cleveland is a business letter in every particular and is almost devoid of politics. In the matter of the foreign politics of the nation he reiterates the principles of the Monroe doctrine. He holds the country responsible for Germanys prohibition of American cattle and says that country is merely retaliating on our discriminating duties on sugars from foreign lands and recommends the repeal of the statute that imposes the duty. He suggests the reorganization of the Union Pacific railway company on a basis equitable as regards all private interests and as favorable to the Government as existing conditions will permit. On the tariff Mr. Cleveland is explicit. He says the Act passed at the last session needs amending. He wants the interests of American shipping furthered, the duty taken off sugar imported from countries that pay an export tax on it; he is not pleased with the financial laws, but fears the consequences of a silver standard. Then he closes the paper with the statement that in whatever is good for the country that Congress may do, whether it is done on his suggestion or not, he will heartily co operate.

Junior Lay In Berkeley.

The class of '95 of the University of California held its Junior Day celebration to-day. In the morning a very clever farce in three acts, dubbed "An Allapodoida" written by Raimond J. Reiss, was presented in Shattuck Hall, and in the evening the Junior hop was given in the gymnasium. After a bright address by Class President Thompson the farce was put on with the following cast of characters;

Hubie Trafton, an innocent freshman .....Prentiss Selby Jr.
Douglas Bonshaw, a senior and a representative of Hi Phi .....Willard D. Thompson
Willie Russell, a sophomore and a representative of Phi Gama Hu .....Roy T. Guppy
Fred Brown, a junior and a representative of Zeta Theta Pi .....Charles F. Eckart
A Student .....Herbert Fishbeck
Marie Mavick, a Stanford co-ed .....Miss Jessie Anderson
Mrs. Trefton, a modern mother .....Miss Emily Rhine
Gladys Trafton, her daughter .....Miss Eulah Mitchell
Violet Hogan, a French maid with a Parisian accent .....George Noble

The acting of all the students was better than ordinary work of amateurs. Power Hutchins was to have acted the part of Violet Hogan, the maid, but he was ill, and his place was taken by George Noble. Miss Emily Rhine as Mrs. Trafton, and Prentiss Selby as the freshman distinguished themselves especially. Throughout the farce there were numerous local college "hits" and references to the recent football games, which elicited considerable applause. The University Glee Club rendered several selections during the last act, which were well received. In the evening the gymnasium was crowned with students and their friends who came to attend the hop, which was one of the most successful ever given.
Examiner.

The new time table on the C. & C. went into effect last Monday. Under the present arrangement the train arrives at Independence Station at 5:35 p. m., and the north bound train arrives at 7:25 a. m. The train now runs through to Hawthorne instead of remaining overnight at Belleville as formerly. Owing to the fact that the train remains but a very short time at the station all shippers are notified to be on hand with their freight at least half an hour before train time.

Hon. P. Reddy will arive at Independence to-mrrow morning from Darwin, where he has been been for the past week inspecting the Defiance mine. Mr. Reddy will probably be in town about two weeks conducting the Hines case, which begins in the Superior Court next Tuesday.

Charles M. Pilgrim of Los Angeles has located a tract of land north of the Sanger ranch at Alvord and with others will make extensive improvements in that section. Mr. Pilgrim went to Los Angeles on Wednesday and expects to return about two weeks hence with his brother.

On Wednesday there were eight inches of snow in Round Valley and about four inches at Bishop. There has been none of the beautiful in the valley south of Fish Springs, but there has been quite a rainfall, with a heavy fall of snow in the Sierras.

Among the arrivals from the upper end of the valley during the past week were: E. H. Ober, Ad Smith, and Fred Hilbert of Big Pine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 28 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of land situated in the townships described below and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

COPY OF LIST OF LANDS IN INDEPENDENCE DISTRICT, CAL., IN SUPPLEMENTAL LIST 22 SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

South of base line and East of Mt. D. Meridian California.

Southern Pacific Railroad List.

Selections made in lieu of lost lands.

List No. 3 Selections made April 19, 1888. Independence District.

Parts of Sections	Sec	Town	Range	Acres
Sec 4	4	25	33	160.00
S ½ NE ¼	3	25	33	80.00
S ½ NW ¼	3	25	33	80.00
S ½	3	25	33	320.00
Lot 2 of NE ¼	5	2	33	40.15
SW ¼ NE ¼	5	25	33	40.00
NW ¼	5	25	33	160.12
NE ¼ NW ¼	9	25	33	40.00
N ½ SW ¼	13	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	13	26	33	40.00
W ½	17	25	33	320.00
N ½ NE ¼	21	25	33	80.00
NW ¼ NW ¼	25	26	33	40.00
SW ¼ NW ¼	25	26	33	40.00
E ½	27	26	33	320.00
N ½	29	25	33	160.00
W ½ SW ¼	29	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	7	26	34	40.00
S ½	21	26	34	320.00
N ½ SE ¼	21	26	33	80.00
S ½ SE ¼	21	26	33	80.00
NE ¼ SW ¼	21	25	33	40.00
SE ¼ SW ¼	21	25	33	40.00
All	29	26	34	640.00
S ½	5	27	33	320.00
E ½	7	27	33	320.00
Fractional NW ¼	7	27	33	163.11
E ½ SW ¼	7	27	33	80.00
Lot 3 in SW ¼	7	27	33	4.38
East 40 acres of SW ¼ SW ¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	40.00
West 1.26 acres of SW ¼ SW ¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	1.26
All	17	27	33	640.00
N ½	23	27	33	320.00
SW ¼	23	27	33	160.00

List No 4 Selections made October 8, 1888. Independence District.

NW ¼ SW ¼ and SW ¼ NE ¼	23	26	33	80.00
S ½ NW ¼	23	26	33	80.00
¼ SW ¼	23	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	23	26	33	40.00

List No 5 Selections made December 15, 1888. Independence District.

NE ¼	27	26	34	160.00
E ½	27	26	34	160.00
NW ¼	27	26	34	160.00
E ½ SW ¼	27	26	34	80.00
NW ¼ SW ¼	27	26	34	40.00
Fractional N ½	31	26	34	321.20
All	33	26	34	610.01

List No. 6 Selection made January 19, 1889 Independence District.

S ½ NW ¼ and W ½ SW ¼	21	26	34	160.00

Total for Dist.....14 275.15

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

The newest Style

OF

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

Fashionable Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
oct5 td Tax Collector.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Pierre Beyeye and Francois Hagata, Co-partners under the firm name of P. Beyeye & Co. Insolvent Debtors.

Pierre Beyeye and Francois Hagata, Co-partners under the firm name of P. Beyeye & Co., having filed in this Court their petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that they are insolvent debtors, the said Pierre Beyeye and Francois Hagata, Co-partners under the firm name of P. Beyeye & Co., are hereby declared to be insolvent, it is hereby ordered that the Sheriff of the said County of Inyo be, and he is hereby appointed Receiver of the property of said insolvents and that upon his giving a bond to the people of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all the estate real and personal, of said insolvent debtors, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all their deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers; and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of their estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said insolvents, or either of them, are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep said property or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of the Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvents, or to deliver any property belonging to such insolvents, or either of them, to them or them, or any person for their use, and the said debtors are hereby forbidden to transfer or convey any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtors be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, in open Court at the court room of said court in the town of Independence, in said County of Inyo, on the 22nd day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estates of said debtors. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvents be stayed.

Dated November 14th, 1894.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed November 14th, 1894
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Petitioners.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE,
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE OF CONTEST

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
October 31, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Volney Goodale against Heirs of James Daley for abandoning his Homestead Entry No 746, dated March 20, 1891, upon the N E ¼ Section 9, Township 10 S R. 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 19th day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.

Dated August 2nd 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administratrix.
au,3 5

Freight! Freight!

BISHOP & MOJAVE

Through Freight Line.

George Meads,

PROPRIETOR.

Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:

J. H. BULPITT, Bishop.

THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.

O. I. MAIRS, Independence.

W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.

☞ Special rates given on car-load lots

THOMAS & HILL

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Brown & Willis,

ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only complete abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, I can be assured of finding there the best of Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESpectfully invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, N.Y.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines, Liquors, & Cigars.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG TOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

☞ All parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumer should call and mine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
j164fm

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal A. N. BELL,

The World's Fair Tests

showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

A FAIR REPORT.

Not long ago a resident of one of the small towns near New York came to the city to consult an eminent oculist, whose fee for a consultation is never less than ten dollars. He was rather green in appearance, so the doctor, who is something of a wag, and who was in particularly fine spirits that morning, thought he saw an opportunity to have a little fun at the expense of his rural visitor.

In the course of the examination a prism was placed before the eye of the patient in order to test the muscles.

"Why, doctor," he exclaimed, "I see two candles!"

"Indeed!" replied the doctor. "You are very fortunate."

"How so?"

"Why, just think what an advantage you have over the rest of us! You see everything double, and beautiful pictures, charming landscapes, and lovely faces are all repeated to you, and you must get just so much more pleasure out of them."

When the examination was concluded, and the prescription for the proper glasses written, the man, without a smile, laid a five-dollar bill on the table, with the remark, "There, doctor—there's ten dollars for you," and was gone in a moment, leaving the astonished physician to figure up the cost of his little pleasantry.

THE HIGHEST AWARD.

Royal Baking Powder in Strength and Value 20 per cent. above its Nearest Competitor.

The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for articles of its class—greatest strength, purest ingredients most perfectly combined—wherever exhibited in competition with others. In the exhibitions of former years, at the Centennial, at Paris, Vienna, and at the various State and Industrial fairs, where it has been exhibited, judges have invariably awarded the Royal Baking Powder the highest honors.

At the recent World's Fair the examination for the baking powder awards were made by the experts of the chemical division of the Agricultural Department of Washington. The official report of the tests of the baking powders which were made by this department for the specific purpose of ascertaining which was the best, and which has been made public, shows the leavening strength of the Royal to be 160 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the cream of tartar baking powders exhibited at the Fair, the next highest in strength thus tested contained but 133 cubic inches of leavening gas. The other powders gave an average of 111. The Royal, therefore, was found of 20 per cent. greater leavening strength than its nearest competitor, and 44 per cent. above the average of all the other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quality of food it makes as to fineness, delicacy and wholesomeness, could not be measured by figures.

It is these high qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the country for so many years, that have caused the sales of the Royal Baking Powder as shown by statistics, to exceed the sales of all other baking powders combined.

WE GIVE AWAY

A Sample Package (4 to 7 doses) of

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets

To any one sending name and address to us on a postal card.

ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

Hence, our object in sending them out broadcast

ON TRIAL.

They absolutely *cure* Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Don't accept some substitute said to be "just as good."

The substitute costs the dealer less.

It costs you ABOUT the same.

HIS profit is in the "just as good."

WHERE IS YOURS?

Address for FREE SAMPLE,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,

No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Ely's Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

Heals the Sores.

Apply Balm into each Nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren Street, New York.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION — CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS

DIAMOND MINING.

Sometimes They Are Found in Perfect Crystals.

SOMETIMES IN VOLCANIC MATTER.

Negroes Are Very Acute and Wonderfully Alert in Discovering the Presence of the Much-Sought-For Gems.

Kimberley, in Griqualand, is the center of the diamond traffic of South Africa. Mr. A. G. Phillips, of Johannisberg, South Africa, recently called upon us and showed us some gravel and clay taken directly from the mines of Zelsers, at Delpots Hope, not far from Kimberley. The clay contains specimens of quartz, chalcedony, onyx, and other varieties of stones and conglomerates, and the small diamond crystals are found embedded in the deposits, which are apparently alluvial deposits carried down in past ages by the feeders of the Orange River. In the separating of the clays from the pebbles the latter wash out very smooth and round and show evidences of having been carried long distances before being deposited in their present localities. The diamonds themselves further verify this hypothesis, as in some cases they are found as perfect crystals, but more often as fragments. They are not alone found, however, in alluvial deposits, as in many cases the matrix in which they are embedded is volcanic matter that has been forced up in channels or pipes from inferior deposits.

The method of separation is very simple and primitive, and it would seem that great economy could be effected by the introduction of mechanical washers, but the negro labor is so cheap that up to the present time there has been little advance over the original methods first introduced. It would seem that the dishonesty of the negroes would, however, force the mine-owners to introduce any methods that would lessen their opportunities for stealing. The clay as it is taken from the mines is simply washed in a series of gauze trays, which permit the water and mud to flow away, but retain all substances of any considerable size. These screens are made of different capacity or grades, and the pebbles are therefore separated according to their sizes and collected in trays, where they are carefully examined. The negroes are very acute, and are wonderfully alert in discovering the presence of the much-sought-for gems. One negro under the present system only washes on an average about sixteen cubic feet of earth a day. All the cunning of their nature is called out in their endeavors to elude their master and to smuggle gems out of the mines without being detected. Every workman as he leaves the mines is subjected to the most rigid examination. All his clothes are removed and the inspectors make a most thorough examination of his person. Their ears, mouth, nose, toes, and toe and finger nails are carefully investigated, and severe punishment is meted out to any one found attempting to steal.

They are never permitted to pass out of sight of the mine police, and in case they have procured permission to leave the precinct of the mines and to visit the neighboring towns, they are kept in confinement, and their whole system is subjected to a thorough cleansing with purgatives for a period of ten days before they are released. In spite of every precaution that can be taken, the stealing cannot be stopped, and it is claimed that nearly 25 per cent. of the South African diamonds sold in the market are illicit or stolen property. This is so in spite of a police system more perfect than is to be found anywhere outside of Russia. A complete record is kept of every stone mined, and the red tape that has to be gone through in the purchase of a diamond is very striking. An intending purchaser in any of the well known markets has to make application of the authorities to purchase certain stones. Written permission is then granted him and the transfer then made, then the purchaser has to procure a license to carry about with him and take out of the country the diamonds in question. The license states the number and weight of the stones, their color and general appearanance, where they were mined, whom they were bought from, the purchase price, and every detail of the transaction that would tend to identify them. It is expedient for any one carrying a gem on his person to have his license with him, as he is liable to be stopped at any time by a detective or policeman, and if he is suspected of being an illicit dealer, his person is searched and he is required to establish the identity of any stones found on his person. His license, of course, will accomplish this, but in case he cannot produce it, or cannot refer to the public registration, which is always made when the license is issued, he is thrown into prison and tried as an I. D. B., as the illegal diamond buyers are called. There are a large number of I. D. B.'s, both whites and blacks, now working out long sentences at the government penitentiary. The sentences are very severe, as the colonial government is doing all in its power to wipe out the illegal traffic. Many of the diamond thieves escape into the neighboring provinces, where they cannot be reached by the laws in the colonies. The Orange Free State, which is very near the diamond district of Griqualand, is a favorite refuge for smugglers, and fugitives from justice find this the same haven of rest that Canada is to fugitives from this country.

It is no wonder that the blacks try to steal, although, as a rule, their compensation is very meager. It is said that the king of one of the leading tribes has a half bushel basket full of diamonds that he has exacted from the natives of his tribe upon their return to their native land.

He rents out the services of his subjects, and one condition of his permission to leave the country is that upon their return they must present their chief with a diamond or its equivalent in gold.

The I. D. B.'s, however, are not all so desirous of fleeing the colony, and many of them carry on their trade in a manner so cunning and so secret that they feel secure from justice, and in some cases, although their nefarious traffic may be an open secret, they have emassed fortunes which they are permitted to enjoy, owing to the fact that there is no legal proof that can be brought against them. One notable instance of this is the case of a Jew, who came to Griqualand some twelve or fifteen years ago, and who, in some mysterious way, has massed a fortune of nearly a million pounds, upon which he is now living in great magnificence. He is known to be an I. D. B., but he has covered up his transactions with such cleverness that the accusations against him are only whispered. He has been elected a member of Parliament, and no doubt now intends to become a respectable member of society.

SEEDS AND SHEAVES.

There is only one thing in the world easier to make than a good reputation; that is to make a bad one.

We have noticed that the man who always speaks well of his neighbor has a pretty good reptuation at home.

"Ram's Horn" says society is what people do when watched. We pity the moral condition of the man who wrote that item.

The man who loves flowers and reads good books and papers, is one who can be trusted. Anarchists do not wear button-hole bouquets.

Putting the largest apples at the top of the barrel pays for a time no doubt, but after a while even the big ones in view are not considered in making the price.

Farming combines both art and science. A farmer without an education is as badly off as the man who bets on a horse race; he may win, but there are a good many chances against him.

We know a farmer who told us the other day that the bicycle he bought for his boy had more than paid for itself. That boy thinks farming is not such a bad kind of a life, after all. The bicycle had something to do with this opinion.

In 1893 the United States consumed 16.08 gallons of malt liquors for every man, woman and child in its borders. Multiply this by 65,000,000 to find how many gallons it makes, and then try to imagine how much of want and hunger and sorrow for women and children it means.

Harvesters, riding plows and sulky cultivators may be found on every farm, but the washboard is about the same kind of a one that our grandmothers used. A good washing machine costs from five to eight dollars, but a washboard can be bought for twenty-five cents. This kind of economy gives a good many men a chance to look for a second wife.—American Farmer.

AN ILL WIND.

The truth of the old saw "It is an ill wind that blows no one good," was strikingly demonstrated in the lamentable death of President Carnot of France. While the world at large was horrified by the brutal assassination the florests and growers of cut flowers reaped a rich harvest. Never, perhaps, in the history of commercial floriculture has the demand for flowers been so great as it was in Paris for the unfortunate President's funeral. As soon as the news of the assassination reached the French capital it was almost impossible to secure flowers at any price. The leading florists bought at once whole beds of pansies, marigolds, marguerites, etc., and the entire product of rose-borders and houses filled with flowering orchids, paying any price that was asked. Common roses which were selling at a franc a dozen the day before, advanced at once to three francs, and blooms of La France roses, which sold before at six francs per dozen, at once brought a franc each; and other flowers rose in proportion owing to the immence orders received from all directions. Wreaths were made from all kinds of flowers, anything being used that could be secured. The leading florist in the Rue Royale received an order from the Emperior of Russia, through his Ambassador, for a wreath costing 8,000 francs, but could not undertake the order, having received more commissions than could be executed. Finally a florist was found who could furnish a wreath for 5,000 francs.

Two young men named James and George Lipp, aged nineteen and seventeen years respectively, were horribly mutilated by the explosion of a box of giant powder caps, near Mokelumne Hill, one day recently. The left hand of James was torn to shreds, necessitating amputation at the wrist, his eyesight was destroyed, his head, face and upper part of his body filled with fragments of metals from cap shells and the tin box in which the shells were contained; while the brother, George, was mangled about the head, losing one eye, and probably both. The first and second fingers and thumb of the left hand of James were found near the place, still holding a half-burnt cigarette.

Old Lawyer (to young partner)—"Did you draw up old Moneybag's will?"

Young Partner—"Yes, sir, and so tight that all the relatives in the world cannot find a flaw in it."

Old Lawyer (with some disgust)—"The next time there is a will to be drawn I'll do it myself."

When a man says: "What a blawsted kentry this is," that is an indication that he is an Englishman.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

A flea's mouth is placed exactly between his forelegs.

Coreans go hatless until they are engaged to be married.

Mummies are sometimes enveloped in 1,000 yards of bandages.

There are more muscles in the tail of a rat than in a human hand.

In Stuttgart there is a rose-bush that covers a space of 230 square feet.

Rapid growth of the finger nails is considered to indicate good health.

The Thames pours 40,000,000 cubic feet of water into the sea every hour.

All Thibetan rivers flow into salt lakes, which are gradually drying up.

Astronomers claim that there are over 17,500,000 comets in the solar system alone.

A growing pumpkin or melon vine will reach a pail of water left near it in a few days.

The offspring of a sinlge fly in one summer, if none are destroyed, may number 2,800,000.

One million one hundred thousand Hebrews perished by plague and famine in the year 70 A. D.

The Italian alphabet consists of twenty-two letters, similar to the English, omitting k, w, q and y.

London had its total eclipse of the sun in 1715, and the next is not due until the Twenty-first century.

A piece of iron was found in an air passage of the great pyramid which had been there since 3,700 B. C.

There are now living 1,100,000 ex-soldiers of the Union who took part in the great conflict from 1861 to 1865.

In the time of Augustus, Rome was entirely surounded by a high wall which was twenty miles in circumference.

Greenland's interior is thought to be covered by a shield-shaped cap of snow and ice not less than one mile in thickness.

There is a cave near Deadwood, S. D., that is believed to extend more than ninety miles into the bowels of the earth.

All knowledge that does not strengthen a man's uprightness of purpose goes to make him a dangerous member of society.

Those whom we have compelled to concede our natural advantages are the ones who are best acquainted with our failings.

The only sensible time to be happy is the present moment. Most people put it off until week after week and then forget all about it.

There is considerable difference between pride and vanity. The proud esteems himself very highly; the vain man brags about himself.

POOR, BUT RICH.

Once, in New England, says a writer in the "Outlook," I was driving with an old farmer, and some of the men of the neighborhood came under criticism. Speaking of a prominent man of the village I asked, "He is a man of means?"

"Well, sir,' the farmer replied, "he aint got much money, but he's mighty rich.

"He has a great deal of land, then? I asked.

"No, sir, he aint got much land, neither, but still he is mighty rich.

The old farmer with a pleased smile, observed my puzzled look for a moment and then explained:

"You see, he aint got much land, but still he is rich, because he never went to bed owing any man a cent in all his life. He lives as well as he wants to live, and he pays as he goes; he doesn't owe anything, and he ain't afraid of anybody; he tells every man the truth, and does his duty by himself, his family, and his neighbors, his word is as good as a bond, and every man, woman and child in the town looks up to him and respects him. No, sir, he aint got much money, and he ain't got much land, but still he is a mighty rich man, because he's got all he needs and all he wants.

I assented to the old farmer's deductions, for I thought them entirely correct. When a man has all he needs and all he wants he is certainly rich, and when he lacks these things he is certainly poor.

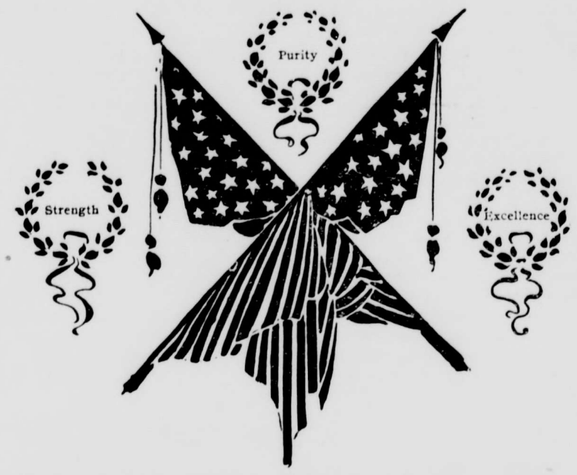
The compiler of the most curious statistical table of the century shows that the average life of a physician in the sixteenth century was 36.5 years; in the Seventeenth century, 45.8; in the Eighteenth century, 49.8 and at the present time is 56.7.

Tarring and feathering was once a legal punishment of theft. It is to be found in the statutes of both England and France about the time of the Crusades.

HARD TIMES.

It is not merely the fact that a million men are said to be out of work with consequent loss of time, place and money, that makes the times seem so tough, but there are other aggravations superadded, growing out of the willful neglect of so many, that make the times seem hard, indeed. If better times were at hand and good places open to all that are now idle, there are thousands who would be totally unfit to go to work by reason of the neglect of some infirmity which totally unfits them to accept a proffered chance. What better opportunity could there be to get their physical condition in good shape than the enforced idleness gives them. To do so is making profit out of misfortune; not to do so is making hard times so much harder. It is poor logic to make anything bad grow worse, and it is no economy at all to save expense by sacrificing health. A man wants brawn, muscle and brain in as nearly a perfect condition as is possible, to gain a victory in the battle of life. It is mostly from a beginning in little things that the greater ones accumulate and finally overwhelm us. There is hardly one man who labors with his muscles from the skilled mechanic down to those who work with pick and shovel, but has some bodily ailment neglected. What costly trifling it is, looked at from results. For example: the bones, joints, ligaments, tendons and muscles are all under constant strain from the nature and demands of their work. Aches and pains must ensue. These, neglected, soon reach the chronic stage of stiffened limbs from contracted muscles. How many old mechanics have bent backs and back-aches we know. This is simply a condition of neglected lumbago, which had it been treated in time could have been cured in ten minutes by St. Jacob's Oil. This is also true of all the minor aches and pains. So certain a cure ought certainly to be in every workingman's house to make hard times lighter.

America Leads the World



The Crowning Glory of the Age.

Man's enterprise culminated at the World's Columbian Exposition. The memory of it will be a marvel for all time. The fame there acquired will live for years. The manufacturers of

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

appreciate the award to them of highest honors at the Exposition. The significance of the compliment, the splendid character of the indorsement, cannot be underrated. It stamps Dr. Price's as without a peer among the baking powders. The jury of awards, an exceptionally intelligent body, was headed by the Chief Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture. They found **Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder** strongest in leavening power, perfect in purity, and of uniform excellence.

"Foremost Baking Powder in all the World."

Santa Clara will vote on the Sunday saloon-closing ordinance in November.

HOW TO WIN A PRIZE.

Augest Heidleck, Once a Laborer, Now Rich.

Invests a Dollar in the Honduras National Lottery and Wins a Capital Prize.

Barely over a year in Chicago and when he arrived without a cent in his pocket, August Heidleck left to-day with $1,000 and an exalted opinion of his good luck.

Heidleck is a native of Canada and was brought up on a farm on the St. Clair river, above Port Huron. There he toiled with his father until of age, when he came to this country to earn his living. That was fifteen years ago, and when he started out he was a common laborer. In Detroit he was married and a wife and two children will welcome him in their humble home at 284 Orleans street to-morrow.

In April of 1893 Heidleck left his family in Detroit and came to Chicago in search of work. His first permanent position was secured with Reeve & Company, liverymen, at 278 Chicago avenue. There he acted in the capacity of hostler and washed wagons. Occasionally he was allowed to drive, but his salary remained less than $1 a day, and it was hard work supporting himself and family on such a small allowance.

One day last month Heidleck decided to invest a dollar with the Honduras National Lottery Company. He secured a one-fifth ticket and then built air castles and told his friends what he would do if he only won. The day of the drawing found Heidleck promptly on hand to scan over the list. His heart almost leaped from his throat when he discovered that his number drew the second capital prize of $20,000. The ticket was at once sent to Paul Conrad for collection and to-day the express company gave Heidleck a crisp check for $1,000. He could hardly realize his luck when the bank exchanged a roll of bills for the check.

When seen by a reporter for *The Dispatch* Mr. Heidleck said: "The first dollar of my new fortune went for another ticket and I am now anxious to win the capital prize in the Honduras Company. The balance of my money will be used to purchase a farm up in Michigan. I will move my family up there and we will now be fixed for life. It was indeed a lucky dollar for me and I am too pleased to discuss my future. This is the first ticket I ever bought, but I felt sure I would win a prize. A friend of mine also drew $200 this month.

Mr. Heidleck seems to be a very sensible kind of a man, and with his luck should some day become a millionaire.—Chicago (Ill.) *Dispatch*, Oct. 10.

A man who has long whiskers saves the expense of neckties.

Wolfe's Worm Powders. The Great Remedy for worms. When your children are ailing, try them. At druggists, or send 25c. to JNO. WOLFE, San Rafael, Cal., and you will get them by mail.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted .....

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Hot Noons Chilly Nights

Of Fall present so many variations of temperature as to tax the strength and make a pathway for disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla will fortify the system against these dangers, by making pure, healthy blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"Sores came out on my limbs. I tried different medicines, but none helped me. At last my mother heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking part of a bottle the sores began to heal, and after a short time I was completely cured. We keep it in the house most of the time. As a blood purifier I know of nothing better." LEON ST. JOHN, Fairmont, Minn.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, hand made, perfect in proportion and appearance.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE — TAKE THE BEST. 25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

S. F. N. U. No. 646. New Series No. 45

The politician who makes hay
Before the skies are dim,
Is naturalizing men to-day
To vote next month for him.

HAUNTED!

A haunted house in these practical and unromantic days is something of a rarity, but an individual haunted with the idea that his ailment is incurable is a personage frequently met with. Disbelief in the ability of medicine to cure is only a mild form of monomania, although in some cases repeated failures to obtain relief from many different sources would almost seem to justify the doubt. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has demonstrated its ability to overcome dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney trouble, malarial complaints and nervousness, and its recorded achievements in the curative line ought at least to warrant its trial by any one troubled with either of the above ailments, even although his previous efforts to obtain remedial aid have been fruitless. Used with persistance, the Bitters will conquer the most obstinate cases.

Tramp (to reporter)—If you will give me a quarter I promise to do something that will give you three colums tomorrow.

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The unequalled success of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS as an external remedy has induced unscrupulous parties to offer imitations, which they endeavor to sell on the reputation of ALLCOCK'S. It is an absurdity to speak of them in the same category as the genuine porous plaster. Their alleged equality with ALLCOCK'S is a false pretense. The ablest medical practitioners and chemists and thousands of grateful patients unite in declaring ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS the best external remedy ever produced. Ask for ALLCOCK'S and accept no other.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS act upon the whole system.

The peaceful occupation of washing shirts seems to be better fitted to the Chinese character than standing in front of guns.

SMOKELESS SHOTGUN POWDER.

When American "E.C." Smokeless Powder is used you don't get *kicked* nor have a "*din*" in your ears, nor have a pall of smoke in front of you, nor scare away the game by the noise and smoke; as is the case when using black powder. Ask your dealer for Selby's "*Challenge*" "*E.C.*" Smokeless or "*Superior*" "*E.C.*" Smokeless Shotgun Cartridges. There is only *one quality* of "*E.C.*" powder and that is the *best*. Selby's Smokeless Cartridges are *always loaded to order*; so the dealer alway get fresh goods.

The railroad pass has carried a great many ambitious men to obscurity.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

AMORINE The great French Cure for impotency, nervous diseases, spermatorrhœa, and all disorders of the sexual organs in either sex. $1 per box, 6 boxes for $5. Sent by mail or express. Address LEFEVRE'S OLD PHARMACY, F. Patterson & Co., Sole Props., cor. Pine and Kearny, S. F., Cal.

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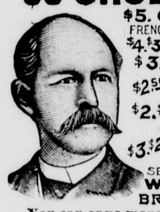

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THE NAVAL BATTLE.

Encounter of Japanese and Chinese Fleets.

DAMAGE TO THE JAPANESE VESSELS

Stopping Torpedoes by a Rain of Shot and Shell—The Sinking of Three Big War-Ships.

Long before the rejoicings over the capture of Ping-Yang had begun to subside, Japan was excited to fresh enthusiasm by the news of a naval victory of even greater significance in the northeastern inlet of the Yellow Sea. On the 16th of September Admiral Ito, commanding the squadron stationed at the mouth of the Taitong, or Daido river, was notified that a large Chinese fleet had arrived at the Yalu river in charge of transports conveying reinforcements to the army on the frontier. He set sail the following morning with all the men-of-war that could be immediately summoned, namely: The Matsukushima, Yoshino, Takachiho, Akitsushima, Naniwa, Chiyoda, Fuso, Akagi and Hiyeik. Accompanying these eleven was the Saikio, a merchant steamer taken into the national service since the war began, of no strength and not intended for heavy work in action. She would not have joined the expedition but for the desire of Admiral Viscount Kabayama, the naval chief of the staff, who being on a visit of inspection at the north could not resist the temptation to witness the expected engagement.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock fourteen Chinese ships and six torpedo boats were discovered a little south of a harbor called Taikosan in Japanese pronunciation, and east of Kalyoto Island.

The ships were the Ting Yuen, flag; Chen Yuen, Lai Yuen, King Yuen, Ching Yuen, Chih Yuen, Ping Yuen, Chao Yuen, Yang Wei, Kwang-kak, Wei Yuen, Kwang Ping and two others whose names are still unknown. Of these the first two carried Krupp guns of thirty centimeter and fifteen centimeter. The next four carried twenty-one centimeter and fifteen centimeter Krupps, and the next two had twenty-five-ton Armstrongs. Contrary to anticipation they advanced unhesitatingly and commenced fire when 4,000 meters distant from the Japanese, who reserved their first discharge until another 1,000 meters had been covered. The serious fighting began between the vessels of the Chinese right and the Japanese left, the flagships on either side leading the onset. By 1 o'clock the contest was general. Both lines maintained their position steadily for an hour, when the Chinese showed signs of wavering. Three of their ships, either by accident or design, had for some time been made special objects of attack, and though they contended vigorously to the last, they were sunk, one after another, the crews climbing into the rigging as each descended, signaling wildly for help to both their companions and assailants. These were the Lai Yuen, Chih Yuen and Chao Yuen.

As soon as they were disposed of, the foremost Japanese ships directed their assault against the immense German-built vessels at the head of the Chinese column, but for a long time without effect upon the heavy steel plating which protected them. At last, however, a lucky shell struck the Ting Yuen a little above the water, and seemed to the Japanese observers to pierce the armor through and through. Their belief that this feat had been achieved was increased when a thick body of smoke was seen rising from the flagship, and, though no diminution of activity on board was perceptible, they were convinced that she had been set on fire and remained burning up to the hour of her hasty departure. What ever her condition, she succeeded in inflicting heavy punishment upon her chief adversary. The Matsushima was struck by two 12-inch shells, the first of which upset and battered out of shape one of her large guns, while the second exploded an ammunition box, dealing dreadful havoc among the crew, and starting a fire which was subdued only with great difficulty. In consequence of these mishaps, the Matsushima withdrew from the scene and moved toward the Taitong, Admiral Ito transferring his flag to the Hashidate.

Meanwhile three other Japanese vessels had undergone extremely rough treatment. The Saikio, which Viscount Kabayama persisted in keeping in the thick of the fight, notwithstanding her obvious unsuitability for such duty, lost control of her rudder, and found herself in much closer proximity than was desirable to the Ting Yuen and Chen Yuen. As she could not avoid them, she made directly for them, misleading them, it is supposed, into the belief that she was about to ram them. The Japanese are of the opinion that it was under this illusion that the two huge ships separated, allowing the Saikio a passage about forty fathoms wide through which to escape. Torpedoes were discharged at her as she went by, but without avail.

The Hiyel, having been unable by reason of her slowness to keep pace with the rest of the fleet, became a conspicuous object to the Chinese, and was so deluged with missiles that she was set on fire before the afternoon was half over. Her small crew was greatly reduced, and as the surgeon was among the wounded, the sufferers could not be properly cared for. When she had lost twenty killed and thirty-four wounded, she fell out of line and turned toward the Taitong; but meeting a transport on the way, she obtained assistance in quenching the flames, handed over the wounded, and returned with all the speed she could make, not waiting for a doctor, to take up her work where she had left off. In this hope she was disappointed, for the enemy had flown and the battle was over. It is recorded that when steaming away in flames she was thrice in great danger from torpedoes, but skillfully escaped by employing a device described in a recent magazine account of an imaginary naval fight in South America. To most readers of that sketch the expedient of stopping a projectile by turning upon it a converging fire of shot and shell seemed purely fictitious; yet this is precisely what the Hiyei is said to have done in at least one instance.

The Akagi, a small gunboat, was badly overmatched from the outset, accident having brought her under the fire of no less than six of the enemy at once. Her commander was struck down and killed while she was thus hotly engaged, yet she would still have kept up a determined resistance but for the loss of a mast, which rendered her unmanageable. She also found it necessary to retire to the Taitong.

About the time when Admiral Ito left the Matsushima the disorder in the Chinese fleet plainly indicated that the contest could not be prolonged on their side. Three ships had been sunk and a fourth, the Yang Wei, had been half destroyed and abandoned. Besides the Ting Yuen two others were on fire, and the entire force was thoroughly demoralized. A little after 5 o'clock the flagship took the lead in retreat toward the home stations. Four fast-steaming Japansee cruisers were detailed to follow, and if possible to cut off their escape. But the torpedoes had to be reckoned with, and the possibility of being struck by one of them in the night made it imperative that the Japanese should exercise caution. Morning found them at the mouth of the Gulf of Pechili, with no ship of the enemy in sight. They steamed back to Kaiyoto Island, keeping a keen lookout on the way, but the Chinese had evidently reached a safe place of refuge. The greater part of the Japanese squadron had reconvened near Taikosan Harbor, on the chance of getting another fight, bringing this time some torpedo boats to co-operate. The need of them was so greatly felt on the previous day that it is safe to say no large body of Japanese ships will ever again sail without these essential adjuncts. One of them was now put to a practical if somewhat inglorious use in breaking up the Yang Wei, deserted and unfit for further service.

Examination shows that none of the Japanese vessels received damages that cannot be repaired with slight cost or labor. All but the four referred to were so free from injury that they could have gone into action afresh the following day.

The loss of life was largest on the Matsushima. Her complement was 335. Four officers and thirty-three men were killed, and seventy officers and men wounded. The total losses were ten officers and sixty-nine men killed and 160 officers and men wounded.

General Count Ovama, Minister of War, has been relieved from the duties of his office and appointed commander-in-chief of the second army organized for serivce against China.

A notification has been issued by the Minister of War, calling attention to the principles of the Geneva Convention, to which Japan became a party in 1886, and admonishing the army that "however cruel and vindictive the enemy may show himself, he must nevertheless be treated in accordance with the acknowledged rules of civilization; his disabled succored, and his captured kindly and considerately protected." Also that "Gentle treatment is due to those who offer no resistance to our arms," and that "even the body of a dead foe should receive respect." Although China has not subscribed to the convention, and her soldiers may therefore behave inhumanly, no Japanese must retaliate, but "bear in mind the gracious benevolence of their august sovereign, and display charity as well as courage."

Prince Komatsu, just returned from America, will at once take active service as a Lieutenant in the Navy. Prince Kanni, another member of the Imperial family, is attached to the staff of General Yamagata in Corea.

Subscriptions to the war alone aggregated on September 25th 77,000,000 yen, 10,000 being applied for at a rate above par. The call was for only 30,000,000.

NOT UP IN THEOLOGY.

A very dear friend of the Saunterer has a most delightful way of sending him an occasional bit of pleasantry from far California, and as so many miles intervene between this end of the world and that, the latest arrival may have the semblance of newness.

Two little girls, one nine and the other six years of age, the daughters of a farmer, were amusing themselves with their books one Sabbath morning. The elder had taken her Bible and, turning to the New Testament, began to read aloud. When, after a few verses she came to something about the Pharisees, her smaller sister looked up and asked: "Say, Molly, what is Phariseeds, anyway?"

This was a puzzler, but Molly was equal to it. "Oh, they don't amount to much," she replied. "They're religious people, like Methodists and Presbyterians."

"Papa ain't one, is he? He ain't religious."

"No I heard mamma say he wasn't zackly a piller of the church. I don't know what he is."

Little Miss Six-year-old lost herself in thought for a moment. Suddenly her blue eyes brightened and she exclaimed, "I do."

"What is he?"

"Why, he's a hayseed. Tommy Toddles said so."—Boston Budget.

The United States contains 337,000 teachers.

UNDER FOUR DECKS.

The Stokehole of a Large Ocean Steamship.

IN ALMOST SUFFOCATING HEAT.

Lower Regions of the Normannia Explored by a Woman—A German Correspondent's Daring Feat.

Down in the boiler room of a large ocean steamer, twenty-five feet under the water line, and ninety feet below the captain's bridge!

The great majority of the passengers, leisurely lounging or comfortably seated on deck watching the vast marine panorama all around them, have no conception of the scenes enacted deep down in the hold of the vessel, below the four decks. On no descendants of Adam has the curse of sin, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," fallen more literally and severely in these latter days of science and progress than on the men who labor in the fire and engine-rooms of a modern steamer.

Ladies cannot easily be induced to undertake a tour of inspection of these infernally hot apartments of torture. Frau Helene Pichler, correspondent of "Zur Guten Stunde," partly out of curiosity and partly in order to save her readers the trouble of a personal examination, induced the second engineer of the Normannia on her last trip to guide her down the four steep hatchways into the very bottom of the ship. Following is her graphic description:

It is now two days ten hours and forty minutes since this wonderful exponent of modern naval architecture was set in motion, and we are cutting the blue waves of the Atlantic at a speed of twenty knots per hour. On the different decks of the steamer (there are four of them—the promenade, the upper, the main, and the lower deck) the most interesting and international life imaginable has developed itself.

Princes of finance and commerce, statesmen of note, celebrated artists and scholars, besides a whole army from the middle class of polyglot variety, keep things lively in the gorgeous saloons of the first cabin and on the two upper decks. There is but little difference between the first and second cabins; perhaps the rooms are a little more spacious and better furnished. And in the steerage everybody seems more than contented, for our proletarians do not usually enjoy such wholesome food and comfortable sleeping quarters on terra firma.

The Normannia is crowded with crew and passengers to her utmost capacity—300 in the first cabin, 200 in the second, 700 in the steerage, and 300 in the crew, in all 1,500 souls aboard.

It was a revelation to me to learn what an enormous amount of human and machine power is required to afford such a speedy and comfortable voyage.

Below deck! How do things look there? What forces are there at work? How do the men live who manipulate the machinery?

The engine? Our first inquiry of Enigneer Ackermann already betrays our ignorance. The noun of our interrogative should have been decidedly in the plural. There are not less than fifty-six engines in the prodigious hold of this ocean palace, which can work independently of one another. Of course there are only two main engines, on which the ship depends for propulsion. Only their great polished helms can be seen through the glass covering from the upper deck. Opening a small door and entering in the room immediately under the glass roof an almost unbearable heat overwhelms us. Looking down a hole, not more than a meter square, we are greeted by ear-deafening sounds of rattling chains and clattering iron, of brain-stunning thunders and shrieks, crashes and jerks.

If we would explore this magic domain we must descend through this hole down the steep hatchways. Engineer Ackermann counsels my husband to pull off his coat and roll up his pantaloons.

At me he looks with doubtful mien. "No lady has ever ventured below," he says. Besides, modern feminine attire would prove a bad impediment.

But I must, I will go along! How else would I be able to give a faihtful description to my readers? I lay aside my hat, remove my dress, and allow the stewardess to equip me "en deshabille."

Now for the infernal regions! We are each of us provided with two sweat cloths, the use of which we soon learn to appreciate. With one in each hand we cling to the iron bars of the steep stairs, which we find almost glowing hot through the cloths.

We are in the midst of a fearful noisy whirl. Arrived on the bridge between the large engines I am compelled to close my eyes, overwhelmed as I am by the rapid motion of the labyrinthian machinery. Lieutenant J. D. Kelly calls this region of the ship, "a twilight island of mysteries, a laboratory where grimy alchemists practice black magic and white." In his excellent depiction of the engine-room and stoke hole he says eloquently.

At first all seems confusion, but when the brain has co-ordinated certain factors, harmony is wooed from discord and order emerges from chaos. It is in the beginning all noise and tangled motion, and shining steel and noisome smells; then succeeds a vague sense of bars moving up and down and down and up with pitiless regularity; of jiggering levers, keeping time rythmically to any stray patter you may fit to their champing; and at last, the interdependence of rod grasping rod, of shooting straight lines seizing curved arms, of links limping backward and wriggling forward upon queer pivots, dawns upon you, and in the end you marvel at the nicety with which lever, weight, and fulcrum work, opening and closing hidden mechanisms, and functioning with in exactness, that dignifies the fraction of a second into an appreciable quantity. Cranks whirl and whirl and whirl incessantly, holding in marvelous grip the long shafting turning the churning screws; pumps pulsate and throb with muffled beat; gauge-arms vibrate jerkingly about narrow arcs, setting their standard of performance; and everywhere, if your ear be trained to this mechanical music, to this symphony in steam and steel, you see the officers and greasers conducting harmoniously the smoothly moving parts, as soothed with oil and caressed with waste they work without jar or friction, despite the gales and tossing the ship like a jolly-boat on the angry ocean. One may well wonder at the genius which, piling precedent upon precedent, chains these forces and makes them labor, even on an unstable platform, as their masters do.

The Normannia averages twenty knots per hour. For this speed the screw must make eighty-six revolutions per minute, or 5,160 revolutions per hour. Every revolution pushes this marine giant twenty-eight feet forward. The ship makes 2,408 feet per minute.

On the bridge between the two engines we are standing on the most interesting spot of the whole ship. From here the enignes are guided and regulated. Yonder pale individual, standing at the lever, and who has just greeted us without taking his eyes from his engine, has in reality the whole ship, with its town full of human life, under his control. He could therefore be held responsible for every soul aboard, were he not a sort of a machine himself. He dares not make a move without an order "from on high," namely, from the captain's bridge above, whose commands are telegraphically imparted on a large white dial near the engine, to which the attention of the engineer is called by a gong in the room.

The responsibility of this position is nevertheless great. At our question, whether it requires great strength to handle the lever, the enigneer smiles benignantly and allows me to press it down to a certian mark. I can move it without a muscular effort. At once the movement is slower, and we go at a rate of ten knots per hour. Another pressure of my hand and we regain our former speed at once.

But now we must descend furtber down into the suffocating rooms, no matter if we drown in perspiration and it becomes almost too hot to breathe. On all sides we espy in the demoniacal gloom dirt-wrapped figures in scanty attire, whose features are positively unrecognizable under the coal dust and machine grime.

Back of the two main engines is a large electric plant, which furnishes 1,000 arc light aboard and eight immense reflectors for night work. Before we inspect these we are asked to leave our watches behind, as a contact with the electric fluid would spoil them for the rest of our voyage. Then there are the numerous smaller engines for ventilating the rooms, pumping water—drinking and boiled water—for 1,500 persons, etc., it would be impossible to even enumerate all the engines in this brief sketch.

Now, down in the stoke-hole, down another hatchway. Heavens, how infernally hot it is here! A gloomy darkness all around us! A small flame here and there to mark out the way. We are really below the great boilers, and were it not for the fiery eyes that constantly open and close, we would be in total darkness. They are the furnace doors, opened and closed by the firemen. We are as far down as we can penetrate, and if the roaring fire and great engines would be silent, we would be able to hear the water rush beneath our feet. Of the stoke-hole the writer above quoted remarks:

Under the splintering silver of the electric lamps cones of light illuminate great spaces garishly and leave others in unbroken masses of shadow. Through bulkhead doors the red and gold of the furnaces checker the reeking floor, and the tremulous roar of the caged fires dominates the sibilant splutter of the stream. Cyclopic figures nearly naked, gritty and black with coal and ashes, and soaked with sweat come and go in the blazing light and in the half gloom and seem like nightmares from fantastic tales of demonology.

Whew! I am glad to hear my husband propose to return to the upper deck. Oh, for an elevator, instead of having to climb these steep hatchways; a light task for a fireman, but not for a woman.

On my way up I am shown the bunks of the men, and watch some of them at their ablutions in the forecastle, after four hours of the hardest labor in the world.

They cannot endure longer hours, and then live a short life.

I never appreciated the fresh ocean breeze and ice-cold glass of ale so much in all my life, as when we had emerged from those suffocating dungeons.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Alva Johnson was arrestsed again at Los Angeles the other night and lodged in jail on a charge of being one of the men who ditched and robbed the overland train at Roscoe, on the Southern Pacific Road, on the night of February 16th. Charles Etzler, who was arrested in Arizona, and who is supposed to have given his accomplices away is believed to have faked the whole story.

Little Frank had long importuned his father to buy him a pony. At last papa said: "If I were to get you a pony, Frank, you wouldn't know what to feed him." "O, yes I would, papa, replied the boy. "I'd feed him on horseradish."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

FEMALE PORTERS.

The Native African Women Carry Huge Loads.

PHYSICAL VIGOR AND STAMINA.

Woman Deterioate More Rapidly Than Man in a State of High Civilization. The Law of Nature.

In numerous savage countries the greater portion of the hard work is performed by women, and travelers assure us that, in some parts of Africa at least, the women are quite as well developed and as strong in body as the men. Works of foreign travel often picture native African women carrying huge loads upon their heads and shoulders. To the student of anthropometry or physical culture, the figures of these athletic women are an interesting study, indicating, as they do, a degree of physical vigor and stamina which is rarely met with among their sisters of civilized lands. The great disparity in strength which exists between men and women in civilized countries, amounting to a difference of several inches in height and to more than fifty per cent. in strength, has given rise to the belief that woman is naturally much inferior to man in strength and endurance—a belief which has come to be so universally accepted that the term "weaker vessel" is not infrequently used as a synonym for woman.

That this is really an unnatural state, resulting from the artificial conditions of our modern civilization, is clearly demonstrated by the vigorous development of the natives of Central Africa and many other portions of the savage world. Stanley tells us that he found the two hundred women who served him as porters on one of his expeditions in Africa the best porters he ever employed, and numerous other travelers have borne a like testimony. Woman deteriorates more rapidly than man in a state of high civilization, for the reason that upon her, more heavily than upon man, fall the degenerating influences imposed by the conditions of civilized life. The highly cultivated civilized woman, surrounded by all the conveniences and luxuries which wealth can supply, finds little occasion for muscular exertion. In consequence, that inexorable law of nature which punishes idleness with death, visits upon her the penalty for her neglect of active muscular exercise in placing upon her the stamp of physical inferiority.

That civilized women are capable of acquiring vigorous muscular development is evidenced by the occasional instances in which women born in civilization have from early childhood accustomed themselves to muscular pursuits. A conspicuous example of this sort is now before the public in the person of Miss Beckwith, of London, who, a few years ago, executed the daring feat of swimming across the English Channel in competition with two male champion swimmers, one of whom was Captain Webb. She came out second best in the contest, arriving only a few minutes behind Captain Webb, but a head of her other competitor, having accomplished the arduous task in fourteen hours and a few minutes. Although so long in the water, she was not seriously exhausted, and suffered no injury whatever from her exploit.

Numerous other examples might be cited. Civilized woman is weak simply because she neglects to develop her muscles. This is especially true of American women, who are, as a class, probably the weakest women in the world. A national reform is needed. The public school is a good place for such a reform to begin. A gymnasium for girls ought to be attached to every public school and to every young ladies' seminary in the United States. Under the care of skilled trainers, the girls and women of the present generation might easily make such an advance in development as to become physically far superior to their mothers or grandmothers, notwithstanding the fact that the average young woman of the present day has much less endurance than the average woman of the generation which is just passing away. But to become strong, women must shake off the trammels of conventionalism in dress, and must set themselves to disprove those traditions which have come down from the sentimental chivalry of mediaeval times, which stamp woman as the weaker vessel, and must give to the building up of their bodies a large part of the effort which is now bestowed upon accomplishments.—Good Health.

A SAD EXPERIENCE.

It was during the progress of the picnic given in Jurnigan's Grove by the Methodist Sabbath school, of Hawville, Oklahoma. Alkali Ike, who sings bass in the choir, and Miss Lillie Cusack, the soprano, had wandered a short distance from the scene of festivities and seated themselves on a moss-covered log which lay at the foot of a tall tree.

The gallant's arm had strayed around the maidens' slender waist and lingered there, apparently to the profound satisfaction of both persons, and Isaac had asked, for the sixteenth time:

"Does oo love me, Lillie?"

"Course I do!" replied the maid, snuggling closer to him. I love you gooder than any—Oh, mercy! I do believe there is some kind of a horrid animal up in this tree!"

"We'll soon see!" remarked Ike, grimly, at the same time drawing his revolver and firing a few shots into the foilage above. "I'll stir the varmint up a little, anyhow."

At that instant, a reproachful voice was heard proceeding from the canopy of leaves above their heads:

"How long, oh Lord? How long?"

"What the dev—. That is, who are you?" demanded Ike.

"All that remains of Hercules P. Smith," was the reply. "I was in swimming before the picknickers came, and a cow ate up most of my clothes before I noticed her. I chased her through a blackberry tangle and then a stray dog, that appeared to be mad, chased me back again. Then the coming of the Sabbath-school drove me up this tree, and here I have been ever since, with a hornet's nest on one bough and a snake on another. And now you are trying to finish the job by assassinating me."

"Why didn't you come down before?"

"Well, you see, I happen to be engaged myself to Miss Cusack, whom you are hugging."—Life.

THE RICE-PAPER TREE.

The rice-paper tree, one of the most interesting of the entire flora of China, has recently been successfully experimented with in Florida, where it now flourishes with other subtropical and oriental species of trees and shrubs. When first transplanted in American soil the experimenters expressed doubts of its hardiness, fearing that it would be unable to stand the winters. All these fears have vanished, however, and it is now the universal opinion that it is as well adapted to the climate of this country as to that of the famed flowery kingdom.

It is a small tree, growing to a height of less than fifteen feet, and with a trunk or stem from three to five inches in diameter. Its canes, which vary in color according to season, are large, soft and downy—the form somewhat resembling that noticed in those of the castor-bean plant.

The celebrated rice-paper, the product of this queer tree, is formed of thin slices of the pith, which is taken from the body of the tree in beautiful cylinders, several inches in length.

The Chinese workmen apply the blade of a sharp, straight knife to these cylinders, and turning them around either by rude machinery or by hand (in which latter operation they display much skill and dexterity), pare the pith from circumference to center. This operation makes a roll of extra quality paper, the scroll being of equal thickness throughout. After a cylinder has thus been pared it is unrolled and weights placed upon it until the surface is rendered uniformly smooth throughout its entire length. It is altogether probable that if rice-paper making becomes an industry in the United States, these primitive modes of manufacture will all be done way with.

RROTECTION OF FRUIT IN TRANSIT.

A bulletin which has just been sent out by Professor Mark W. Harrington, Chief of the Weather Bureau, gives the opinions gathered from many shippers of perishable products throughout the country in relation to the proper protection of fruits and vegetables by heat and cold during transportation. These men generally concur in the statement that the danger in transportation from freezing has been eliminated by modern methods. The so-called lined car, which has a partition of tongued and grooved boards at the sides and ends, placed so as to leave an air space of about four inches, answers for spring and autumn and during most winter weather, while the Eastman heating car in extreme weather has proved a perfect protection. Perishable goods can be shipped with safety in ordinary freight cars when the outside temperature is twenty degrees Fahrenheit, and in refrigerator cars when it is ten degrees. Fruit wrapped in heavy brown paper will endure fifteen degrees more cold than if it is not so wrapped. Dampness is very injurious, and products which are shipped in a dry condition can endure a much lower degree of temperature without injury than under moist conditions. It should always be remembered that the kind of packing which keeps out the cold will keep in the heat, so that there is often more danger from heating by process of decomposition than from injury by the cold. When a north wind is blowing on the prairie, cars which contain fruit are often covered with canvas on the north side. Oranges that have been frozen may be thawed without injury by putting them in cold water or in tight barrels immediately after arriving, allowing them to thaw out gradually. These are some of the points picked almost at random from what is altogether a most instructive circular.

TREES IN A COAL VEIN.

A short time ago, it is stated in an English exchange, pieces of resin and wood were found in the coal vein at Newcastle, 2,000 feet under ground, and now the miners are at work getting out a tree, for there is a perfectly-formed fir log lying embedded in rock and coal over one-third of a mile under the surface of the earth. The bark is probably six or seven inches thick, and the peculiar characteristic marks of fir bark show very plainly. The specimens of the wood are even more clearly marked by the annual layers and wood fibers, and though of solid rock, look so natural that they appear as if they would readily yield to a pin stuck against them. In the coal crevasses near by are found great quantities of resin, as beautifully clear and amber-colored as if it had been picked from a standing tree. There is no telling how long that log of rock is, but its diameter shows that it must have been twenty-four inches through the wood, and must, therefore, have been originally one hundred and fifty feet in height. It is probable that a piece not larger than a ton or two will be raised to the suace, but the miners are at work getting out as large a piece as possible. The log in places is coated with a white incrustation of limetsone.

OLD BABYLON.

Progress of Exploration Under Dr. Peters' Direction.

BABYLONIAN EXPORATION FUND.

Conditions Surrounding Our Race 4,000 Years B. C.—What was Found Sixty Feet Below the Surface.

United States Minister Terrell, at Constantinople, has made a report to the State Department giving the results of the scientific explorations of the ruins of Niffer, near ancient Babylon, which were begun and which are being continued under the direction of American scientists. The expenses have been defrayed by the "Babylonian Exploration fund," which was formed by gentlemen in Philadelphia in 1888. The work of excavating began in 1887, and, except at occasional intervals, has been actively continued. Dr. Peters and Professor Hilpricht of the University of Pennsylvania supervised the work in the begining.

It is now being conducted under the direction of Dr. Peters, a citizen of the United States. The extent of the work has been such that from 150 to 250 Arabs are continuously employed. Dr. Hilpricht, the distinguished Assyrian scholar of the University of Pennsylvania, is remaining at the Museum of Contsantinople at the request of the Turkish Government to translate inscriptions and arrange the tablets, inscribed bowls and vases, used from 1,000 to 4,000 years before the birth of Christ. Many tons of tablets, vases, inscribed brick, sarcophagi and the like have already arrived at that museum.

Mr. Terrell says that this enterprise has revealed an antiquity of the human race nearly ten centuries older than science had knowledge of before.

"The religion, government, habits of life and, to a great extent, the customs of men who lived 4,000 years before Christ," says Mr. Terrell, "are revealed by the inscriptions which are now being translated here (Constantinople) and arranged by Professor Hilpricht. The worship of one god Bel), who was vested with sensual and revolting attributes, is more clearly known, and the extent and arrangement of his immense temple are now revealed.

"Thus far 20,000 inscribed tablets of clay and of stone have been discovered. On these are inscribed promises to pay debts, deeds, contracts and a record of all important public and private events. These are more than all the museums of the world possessed before. They have also found hundreds of Babylonian seal cylinders, many gold and silver ornaments worn thousands of years ago by the inhabitants of the region between the Tigris and Euphrates. Instruments and household implements in iron, bronze and clay were discovered, which illustrates the conditions surrounding our race 4,000 B. C.

"The temple of Bel, I am informed, is now being dug around and laid bare, and when finished will be the first temple of Bel ever systematically excavated. With over 200 Arabs, its colossal walls, containing 130 rooms, have been laid bare. Its slaughter-house, altars, tablets, archives in stone and treasure-house have also been revealed. The excavation extended down forty-two feet below the surface to the foundation of the immense temple. Nine sarcophagi have been exhumed and transplanted entire to the museum in Constantinople. Very many crumbled when first exposed to atmospheric influence.

"It is estimated that it will require sixty volumes to contain all the valuable cuniform texts and their translations, with philological, archaeological and historical essays, with a description of Niffer, the customs of its people, their religion and their social and political life.

"I am assured by American professors here that the scientific world now owes its oldest Semitic texts to this expedition, and that they found, over sixty feet below the surface of the earth, evidences that Niffer was 1,000 years older than scientists had believed formerly. I am also informed that of the 125 Babylonian kings, whose names and era are known, eighty were found described on tablets excavated by this American enterprise.

"The use of glass made in Niffer to imitate lapis lazuli existed 1400 B. C. The list of Babylonian rulers from 2300 B. C. to the fall of Babylon (538 B. C.) has been made known by this expedition, and now we are able, for the first time, to lay a solid foundation for determining the age of undated tablets from paleography. I feel that the enterprise and intelligence of our scholars and public-spirited citizens in so distant a field as Niffer and the valuable discoveries made of the earliest history of our race deserve more than a passing notice."—Washington Star.

A mysterious plague has suddenly broken out and about Wardner, in the Cœur d'Alene mining country, and within the last few days several hundred people have been stricken, most of whom are miners. The resident physicians are baffled as to the origin or nature of the epidemic and physicians have been called to Wardner from Spokane for consultation. No one has died from the strange disease.

A little Buffalo girl was not feeling well and her parents suggested she might be about to have the chicken-pox, then prevalent. She went to bed laughing at the idea; but early next morning she went into her parents room, looking very serious, and said: "Yes, it is chicken-pox, papa; I found a feather in the bed.

The population of Paris is 2,260,945.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, DEC 14 1894

Arthur McEwen said in a recent issue of his Letter: "The disscussion of the single tax by the press must be reached ere long. It is sound in theory and whatever is sound in thoery is sure, sooner or later, to receive respectful consideration. The single tax goes far deeper than either the financial or the rail-road question, for it attacks the social problem at its root."

It look now as if young Campbell has got the state university where the hair is short. The gentle savages of that institution shaved one side of the Campbell "think tank" and Campbell complemented the joke by shaving the other side, after which he "had his picture taken" and inscribed: "This is the result of the highest education attainable in the curriculum of California's boasted institution of learning." The "heft" of the ridicule appears to be on the academic aborigines.

It was not anticipated that the bankers would agree with President Cleveland's financial opinions as enunciated in his message. Pawnbroker's do not generally favor laws restricting the usury of their trade. Particularly obnoxious, it appears, is Mr. Cleveland's suggestion that national bank bonds be abolished, and that each bank deposit with the government 30 per cent of circulation as a protection to the gold reserve. Such an arrangement is altogether too popular in its effects to be popular with the money lenders.

With few exceptions, the press of the State and coast upholds and endorses the action and sentiments of the recent California Miners' Convention. A few of the valley papers which are opposition to the efforts of the many to promote the general prosperity of the State argue against the proposed aid to build restraining dams, but the great heart of the public beats in sympathy with any and all effort to produce greater yields of that which benefits all alike, when, too, the effort is with careful regard to the rights of all.

Prices of products still continue to fall and so does the price of silver, yet the monometallists persist in asserting that this concurrent downward movement is merely a coincidence, and not a case of cause and effect. A coincidence which persists in manifesting itself during a period of twenty-one years, almost without interruption, must be regarded as something extraordinary, but the goldbugs declare that there is nothing remarkeble about it—that is, not remarkable enough to warrant the legislative powers of the world attempting to put an end to the decline complained of.

It is with pleasurable emotion that the friends of George C. Perkins learn that Collis P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, is opposed to that gentleman's election to the United States senate. The relations between Senator Perkins and Uncle Collis have never been intimate and only their commercial affiliations might have acted favorably to the "magnate's" schemes in influencing the senator. Now it is authoritatively announced that Senator Perkins is in no way tainted by the "support" of Huntington, and his prospects of succeeding himself are resolving into a certainty.

Although nine-tenths of the silver bullion annually put upon the market is produced in the United States the price of bar silver, which controls the world's market is fixed in London. The nations which buy silver largely are India, China and Japan. They make their purchases in London. A syndicate has been formed in this country which will attempt to dispose of the silver produced in the United States and Mexico through a central committee in New York. It is thought that Eastern buyers can be induced to make their purchases in New York instead of London, and that the ruling price of silver throughout the world will hereafter be fixed by the New York market. A member of the syndicate believes the new arrangement will cause a slight advance in the price of silver. The experiment will be watched with great interest.

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COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
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ROYALTY AND THE LAW.

The Queen of England and Her Son as Candidates For the Criminal Dock.

The bazaar in aid of the fund for rebuilding the Crathie church, near Balmoral, was held under the patronage of the queen, who also gave two plaited straw baskets made by her own royal hands. These precious presents were naturally made much of, and with the queen's approval were disposed of by a raffle, although the gaming laws distinctly specify raffling as illegal. The question arises, Has her majesty, by aiding and abetting it, made herself liable to prosecution before a magistrate? Lawyers have no doubt about it, but it does not follow that the law will be set in motion. The British constitution would scarcely survive the shock of the spectacle of the empress-queen in a criminal dock and possibly fined 40 shillings or a month at hard labor.

But while nobody is disposed to take action against the queen for conniving at a mild form of gambling plenty of people would not be sorry to see her son, lieutenant general, his royal highness the Duke of Connaught, tried by court martial for risking the lives of the men under his command. The duke is commander in chief of the Aldershot district. On Wednesday he and his wife went to the military balloon ground in order to christen a new balloon to be named after the duchess. The weather had been threatening thunderstorms, and the atmosphere was heavily charged with electricity. Nevertheless it would never do to disappoint the duchess. So, just as the storm was about to break, the balloon was sent up 300 feet and anchored by a steel rope held by three sappers. The result, as might have been expected, was that the lightning struck the balloon, rushed down the steel conductor and horribly mangled the unfortunate sappers. The question every one asked is why the ceremony was not postponed, seeing that danger was palpable to the meanest understanding. The demand for a court martial is very general and will probably be acceded to, but it may be safely predicted that the prisoner will not be the general commanding, but some inferior officer.—London Cor. New York Sun.

BLASTING THE PALISADES.

Contractors Destroying Their Beauty to Get Out Granite Blocks.

Until comparatively recently the Palisades escaped the ruthless hands of contractors and quarrymen, despite the fact that there are few spots in the country where richer deposits of granite are to be found. A few quarries within the last five years have sprung up at Fort Lee, but they have all been located away back from the Palisades, and the front of these beautiful hills have been unmolested. Now, however, a firm of contractors, by exploding dynamite, 3,000 pounds at a time, is gradually making huge excavations in front of the Palisades, which will in the course of a very few months transform the historic Palisades from things of beauty to ordinary stone quarries.

Nothing that the lovers of natural scenery can do will in any way stop the destructive work from going on. The Palisades are private property, and that part of them which is at present being torn open by high explosives has been leased by the owners to contractors, whose love of the beautiful pales into insignificance beside their business instinct.

Aside from the destruction of the Palisades, the work going on in the quarries at Fort Lee is of moment on account of the enormous amount of dynamite which is being exploded there. People marveled at the explosion of 500 pounds of dynamite in a projectile thrown by a pneumatic gun at Sandy Hook some weeks ago. Six times that much was exploded at Fort Lee on Thursday at noon and again on Friday at the same hour, and although it was not thrown from a gun neither did it explode in the water, but in a solid bed of granite. The terrific force of these two explosions cannot be imagined by anybody who was not in Fort Lee to hear them, or who has not since visited the quarries to see their effect. The little village of Fort Lee shook as though an earthquake had visited it, and strangers in the place who were unaware that blasting was going on in the vicinity were firmly convinced that some convulsion of nature had occurred.—New York Sun.

The Fires Will Make Work For Many.

"What is the probable loss from the fire on pine stumpage throughout the state?" was asked of a leading logger.

"The loss is in one sense nominal," replied he. "You understand, fire does not burn the body of a pine tree. It only burns off the bark and foliage. The trunk of the burned tree is as good as ever it was, with this exception—the tree, after it is burned, must be cut the succeeding winter, else it will become worm eaten and worthless.

"This fire is a blessing in disguise to labor. Every owner of burned pine stumpage must go to work this coming winter and cut every foot of it, and many of these owners are forced to cut perhaps hundreds of millions of feet of stumpage they would not otherwise have cut for years to come. They are, you see, forced to employ immense crews of men they would not otherwise have had use for."—St. Paul Globe.

The Gracious Czar.

The czar has just issued his approval of the institution of dueling in the army. The commander in chief at Kiev, in issuing the new dueling code, says: "The czar has conferred upon us a new mark of his imperial grace in granting us the right to defend with arms in our hands that which is most precious to all of us—our honor. This gracious act on the part of his majesty makes it our duty, still more than heretofore, so to regulate our conduct and manners alike in official and social intercourse as to obviate all inimical misunderstandings and frivolous quarrels."—Moscow Letter.

ME'S A FIGHTER FROM WAY BACK.

To Land the Mackinaw Trout There Must Be Stout Tackle and No Slack Line.

"If the Mackinaw trout could be fished for with a light rod and tackle, as salmon are," said a New Yorker who has tried those game Lake Michigan fish, "the title of the salmon as king of game fish would fall at once. The Mackinaw trout is stronger than the salmon of greater average weight, equally taciful and as fierce a fighter as that Goliath of fresh water fish, the muskellunge. A bout with one of the trout at the end of a hundred feet of line on a supple split bamboo rod would give the sturdiest salmon fisherman enough of hard and exciting work to satisfy him for the day. Eighteen, 20 and even 25 pounders are by no means uncommon, and 30 pounders excite no more than ordinary comment.

"But the Mackinaw trout, like the salmon trout of the New York lakes, isn't built for fine tackle, and if you want him you must work the oars of a boat faithfully and trail your whirling troll at the end of 200 or 300 feet of heavy line in from 50 to 100 feet of water. Sometimes the fisherman ties his line to his leg as he rows his boat, but the usual style is to hold it in his mouth—that is, if he is fishing for trout anywhere on the lake but Traverse bay.

"From time out of mind Mackinaw trout have been fished for in Lake Michigan with a slender, minnow shaped troll, so made that it will whirl rapidly when drawn through the water and fastened to a staring white line as big around as a lead pencil. A good many fishermen had held for years that this trolling line was a detriment to fishing, as it acted as a menace to the trout, which are shy and wary, and that with a line less in evidence in the clear waters of the lake greater success would attend the sport of Mackinaw trout fishing. But no one seemed courageous enough to try any other kind of a line until a few years ago, when a citizen of Traverse City, who was not a fisherman, made up his mind that he knew how more and bigger trout could be caught, and he went fishing one day with a fine copper wire for his line instead of the staring white twine of the fathers. This wire was absolutely invisible in the water, and when let out with the troll carried no suspicion to the Mackinaw trout's watchful eye. The result was that this citizen came ashore with a boatload of the biggest Mackinaw trout any one had ever seen in one lot from Traverse bay. Since then the fishermen in that part have adopted the copper wire for a trolling line, but elsewhere on the lake the hidebound old sportsmen stick to tradition and white twine.

"There is no mistaking the strike of a Mackinaw trout on the troll, and the instant he makes it all other business must be subordinated to that of getting him safe into the boat. In the expressive and comprehensive parlance of the Lake Michigan fishermen, 'You've got to keep a Mackinaw trout a-goin.' It is no easy matter to keep a 15 or 20 pound Mackinaw trout going, and the inexperienced angler will find that the first thing he knows the trout will be 'keepin him a-goin.' If the big fish gets the least bit of slack line, he will turn and dash away, sometimes actually pulling the boat around, if not towing it. Once headed away from the fisherman, this game and lusty fish rarely fails to break the hold of the hook. The angler who can keep his trout going as he hauls in the line hand over hand may get his prize alongside or within spearing or shooting distance in the course of 15 or 20 minutes.

"The Mackinaw trout fishermen never take the risk even of gaffing a big trout. Indeed some carry revolvers of large caliber, and when the trout is hauled alongside the boat or within safe range they shoot it in the head and put the fight beyond all question. Others spear their catches with long handed, sharp tined gigs."—New York Sun.

Whittier and His Mother.

The poet Whittier was a grave Quaker and a tender hearted man, but he told this amusing story of his mother's voyage by steamer to Portland:

"My mother," he said, "was not used to traveling by water, and she had a new Quaker bonnet made to go on her journey. When we were well out at sea, she became very uncomfortable and took off her new bonnet and placed it on a chair beside her.

"Her discomfort increased. She changed her position and sat down on the new bonnet. Thee knows Quaker bonnets won't bear sitting on. This was too much for the good woman, and she said:

"'John, I want thee to take me right home.'

"'But, mother, we are way out to sea. I can't take thee home.'

"'Can't thee get the boat to turn round? I feel very sick, and my new bunnit will never do to wear to Friend Smith's in Portland.'

"'No, mother; thee'll have to make the best of it now.'

"'Oh, John, thee must never take me again on the water. I do' know as I shall live to get home.'"—Youth's Companion.

Odd Receptacle For Gold.

One of the most interesting curios in the collection of valuables at the mint is a queerly contrived bamboo tube that once contained a small consignment of gold from far off Madagascar. "The gold was mined and smelted and done up for shipment by natives," said Registrar of Deposits J. Robley Dunglison, "and was the brightest gold ever received at the mint. They took a piece of bamboo about 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter and polished the outside till it was smooth as glass. Then they put a wooden cork in one end and poured in the melted gold and corked up the other end. In this queer receptacle the precious metal was safely brought all the way to America and finally found its way into the mint."—Philadelphia Record.

The Record Price For Pictures.

Eleven thousand guineas (something over $55,000) is now the record price paid in an auction room in London for a picture. This amount was realized at Christie's for Sir Joshua Reynolds' portrait of Lady Betty Delmse, sister of the Earl of Carlisle, with her children, a picture which is well known through engravings. It was put up at 5,000 guineas and was secured by Charles Wertheimer, a dealer, for 11,000 guineas.—London Standard.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. CORMAN,
oct5 td Tax Collector.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Pierre Beyeye and Francois Hagata, Co-partners under the firm name of P. Beyeye & Co., Insolvent Debtors.

Pierre Beyeye and Francois Hagata, Copartners under the firm name of P. Beyeye & Co., having filed in this Court their petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that they are insolvent debtors, the said Pierre Beyeye and Francois Hagata, Co-partners under the firm name of P. Beyeye & Co., are hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that the Sheriff of the said County of Inyo be, and he is hereby appointed Receiver of the property of said insolvents and that upon his giving a bond to the people of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all the estate, real and personal, of said insolvent debtors, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all their deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers; and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of their estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said insolvents, or either of them, are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvents, or to deliver any property belonging to such insolvents, or either of them, to him or them, or any person, firm, corporation or association for their use, and the said debtors are hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtors be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, in open court at the court room of said court in the town of Independence, in said County of Inyo, on the 22nd day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estates of said debtors. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the mean time all proceedings against the said debtors be stayed.

Dated November 14th, 1894.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed November 14th, 1894.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Petitioners.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.
Dated August 2nd 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

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THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

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H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrive— p m.
Mound House	10.50 a. m.	5.55 p. m.
Dayton	11.20 a. m.	5.20 p. m.
Wabuska	1.35 p. m	3.15 a. m
Hawthorne	4.50 p. m.	12.00 m.
Luning	6.35 p. m.	10.15 a. m
Soda Springs	7.15 p. m.	9.35 a. m.
Belleville	8.25 p. m.	8.15 a. m.
Candelaria Ar.	9.10 p. m	Lv. 6.45 a. m.
	No. 3.	No.
	Leave—	Arrives— a. m
Belleville	8.35 a. m	5.35 p. m.
Benton	12.05 p. m.	1.45 p. m
Bishop Creek	2.15p. m.	11.30 a. m.
Alvord	3.00 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.35 p. m.	8.40 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.25p. m.	7.45 a. m.
Keeler Ar	6.15 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (38 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

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W. F. MATLACK.

NOTICE OF CONTEST

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
November 8 1894

Complaint having been entered at this office by Benigno C. Aguirre against Charles W. Thomas for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 791, dated May 18 1893, upon the W ½ of NW¼ SE¼ of NW¼ and NE¼ of SW¼ Section 21, Township 8 south, Range 33 E., M. D. M. in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at the U. S. Land Office, Independence, California, on the 29th day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

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Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
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JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
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First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence; thence following said Edwards street along West line to the place of beginning, six acres 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the county Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura, State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed with the Clerk of the Clerk of said Superior Court at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and alls bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Gash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 17th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with UNIVERSALITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer, with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c. address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, DEC. 14 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman.....P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... ...P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.. .....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist.....ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist.....JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

Services will be held next Sunday morning instead of in the evening, and on the Sunday morning following at the Fort school house.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

MONDAY, December 11, 1894

Estate of John A. Hannah, deceased—Filed executors annual account.

DIED

THOMAS—At Lone Pine Cal. Dec. 9, 1894, Mrs Mary Thomas, aged 65 years.

The income tax will take effect January 1st.

Five feet of snow are reported at the summit.

Leave your order for Santa Claus at Rhine's.

In the Hatch case last week the Jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

C. P. Huntington has erected himself a $250,000 mausoleum in New York.

The Harmony Orchestra will give a grand ball New Years eve. See their ad.

Tom Taylor and Jed. Fry went to Darwin last Monday to try their hand at mining.

Ed Riley, trainer for Tom Morris, and Rector started for Los Angeles last Monday

Saturday evening December 15, will be children's night at Rhine's. Bring them all.

The town has filled with visitors during the week. In fact, too numerous to mention.

Miss Georgie Johnson is at Independence She is official stenographer in the Hines case.

Carl Walter is expected home this evening from a visit to his brother in Colusa County.

The close season on deer began on October 15th. Be careful how you indulge in venison.

New invoice of holiday goods in endless variety will be displayed at Rhine's. Call and see them.

Dont fail to to be on hand tomorrow night to see the immense display of holiday goods at Rhine's.

J. W. P. Laird Esq. arrived from Bakersfield last Monday and is conducting the prosecution in the Hines case.

Miss Margie Bell arrived home last Monday evening, from a visit to friends and relatives west of the mountains.

Mrs J. A. McKenzie, of Darwin, and Mrs J. R. Moffett, of Lone Pine, were visitors in town during the week.

The prize fignt between Corbett and Fitzsimmons, will probably not be allowed by the Jacksonville authorities.

Thomas A. White of Sanger, Fresno County, passed through town last Wednesday en-route to Bishop, his former home.

Miss Nellie Reynolds started for Ventura on Wednesday where she has secured a position to teach school in the institution with her brother, J. E. Reynolds.

Ed Clark is down from Bishop learning the ropes of the Under-sheriff's position. Mr. Clarke will be a citizen of Independence for the next four years.

Supervisor-elect J. R. Eldred, of Big Pine, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Clara Eldred, were visiting in town during the week. They returned home to-day.

Last week at Black-rock, while handling a loaded cartridge, Phil Carpenter accidentally shot himself. He was trying to extract a cap from a loaded cartridge when it exploded, cutting his hand severly.

Reports from Carson state that the present storm has been the most severe for a number of years. Snowplows have been derailed at Mound House and telegraph wires blown down. An immense amount of snow has fallen in the high Sierras.

There has been considerable sickness in this vicinity of late, mostly from taking cold. Johnny Moore has been very ill for over two weeks with pneumonia. He is not yet out of danger. The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. I. Mairs has also been seriously ill during the week.

In The Superior Court.

In the Superior Court on Tuesday morning, Judge N. D. Arnot presiding, the following named were drawn and impaneled to serve as a grand Jury.

1 John S. McGee
2 Thomas E. Jones
3 John H. Dodge
4 James Shaw
5 John E. Jones Jr.
6 Miguel Castro
7 Philip P. Keough
8 Thomas Webb
9 Joseph Shelly
10 Finley McIver
11 A. M. Given
12 Albert O. Collins
13 John Fiehman
14 David Stubblefield
15 Edward H. Stirling
16 Julius F. Shroeder
17 Wilfred W. Watterson
18 James A. McKenzie
19 Robert H. Blake

A. O. Collins was appointed foreman and the Jury was sworn and instructed by the Court.

At 1 o'clock p. m. the case of the People vs. James Hines and William Hines was called, P. W. Forbes and J. W. P. Laird appearing for plaintiffs, and P. Reddy and P. H. Mack for defendants.

At the request of counsel for defendants all witnesses in the case were put under the rule and instructed not to appear in Court during the trial except when called. The following named witnesses were called and sworn: Herman J. McCarroll, John S. Gorman, David Holland, H. T. Stebbins, Miss C. E. Berkshire, I. J. Woodin, William M. Stebbins, C. W. Craig, James Jones and William McDonald.

Jurors George Collins, Henry Shirley, Stanton R. Powers and Daniel Hall were excused upon affidavits on file.

Jurors T. F. A. Connelly, Ben. E. Lasky and J. D. Harger were excused with consent of counsel. Juror H. C. Trickey was excused by the Court.

Upon motion of District Attorney Forbes J. W. P. Laird was entered as counsel for the prosecution.

Upon motion of P. W. Forbes Esq. ordered that all testmony be transcribed every day and copy thereof be furnished counsel on each side.

Upon motion of P. H. Mack Esq. the firm of Reddy, Campbell & Metson and F. E. Densmore Esq' were entered as counsel for defendents.

The following named jurors were selected and sworn to try the case

1. Harry Cook
2. Edwin E. Burdick
3. Fritz Strohmeyer
4. Agustus C. Stevens
5. Charles M. Dixon
6. Charles A. Skinner
7. Albert S. Kinsley
8. Junius C. Roeper
9. Marion W. Trask
10. R. C. Rieveschl
11. T. W. S, McLeod
12. John P. Smith

The case of Arthur Mateer was called yesterday morning The defendent appeared in court and stated that he had no attorney to defend him, whereupon W. A. Lamar and Paul W. Bennett were appointed to defend him and the case was continued until December 14, 1894 at 9 o'clock a. m.

The Hines case was called at 10 o'clock a. m. and Volney P. Goodale was sworn and examined for the prosecution. Upon motion of the District Attorney it was ordered that the County Surveyor present a map of the ground on which the affray occurred. Witness Goodale was cross examined by the defense This consumed the entire day and the case was continued until this morning.

This morning the examination of Volney Goodale was resumed and occupied all the morning, his testimony being concluded at noon.

The Boundary Line

The S. F. Examiner of the 30th ult. says that the party engaged in surveying the boundary line between California and Nevada during the past season has arrived in San Francisco and reports satisfactory progress, considering the shortness of the time allowed for work. There were 12 persons in the party. So far as the line has been run, some 115 miles, the result is that California and Nevada have both equally gained and lost territory in that distance, but if the line continues to run as at present California will be the sufferer, but there is nothing so uncertain as surveying, and W. B. Fairfield, who has charge of the corps, will not hazard a guess as to what the future may bring forth. The point the survey has reached is in the desert, and the next seasons work will be accompanied by more hardships than that which has just been finished. It will be necessary to go into the Amargosa desert, touch Death Valley and traverse regions where water cannot be found. So far, this new survey has not benefited Mono county, but, on the contrary, it has lost some of its territory, but Alpine county has gained a little territory, but neither State has gained enough to pay for the running of the new boundary line.

After a steady storm for eleven days, during which a vast amount of snow has piled up in the mountains, the weather cleared off delightfully this morning. The prospects are good for beautiful weather during the holidays.

Brown & Wills,

ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only complete abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

1894.

Grand Holiday Opening!!

Saturday Evening, December 15th!!

IMMENSE DISPLAY OF HOLIDAY GOODS!

XMAS!!

New, Novel and Interesting!

A Cordial Invitation Extended to All, and

BRING THE CHILDREN!!

Nathan Rhine.

☞ Watch this space for full particulars of the grand ball to be given by the Harmony Orchestra on New Years eve.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggies, Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

The newest Style OF STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED "DRESDEN" WARE.

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MUNEY

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 28, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of land situated in the townships described below and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

COPY OF LIST OF LANDS IN INDEPENDENCE DISTRICT, CAL., IN SUPPLEMENTAL LIST 22 SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

South of base line and East of Mt. D. Meridian California.

Southern Pacific Railroad List.

Selections made in lieu of lost lands.

List No. 3. Selections made April 19, 1888. Independence District.

Parts of Section.	Sec	Tow	Range	Acres
SE ¼	31	25	33	160.00
S ½ NE ¼	3	26	33	80.00
SE ¼ NW ¼	3	26	33	40.00
S ½	3	26	33	320.00
Lot 2 of NE ¼	5	26	33	40.15
SW ¼ NE ¼	5	26	33	40.00
NW ¼	5	26	33	160.12
NE ¼ NW ¼	9	26	33	40.00
N ½ NW ¼	13	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	13	26	33	40.00
W ½	17	26	33	320.00
N ½ NE ¼	21	26	33	80.00
NW ¼ NW ¼	25	26	33	40.00
SW ¼ NW ¼	25	26	33	40.00
E ½	27	26	33	320.00
NW ¼	29	26	33	160.00
W ½ SW ¼	29	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	7	26	34	40.00
S ½ NE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
N ½ SE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
S ½ SE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
NE ¼ SW ¼	21	26	34	40.00
SE ¼ SW ¼	21	26	34	40.00
All	29	26	34	640.00
S ½	5	27	33	320.00
E ½	7	27	33	320.00
Fractional NW ¼	7	27	33	163.12
E ½ SW ¼	7	27	33	80.00
Lot 3 in SW ¼	7	27	33	41.38
East 40 acres of SW ¼ SW ¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	40.00
West 1.26 acres of SW ¼ SW ¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	1.26
All	17	27	33	640.00
N ½	23	27	33	320.00
SW ¼	23	27	33	160.00

List No. 4 Selections made October 8, 1888. Independence District.

NW ¼ SW ¼ and SW ¼ NE ¼	23	26	33	80.00
S ½ NW ¼	23	26	33	80.00
S ½ SW ¼	23	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	23	26	33	40.00

List No 5. Selections made December 15, 1888. Independence District.

NE ¼	27	26	34	160.00
SE ¼	27	26	34	160.00
NW ¼	27	26	34	160.00
E ½ SW ¼	27	26	34	80.00
NW ¼ SW ¼	27	26	34	40.00
Fractional N ½	31	26	34	321.20
All	33	26	34	640.00

List No. 6. Selection made January 19, 1889 Independence District.

S ½ NW ¼ and W ½ SW ¼	21	26	34	160.00

Total for Dist.....14,275.15

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beauti

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeer, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines, Liquors, & Cigars.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House New Furniture. Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro

feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG 10P ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

☞ All parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock o

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND C'OTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumer should call and mine my stock and pric before purchas elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.
j164fa

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Bi Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

dependence, Cal. A. N. BELL,

Splendid Tribute

THE SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF HEALTH

URGES THE USE OF THE

Royal Baking Powder.

The magnificent tribute of the San Francisco Board of Health to the great purity and wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder greatly disturbs the manufacturers of the lower grade powders. Their envious publications, however, cannot break the force of this unsolicited and unbiassed high medical endorsement. Attached is a certified copy of their original report, with the signatures of the members of the Board in fac-simile:

We, the members of The Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco, cordially approve and recommend the Royal Baking Powder. It is absolutely pure and healthful, composed of the best ingredients of the highest strength and character.

In our judgment it is impossible to make a purer or stronger Baking Powder than the "Royal."

Jos. R. Davidson M.D.
Chas. M. Cluveien M.D.
Henry, Ulz, Fiske, M.D.
T. F. Leonzinzus M.D.

She Knew What to Do.

Mrs. Swisshelm, writing of her experience as a nurse in army hospitals, tells this story:

I was passing through one of the wards when I came upon a young Philadelphia zouave in a perfect paroxysm of anguish. Three nurses stood around him, and to my inquiry, "What is the matter?" they replied by dumb show that coming death was the matter, and that all would soon be over, while in words they told me that he had not slept for forty-eight hours.

I had one of them place a chair for me, sat down, and with my long, thin hands grasped the thigh stump, which was making all the trouble, drew and pressed the muscles into a natural, easy position, cooed and talked and comforted the sufferer as I should have done a sick baby, and in ten minutes he was asleep.

Then I whispered to the nurses to bring cotton and oakum and little cushions, made them put the cotton and oakum in small tufts to my index finger, and while I crooned my directions in a sing song, lullaby air, I worked in this support, gradually and imperceptibly withdrawing my hands until I could substitute the little cushions for the force by which I had been holding the muscles in proper position. This done, my boy soldier slept as sweetly as he ever had done in his crib.

The next morning a nurse came running for me to hurry to him. He had slept for six hours, waked, had his breakfast and had his wound dressed, and now the pain was back as bad as ever. I went, fixed the mangled muscle with reference to his change of position, made a half mold to hold it there, and before I had finished he began an eight hour sleep.

Ten days afterward he was sent home to his mother, and I heard of him no more.

False Hair in Elizabeth's Time.

Queen Elizabeth had eighty wigs in her collection, and her cousin, Mary Queen of Scots, had "as many as a hundred," and among the incongruous presents made her while confined a prisoner in gloomy Lochleven, previous to her being beheaded, wigs were numerous! Gentlemen who particularly wished to please their lady friends presented them with wigs of the latest shade of hair and newest style of coiffuring. Fancy a gentleman of today presenting his sweetheart the newest thing in ventilated bangs or the last idea in back hair.

Good Connections.

Patchem—I hear that the executed man was quite well connected.

Slashem—Quite right. The electric circuit was very complete.

The official reports show that no baking powder received an award over the Royal at the Chicago World's Fair.

The judge of awards on baking powder, Dr. H. W. Wiley, writes that the claim of another copmany to having received the highest award is false; that no such award was given to it.

The Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest baking powder made, and has received the highest award at every fair, wherever exhibited in competition with others.

I used Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh and have received great benefit. I believe it a safe and certain cure. Very pleasant to take.—Wm. Frazer, Rochester, N.Y.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

WOMEN MORE TACTFUL THAN MEN.

At Least That Was the Consensus of Opinion at a Brooklyn Reception.

"Do women lack tact?" Mrs. Frank Leslie-Wilde was asked by a Brooklyn woman while visiting at the latter's house in Washington park recently.

"Why, my dear, what a foolish question," replied Mrs. Wilde. "That is, I do not mean you are foolish to ask the question, but such an admission is a reflection on the sex as a whole. As you know I have just returned from abroad. While at Trouville I met a young American and his wife. I knew the wife quite well. In fact she had been a seamstress for me, and the man she married was one of Philadelphia's Hundred and Fifty. Being a clever and a pretty woman, and having met her husband in the regular way, she had caught him, although he was was unaware of her social position. I met them on the promenade, and could hardly disguise my surprise when the girl was introduced by the Philadelphian as his wife. Perhaps had the girl not been so clever I might have made a blunder.

"Here is what she said to me even before I had a chance to catch my breath: 'Dear, dear Mrs. Leslie, I am so glad to see you. We need no introduction. What a delightful time I had at your house in New York the last time you were so good as to entertain me! Pray tell me how are ——?' mentioning the names of friends of mine in New York, and then without giving me time to reply said, 'We would like to stay and talk with you ever so much, but have a pressing engagement,' and with this my friend's pretty wife grasped her husband's arm and pulled him away. While the whole proceeding may be looked upon as one in which assurance played a prominent part, the wife displayed a tact that to me was charming. I do not mean to infer that she was not good enough for her husband. She was fearful that in an unguarded moment I might say something that would give him an idea into the true state of affairs."

There were other women in the party, one the wife of a well known general who had this story to tell: "I know one of the most charming and beautiful of women. She has not been married long, but has one great fault—a lack of civility to her husband's friends. In fact she has been so uncivil to a dozen or more of them that now the poor fellow has to go out to find them, whereas formerly they visited him and often spent the evening at home. In this way the wife is deprived of her husband's society as well as that of his jolly companions. She is also careful that her husband shall not meet any of her women friends, and perhaps in this she is right. Tact is more valuable to a woman than to a man, bnt nowhere is it more indispensable than in the home."

And so the talk passed around the circle with the consensus of opinion that women are the superiors of men in point of tact.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Assuming Husbands' Names.

The practice of the wife assuming the husband's name at marriage, according to Dr. Brower, originated from a Roman custom and became the common custom after the Roman occupation. Thus Julia and Octavia, married to Pompey and Cicero, were called by the Romans Julia of Pompey, Octavia of Cicero, and in latter times married women in most European countries signed their names in the same manner, but omitted the "of." Against this view may be mentioned that during the Sixteenth and even at the beginning of the Seventeenth century the usage seems doubtful, since we find Catharine Parr so signing herself after she had been twice married, and we always hear of Lady Jane Gray (not Dudley), Arabella Stuart (not Seymour), etc.

Some persons think that the custom originated from the Scriptural teaching that husband and wife are one.

This was the rule of law so far back as Bracton (died 1268), and it was decided in the case of Bon versus Smith, in the reign of Elizabeth, that a woman by marriage loses her former name and legally receives the name of her husband. Altogether, the custom is involved in much obscurity.

NO DEMOCRACY IN SOCIAL LIFE.

Are We All Aristocratic in Our Methods of Social Intercourse?

The time may come when the politician who sells one by one to the highest bidder all the offices in his grasp will not be considered more base in his code of morals, more hardened in his practice, than the woman who constantly invites to her receptions those alone who bring her an equal social return, who shares her beautiful surroundings only with those who minister to a liking she has for successful social events.

In doing this she is just as unmindful of the common weal, as unscrupulous in her use of power as is any city "boss" who consults only the interests of the "ring." In politics "bossism" arouses a scandal. It goes on in society constantly and is only beginning to be challenged. Our consciences are becoming tender in regard to the lack of democracy in social affairs.

The social organism has broken down through large districts of our great cities. Many of the people living there are very poor, the majority of them without leisure or energy for anything but the gain of subsistence. They move often from one wretched lodging to another. They live for the moment side by side, many of them without knowledge of each other, without fellowship, without local tradition or public spirit, without social organization of any kind.

Practically nothing is done to remedy this. The people who might do it, who have the social tact and training, the large houses and the traditions of custom and hospitality, live in other parts of the city. The clubhouses, libraries, galleries and semipublic conveniences for social life are also blocks away.

We find workingmen organized into armies of producers because men of executive ability and business sagacity have found it to their interests thus to organize them. But these workingmen are not organized socially; although living in crowded tenement houses, they are living without a corresponding social contact. The chaos is as great as it would be were they working in huge factories without foreman or superintendent.

Their ideas and resources are cramped. The desire for higher social pleasure is extinct. They have no share in the traditions and social energy which make for progress. Too often their only place of meeting is a saloon, their only host a bartender; a local demagogue forms their public opinion. Men of ability and refinement, of social power and university cultivation, stay away from them.

Personally I believe the men who lose most are those who thus stay away. But the paradox is here: When cultivated people do stay away from a certain portion of the population, when all social advantages are persistently withheld, it may be for years, the result itself is pointed at as a reason, is used as an argument, for the continued withholding. —Jane Addams in Forum.

An Experience in Paris.

A young woman recounting some European experiences the other evening told, among other things, of an episode in the French capital.

"While in Paris," she said, "I went into a shop one day to buy gloves. As I don't understand French I selected one that bore a sign in the window, 'English spoken here.' I found, however, that, as he usually is, the 'Inglese man ees out,' but I managed with much interchange of dumb show to make my purchase. I had about finished when a dapper Frenchman whom I took to be an official corresponding to our floor walker approached, and with great suavity rattled off a long speech in rapid French, of whose signification I could gather no hint. Not, however, to be outdone in courtesy, when he had finished I began, with much smiling intonation and gesture and equal impressment of manner with him, the children's lingo, 'Eeny meeny, mony mi, basalony bony si, etc.,' following it without an instant's intermission with 'Intra, mintra, cutra, corn,' and ending in a fluent and elegant delivery of 'Theophilus Thistle, the successful thistle sifter.'

"As the last sibilant rolled from my tongue I turned with a sweep of condescending grace and walked out of the store, leaving the clerks and the official transfixed in open mouthed wonder at my jargon. To this day I believe they have not decided whether I was a Choctaw, a Parsee or an escaped lunatic."—New York Times.

Oaths and Bible Kisses in Parliament.

A correspondent writes: "When will some legislative reformer with a just appreciation of the value of promissory oaths and a due sense of the importance of the public time help us to dispense with the meaningless and wholly unnecessary ceremony to which the new house of commons has been giving up its precious days? To see the solemn array of five New Testaments on a table to which ever and anon come five members to kiss the covers in response to some mumbled words understood to be an oath of allegiance certainly would not give a stranger among us a favorable idea of the practical good sense of the English people.

"Does any one really suppose that these 670 gentlemen will be a bit more firm in their allegiance to the occupant of the throne of this realm because they have been compelled to make this mechanical demonstration of loyalty? In numerous other departments of the state unnecessary oaths have long since disappeared in face of Bentham's convincing logic. Why should the house of commons in these days be the stronghold of the practice of swearing in this wholesale fashion?"—London News.

A Quick and Easy Way.

Even the poor beggars who get a few cents for passing out "dodgers" to the unwilling passersby have their ways for "beating the boss." One of the forlorn ones was seen in a cross seat in an L car last night distributing his bundle of "dodgers" in blocks of five every thirty seconds—out of the window. If his employer should grow suspicious he could take him up the west side of Third avenue and show him his circulars lining the curb—where of course they had been dropped by the passersby after reading. —New York Times.

The Strength of Walls.

In building walls it is of great importance not to overload them. The weight limit of safety per superficial foot is estimated as follows: Rubble masonry, 2 tons; lime concrete foundations, 2½ tons; brickwork in cement, 3 tons; sandstone piers, 15 tons; limestone piers, 25 tons; granite piers, 40 tons.—New York Ledger.

Jogged His Memory.

The nine lives of a cat are often a difficult subject to deal with. Uncle John Townsend had a number of cats as his only companions in the little farmhouse, and finally decided that one of them must be disposed of. His brother, who lived on the adjoining farm, offered to kill it for him.

"Well, now, Abner, I calculate I'll have you kill that black cat. He ain't no good except to eat. He won't hunt, and I won't have nothin 'round that can't earn its own livin; so you jest take him off."

So said Uncle John on the morning that Abner came to fulfill his promise.

"Kind of a likely lookin cat," ventured Abner.

"'Tain't any memory fer rats," replied Uncle John; "you jest take him off."

Abner departed with the cat and a shotgun. At night he came over again.

"Killed the old cat, did ye?" asked his brother.

"I reckon I did," replied Abner; "he won't be troubled about rat huntin after this."

Uncle John made no reply, but pointed toward the hearthstone, where sat old Blackie, as well apparently as ever.

"Well!" ejaculated Abner in surprise. Then, after a moment's silence, he turned toward his brother and said: "That's a likely cat. Kinder forgetful, maybe, but I reckon he'll hunt all right now. I didn't kill him, but I sort of jogged his memory."—Youth's Companion.

No Use for a Circulation Liar.

A London insurance man said yesterday: "We have in London one of the most unique newspapers in the world; for, while it is published every day in the year except Sundays, a copy of it is never sold or circulated. The Evening Telegraph of London is issued each afternoon from the office of The Daily Telegraph, which paper is a morning daily issued six times a week, and has the largest circulation of any paper in England, and with one exception, the largest in the world.

"The proprietors of The Daily Telegraph, in printing the evening edition, which is copyrighted, do so merely in order to protect themselves in the right to the use of the name in case they ever care to issue an evening edition, and also to prevent any one else from starting such a sheet and gaining the great advantage which the use of the title, Evening Telegraph, would give."—Philadelphia Record.

Living In Italy.

One great advantage of living in Italy lies in the fact that there is far less work in the kitchen on account of charcoal being used instead of coal. These fires brighten up in a moment, causing neither dust nor smoke, and as they are lighted just when they are required for cooking and then allowed to go out this arrangement obviates the necessity of keeping up a roaring fire all day long. Three francs a week is sufficient to spend on charcoal. The dustman comes every day to remove the refuse, and it is customary to give him 2 or 3 pence at the end of the week. It is a golden rule when housekeeping in Italy to keep as few servants as possible; otherwise gossip instead of work is the order of the day, and as their voices are all pitched in a high key the noise is considerable. With regard to washing, it is generally sent out unless a number of servants are kept. The ironing, however, is always done in the house.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

FAITH CURISTS.

These very confident people are strangely self-satisfied until danger to life looms up, as when the chronic pains of many years endurance attack the heart, like rheumatism very often does, then they turn to a better faith. This better faith, held to by many thousands, is simple and certain. It is faith founded on experience that St. Jacob's oil will cure, because it has cured all these painful ailments permanently. It is a faith founded on reason. We know what can be done by what has been done a thousand times. Every physician knows that those who have belief in treatment are the more easily cured; those who have not set up a resistance to the progress of cure.

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With the increased facilities for travel and the great number of travelers, there has been naturally a great increase in the risks of accidents.

Everyone, who for any reason is compelled to incur these risks, should keep by him a supply of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, for they are a wonderful specific in strains of the back or limbs, such as are almost inevitable in case of accident.

Any one starting on a long journey should have one as a part of his equipment. Commuters on suburban trains should keep them both at home and in the office.

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BRANDRETH'S PILLS remove all impurities.

All hail, old month, of all the train
Most favored by the Fates;
The month of fruit, the month of grain,
The month of candidates.

HAUNTED!

A haunted house in these practical and unromantic days is something of a rarity, but an individual haunted with the idea that his ailment is incurable is a personage frequently met with. Disbelief in the ability of medicine to cure is only a mild form of monomania, although in some cases repeated failures to obtain relief from many different sources would almost seem to justify the doubt. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has demonstrated its ability to overcome dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney trouble, malarial complaints and nervousness, and its recorded achievements in the curative line ought at least to warrant its trial by any one troubled with either of the above ailments, even although his previous efforts to obtain remedial aid have been fruitless. Used with persistance, the Bitters will conquer the most obstinate cases.

Old Crusty says that there isn't a self made man in the world who could do the job over again.

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FRANK J. CHENEY.

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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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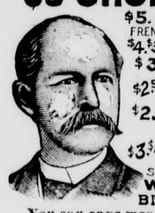

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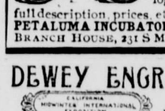

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1894.

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THE HARVEST MOON.

The Time of the Autumnal Equinox

IS AWAITED BY THE HUSBANDMEN.

Why it Rises for Several Evenings at Nearly the Same Hour—The Phenomenon in Northern Europe.

Near the time of the autumnal equinox in September the moon, at her "full," rises shortly after sunset for several evenings in succession, which cicrumstance gives rise to a series of brilliant moonlight nights, and the moon, being above the horizon until late in the morning, presents a charming appearance besides prolonging the light which is so beneficial to the husbandman at this season of the year. The full moon that occurs nearest to September 22 has long been known as the "harvest moon," on account of the peculiar advantages derived from moonlight during the time of harvest in England, and its yearly return is always celebrated as a festival among the peasantry.

The beautiful appearance of the harvest moon has from time immemorial attracted the attention of the poets, many of whom have made it the subjcet of their song, and Henry Kirke White wrote these beautiful lines:

Moon of harvest, herald mild
Of plenty, rustic labor's child,
Hail, O hail! I greet thy beam,
As soft it trembles o'er the stream
And gilds the straw-thatch'd hamlet wide,
Where innocence and peace reside,
'Tis thou that glad'st with joy the rustic throng,
Promptest the tripping dance, th' exhilerating song.

The circumstance of this moon rising for several nights in succession at nearly the same hour, immediately after sunset, has given it an importance in the estimation of farmers, but it is not the less remarkable for its singular and splendid beauty, as no other moon during the year can compare with it in brilliancy and magnificence. At its rising it has a character so peculiarly its own that the more a person is accustomed to expect and to observe it, the more it strikes him with astonishment. We should advise every one who can go out into the country away from the city lights, to make a practice of watching for its rising. The warmth and dryness of the earth, the clearness and balmy serenity of the atmosphere at this season, the sounds of voices borne from distant fields, the freshness which comes from the evening, combine to make the twilight walk delicious; and scarcely has the sun departed in the west when the moon in the east rises from behind some solitary hill, over a broad lake, or from behind the dark rich foliage of trees, and sails up into the still and transparent air in the full magnificence of a world. It appears not as in common, a fair but flat disk on the face of the sky, but we behold it suspended in the crystal air in all its greatness and rotundity; we perceive the distance beyond it as sensibly as that before it; and its apparent size is surprising to us as it rises above the horizon.

The annual appearance of the harvest moon was noticed and anxiously awaited by the husbandmen long before they could interpret the phenomenon, from the fact that it enabled them to lengthen the day's work during the haste of gathering the autumnal crops, as the moonlight evenings continued for an unusually long time. The moon travels toward the east, and therefore comes to the meridian about fifty-one minutes later each succeeding night, and if the interval between her rising and her arriving to the south were always the same she would rise fifty-one minutes later each evening on the average. As the solar day lengthens fastest at spring, when the sun crosses the equator from south to north, so the time the moon is above the horizon lengthens day by day when the moon is crossing the equator from south to north as she does in Sextember every year.

We have at and near the time of full moon in September the singular spectacle of the moon rising not far from 6 o'clock in the evening, and the operations of harvesting in England, can thus be continued throughout the entire night. A moon nearly full, afterward quite full, and then for a day or two still nearly full, rising night after night at nearly the same hour, remaining also longer above the horizon each night, obviously serves us for the time being in the most convenient way possible. At this time, moreover, when the moon rises night after night at nearly the same time, the nights are lengthening fastest while the time the moon is above the horizon is lengthening still more, and, therefore, in every respect the moon is then doing her best, so to speak, to illuminate the nocturnal heavens. The full moon that occurs in October, which exhibits in almost the same degree the curious phenomena we have described, is sometimes called the "hunter's moon," and it is about equally beautiful and attractive in its appearance.

The harvest moon is not generally understood by the public, but the true cause has long been known to astronomers and can be very easily explained. It arises from the fact that the ecliptic, or the sun's apparent path through the heavens, is variously inclined to the horizon at different seasons of the year. The celestial equator is always at the same angle with the horizon, and hence equal portions come above the horizon in equal periods of time. If the moon moved in the celestial equator she would rise and set directly in the east and west points of the horizon respectively, and she would rise later each night by a nearly constant interval. But the moon moves in a path which is constantly inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of about five degrees, though for the present explanation she may be regarded as moving in the ecliptic; and as the ecliptic is inclined to the celestial equator at an angle of 23½ degrees the moon, in all parts of her orbit, does not rise at equal intervals on each succeeding night. When the constellation Pisces is in the eastern horizon the ecliptic rises with the least angle. Now, in September, at the autumnal equinox, the sun being in the constellation Vrigo, the moon at her "full," when opposite to the sun, is in Pisces and rises at sunset. On the following night, though the moon has advanced in her orbit about 13 degrees, yet, her path being very oblique to the horizon, she will be but little below her position at the same time on the preceding night. She rises, therefore, only a little later, and for several evenings appears in the East at nearly the same hour after sunset, claiming our admiration as the "harvest moon."

Though the differences in the times of the moon's rising are always greater when she is in or near the constellation Virgo, and small when she is in or near Pisces—that is, every month—yet we never notice these variations except in autmun. In fact, we seldom observe the moon's rising at all unless it be when she rises near sunset, or in the early evening. We usually give more attention to the full moon, and the moon can be full in or near Pisces, where the difference in the times of her rising is least, only when the sun is in or near Virgo, which cannot occur except in September at the time of the autumnal equinox. In March the conditions are reversed, and the moon at her "full" rises on successive evenings later than at any other time of the year.

In our latitude the difference between the hours at which the full moon rises on succeeding evenings in September amounts, on the average, to rather more than twenty minutes, or about half an hour less than the mean interval, while in March the average difference is about one hour and twenty minutes, the least possible variation in the time of her rising being ten minutes, and the greatest one hour and thirty minutes. Those parts of the ecliptic which rise with the smallest angle, set with the greatest, and those which rise with the greatest set with the least, so that, while in September the full moon rises at nearly the same hour on successive evenings, the time of the setting varies considerably, owing to the larger angle of the ecliptic with the western horizon.

The phenomenon of the "harvest moon" is much more striking in Northern Europe and in Canada than in the United States; and in very high latitudes the moon, when it has its greatest possible declination, becomes circumpolar for a certain time each month, and remains visible without setting at all (like the "midnight sun") for a greater or less number of days, according to the latitude of the observer.

The late Professor Proctor, in a very instructive essay on the subject, says: "The reader must not fall into the mistake of supposing, as I have seen sometimes stated in textbooks of astronomy, that we are more favored in this respect than the inhabitants of the Southern Hemisphere. It is quite true that the same full moon shines on us as on our friends in New Zealand, Australia and Cape Colony, and also that our autumn is their spring, and their spring our autumn. But the full moon we have in autumn behaves in the southern hemisphere not as with us, but as our spring full moon behaves; and the full moon of our spring, which is their autumn, behaves with them as our autumn moon behaves with us. It is, therefore, for them a harvest moon if it occur before the equinox. A very little consideration will show why this is. In fact, if, in the explanation given above, the words north and south be interchanged, and March 21-22 written for September 22-23, the explanation will be precisely that which I should have given respecting the harvest (or March) moon of the southern hemisphere, if I had been writing for southern readers."

The moon's nodes are those points in her orbit at which she crosses the earth's orbit or ecliptic. The place where she passes the ecliptic in moving north is called her ascending node, while the opposite point, or the place where she intersects the ecliptic in moving south, is termed her descending node. These nodes do not remain stationary, but move backward on the ecliptic from east to west, completing an entire revolution in about 18 6-10 years. When the moon's ascending node is in or near the constellation Pisces, the interval between successive risings will be yet more shortened, and the harvest moons are then most beneficial to us, but if her descending node is situated in or near Pisces, the effects are diminished and the phenomena are least beneficial to us. In October next the ascending node of the moon's orbit passes through the vernal equinox for the first time in nearly nineteen years, so that our satellite this fall ranges north and south of the equator to the greatest possible extent, and the harvest moon in September will be especially noticeable and interesting, the present favorable conditions for the event not occurring again until after another nineteen-yearly revolution of the moon's nodes.

The moon will reach her "full" on the evening of September 14 at 10.21 o'clock, central standard time, and if those interested will take pains to look into the east just at sunset, it will be noticed (if there are no clouds), that the full round orb of the moon appears in the horizon almost as soon as the sun sinks in the west; and for several evenings in succession, the moon rises shortly after sunset, with only a small variation in time.—Arthur K. Bartlett.

Vultures have no sense of smell. Carcasses kept out of their sight are never detected by them.

STORAGE OF WATER.

Reservoirs of the Spring Valley Water Company.

WATER SUPPLY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The Joint Capacity of the Seven City Reservoirs is in the Neighborhood of 80,000,000 Gallons.

The growth of a city is most accurately estimated by the demands upon its water supply. Pure water is of the utmost importance to the health of towns and cities.

While the eastern and central portions of the United States are blest with summer rains and a grand system of rivers and lakes from which to draw a supply for their cities and towns, the Pacific Coast has only winter rains, which last for an average of about five months in the year—from about the middle of October to the end of March—being followed by an absolutely dry summer, lasting from six to seven months. In order, therefore, to make a success of a water supply, it becomes necessary to store the winter waters when there is an abundance flowing to waste into the sea.

The Spring Valley Water Company is the corporation which furnishes San Francisco with its waters from reservoirs situate in the southern portion of the peninsula. The Pilarcitos Reservoir is in the mountains of San Mateo county, and has an elevation of nearly 700 feet above the tide-level. This was constructed in 1864, when the population of the city was fully 100,000 inhabitants. This reservoir was formed by the building of a substantial earth dam across the Pilarcitos Valley, which dam is now 90 feet high, and which makes the storage capacity of the reservoir 1,000,000,000 gallons. A 30-inch iron pipe, sixteen miles in length, conveys the water of Pilarcitos to Lake Honda, a distributing reservoir in the suburbs of the city, at an elevation of 368 feet, and with a capacity of 33,000,000 gallons.

The population of San Francisco still growing, and the water consumption keeping pace with its growth, it became necessary to construct the San Andreas dam, forming a lake with a storage capacity of about 6,200,000,000 gallons, and with an elevation of 450 feet above tide. Both the Pilarcitos and the San Andreas reservoirs have a substantial waste-weir built of brick, laid in cement, and mounted with large iron brass-faced waste-gates, strong enough to control any flood. A conduit was constructed from the San Andreas waste-weir into San Francisco, consisting of 3000 feet of tunnel lined with brick-work, and sixteen miles of 30-inch wrought iron pipe.

When the San Andreas works were completed, about 1870, the population had increased to some 150,000, and the daily consumption to about 6,000,000 gallons. About this time the company began to acquire lands and water rights in the Crystal Springs Valley, which is located about southeasterly from the Pilarcitos and San Andreas reservoirs, and which, with a proper dam, would produce a magnificent storage reservoir of a capacity of 30,000,000,000 gallons.

Mr. Herman Schussler, the company's head engineer, strongly urged the building of a concrete dam at the mouth of the Crystal Springs Valley, and Charles Webb Howard, the president of the company, and the manager of its financial affairs since its formation, heartily coincided with Mr. Schussler. This was in 1887, when the daily consumption had grown to fully 19,000,000 gallons. In the summer of that year the company began to lay the foundation of their magnificent concrete dam, which now forms the great Crystal Springs Reservoir. In the following year this dam was raised to a height of 115 feet above its base, and a pipe was laid across the bay of San Francisco at its narrowest point.

In the winter of 1889 and '90, the rainfall was excessive, and the reservoir, though of large dimensions, soon filled up to the brim and ran over. In order to prevent such waste in the future, the Spring Valley Water Works concluded to raise the dam another 30 feet, which was accomplished during the summer of 1890, making it then 145 feet above its base, and increasing its capaicty to about 19,000,000 gallons.

The dam, built of concrete, has a thickness at its base of 176 feet, and a top width of 25 feet when finished to its full height of 170 feet. The slope on the water front is one foot horizontally to four feet vertically, while the slope on the back, while it starts at one vertically to one horizontally, ends on top about two feet vertically to one horizontally. The length of the top of the dam will be 700 feet, and it is curved with a radius of 637 feet, the convex side being up stream.

Concrete dams of smaller size have been constructed in other parts of the world, but in many cases, when they had been treated as a monolith, some trouble has been experienced in the large masses, owing to their shrinking and cracking. In order to avoid this danger, Mr. Schussler devised a plan of building this dam of large blocks in place. These blocks were of various sizes, averaging about thirty feet in width and forty feet in length, and having a thickness of about eight feet. Two of these blocks were built each day separate from each other, but in order not to allow their setting during the noon recess, half the force of men were kept on the work ramming, while the other half had their lunch. Thus a constant system of ramming and filling was kept up to quitting time in the evening, and to whatever height the block had been finished, that remained its height for the next ten or fourteen days, until it had set and hardened by itself. The vertical sides of the blocks were indented by placing wooden boxes inside of the tight board fences that surrounded each block.

In this manner the entire surface of the dam was studded with these large concrete blocks, each one consuming about 450 barrels of English Portland cement, making a total daily average consumption of 900 barrels of this cement. The only rock to be obtained was so shattered and broken that no building stone greater than the size of an ordinary cobble-stone could be found in the quarry, so the engineer concluded to break up the stone to the size of between a hen's egg and a walnut, and go on and build the dam of concrete instead of rubble-stone. Eight large crushers were erected, in which this stone was broken. Thereafter it was passed through six automatic steel washers, in which the broken rock was tumbled and cleansed of all impurity. From these washers it fell into two cars, which jointly contained twenty-two cubic feet of broken rock, which, together with two barrels of sand and one of cement, was dumped into a cubical Ransome steel mixer, the axis of which was set diagonally from corner to corner, and through the hollow axle of which the necessary amount of water for the mixing of the concrete was admitted. After revolving this mixture from fifteen to twenty times, and thoroughly tumbling and mixing all the above materials, the mixer was stopped, and its contents dropped out and conveyed in steel cars on a high trestle-work to a place close to the dam, where it was dumped on to a platform erected on the respective level that the dam happened to be at the time. From this platform it was conveyed in wheelbarrows to whatever blocks were then being formed, dumped into the same, and spread in thin two-inch layers, and quickly rammed by a large force of men, each with a fifteen-pound rammer, so as to perfectly consolidate it with the previous layers.

The above process was kept up constantly, without cessation, from the hour of beginning in the morning till the hour of quitting in the evening, thus finishing two of the above-mentioned blocks, forming in the neighborhood of 20,000 cubic feet of concrete daily, having a weight of 140 pounds per cubic foot. This represents a total daily weight of the concrete so manufactured of 2,800,000 pounds.

The storage capacity of the company's reservoirs together now is 29,000,000,000 gallons, and they contain an average of 25,000,000,000 gallons.

The company has other properties in view where an additional supply of water may be stored. With the reservoirs built eventually as proposed, its storage capacity, which is now 29,000,000,000 gallons, will be increased to 72,000,000,000 gallons, and their daily supply capacity, which at present is nearly 30,000,000 gallons, the city consuming 20,000,000 gallons, will be increased to nearly 100,000,000 gallons daily, which would permit an abundant supply for from one to one and a half million people. Thus San Francisco, in proportion to its population, is abundantly supplied with water, not only at present, but for many years ahead.

The joint capacity of the seven city reservoirs is in the neighborhood of 80,000,000 gallons, and their respective elevations range from 168 feet to 375 feet above tide. The distributing-pipe system of San Francisco, from four inches up to thrity-seven and one-half inches, has a total length of 285 miles, and although the surface of the city is broken up by many hills and dales, the average pressure maintained through out the city varies from fifty to seventy-five pounds to the square inch, which is of large assistance to its very efficient fire department.

The reservoirs of the Spring Valley Water Works are all plentifully stocked with fish, and angling in these lakes, for which permission is freely given to all reputable people, is one of the principal recreations of the San Franciscans. The Spring Valley Company is regarded, and justly so, as one of the most progressive and most ably-managed institutions of the United States, and it not only keeps pace with, but leads in the imporvements and growth of the Pacific Coast metropolis.—Daniel O'Connell in Harper's Weekly.

THE BIGGEST FIND.

The largest diamond in the world, the Excelsior, was discovered on June 30, 1893, in the mines of Jagerstein, Cape Colony, by Edward Jorgansen, inspector. It is a stone of the first water, valued at about $5,000,000. It was carried to the Cape under the special convoy of a squadron of lancers, and shipped on a gunboat to London, where it was deposited in the Bank of England. It weighs 971¾ carats, or 2,051 grammes.

Valley Forge, the famous winter headquarters of Washington during the Revoltuion, will probably soon become a State park. Only $3000 stand between the State of Pennsylvania and the owners of the land, and there is a spirit of compromise manifest on each side of the proposed bargain.

Taveler—Yes, I was captured by the savages and sentenced to marry a squaw.

Hostess—Horrible.

Traveler—Yes; but they had some mercy. They did not insist on a fashionable wedding.—N. Y. Weekly.

Five and one-half tons of diamonds valued at from $150,000,000, to $200,000,000 have been taken from the famous Kimberly, South Africa, diamond mines since their discovery in 1871.

W. S. V. Renwick, the Accountant for Spokane county, Wash., is charged with falsifying his accounts in thirty different Road Supervisors' districts.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Women who Earn Substantial Salaries in Washington.

MEMORIAL TO GENERAL SPINNER.

A Movement Among the Women Department Clerks at the National Capital to Erect a Monument.

I have been asked what I have found in Washington that interests me most, and I have answered with a mind made up, "those of my own sex in the civil service and their movement toward a memorial to General Spinner, the one to whom every mother's daughter of them owes this means of honest money-getting today." Particularly do the women of the Treasury interest me, first, because of the surprising number of talented women, and women of both birth and breeding I have found there, and because this was the pioneer department of woman's work for the government, and for which privilege they are indirectly indebted to General Spinner's own daughter, who, so the pleasing story goes, clerked for the father when he was a banker, before he was Treasurer of the United States. While serving in the bank she showed her father she could trim bank notes faster and neater than any of his clerks or than he could himself, a fact he did not fail to remember when he became United States Treasurer.

It was in the summer of 1862 that the experiment of women clerks was made. The first legal tender United States notes had just been issued, and men were employed to clip them at $1200 a year, and their clumsiness with the shears doubtless recalled to General Spinner's mind the deft fingers and accurate eye of his daughter, when in the bank. Anyway, he suggested to his assistant that they "allow women to try their hands at the work," to which the assistant agreed; some say because a gun was a more suitable instrument than a pair of shears to be found in a man's hands at that war time, and others say it was purely an economical move, a desire to get more work done for less money. But let us not quarrel with the motive if the women were appointed, and two of the first seven, after thirty-two years of unremitting service, are still to be found in the Treasury Department, receiving now equal pay with their brother-workers for the same service rendered.

The first woman employed was paid $600 per annum, or just half as much as the men, but as they proved their efficiency their salaries were proportionally increased until now we learn from the statistics shown by the Civil Service Commission, that there are now seven women receiving $1800, about fifty receiving $1600, 225 at $1400, over 650 receiving $1200, 450 at $1,000 and over, but less than $1,200, while there are 700 receiving 900. And it is the voice of the commissioners that women in the public service have on the whole had a beneficial effect upon that service and measurably increased its efficiency; that no one familiar with the conditions that prevailed in the departments twenty-five years ago, and equally familiar with the conditions prevailing today, can doubt the correctness of this opinion.

In defense of the much-heralded civil service, I am told, both by the commissioners and women in the departments, that it has raised the standard of those obtaining positions, both mentally and morally, as nothing else could have done; that while civil service has tended to decrease the number of women appointees, since it is their own ability and not political "pull" that now puts them through; yet there are under it more women promoted than heretofore, when there was no such thing as competitive tests, which certainly shows that when given a fair and even chance with men, they win their full share of the responsible and lucrative positions. It is offered as proof of this that the present auditor of the Post Office Department has promoted more women already in the few months he has been in power, than his Republican predecessor did during his whole administration, and yet the present auditor has a reputation for discipline equal to that enforced at West Point. Efficiency and merit are the watchwords under which civil service—while influence—well "influence," to quote from Coyne Fletcher's "Me and Chummy," "is the galled and spavined mare of politics, broken-winded, cockle jointed, sprung in the knees, heaves and away back, foundered." And yet old "Influence" is every year trotted out on the government's track when departmental positions are the stakes; but unless all signs are false and all mouths lie, the jade is commonly outrun by the thorough-bred colt Civil Service, who runs with "the bit in his teeth," and, to quote again, "is clean-limbed, muscles of iron, wind free and steady, has beaten all records, and in time shall run all political favorites clear off the track."

Mr. Charles Lyman, of the commission, has assured me there is absolutely no department of the government where personal ability and worth do not receive recognition, and that the time is here when what a woman is and what she does is the standard of her position and salary, rather than the power of her political friends; and that civil service has, above all things, proven that the woman who secured appointments by Congressional favor alone were not always the most fitted.

Apropos of the slanderous legend of the immorality of departmental women, kept going by the disgruntled and believed only by the unthinking, I want to quote on the subject from no less an authority on such statistics than Carrol D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, who says vice is not more prevalent in communities where the sexes are employed together than among the same number of each not so situated. In other words, that a good woman will be good, whether employed in a place with other women only or where both sexes work side by side, and it follows conversely that the good and the bad of both sexes will follow their natural inclinations for evil, no matter how or where employed, and that as many good women are to be found in the departments here, proportionately, as can be found among women either in society or earning their own way in the world along any other line. Let us all stop a moment to think how reasonable is this statement of Mr. Wright, and let us on the strength of it do tardy justice to the women of the departments. There is many an unwritten heroine there, many a patient worker whose life of self-sacrifice for dependent loved ones, whose devotion to duty if known would command the love and admiration of the most prejudiced. It would be well if we could remember at all times that "vice has no friend like the prejudice which claims to be virtue."

But the culture, the progressiveness and the real womanliness of the women of the Treasury has been more of a revelation than anything else. I find I must have been thinking of them more as machines than as women; that knowing their work they did it mechanically with no higher aspirations. How ashamed I am of the thought since I find them by the scores hurrying from this, the government's workshop, to a music lesson or drawing lesson, many working the entire evening at the Corcoran Art Gallery; others are studying medicine, not a few attending the Howard University, this year the only college here kind enough to leave its doors open to them. I find many householders among these women, the property purchased by their own earnings; indeed, statistics show more women have so invested or otherwise saved more money than do the men employed in the departments. Several right young girls have been pointed out to me, who look too frail to be over a desk at all, and yet they were supporting invalid fathers, or mothers, younger sisters or brothers, or a dead sister's children.

It is a very busy and picturesque life here, and peopled with attractive characters and full of events, the reverse of the monotonous and unsocial. Of course there is the same amount of jealousy and woman's inhumanity to woman to be found among women as elsewhere, but no more, and a corresponding number of good and generous souls that have no room for narrow or mean grudges. There are women still in active service who are grandmothers several times over, grown gray in the service; but not grown old. I have found no old women here, though I suspect some are touching close to the three score and ten limit. It perhaps goes without telling these are the most interesting of Uncle Sam's daughters, since so prolific of delightful reminiscences of the people, customs and doings of a former generation. Many a sly bit of scandal I know they could dish up about the former days of men and women whose present day greatness has won our reverence.

Talents of the highest order and blood as blue as the bluest have the women of the Treasury brought to the work, and so changed are the conditions that she no longer comes veiled, ashamed to be seen earning her bread in Uncle Sam's service on account of strange and shady fellow-workers, as I am told was actually the case under the rule of old "Influence." In those pioneer days a Treasury girl was a something suggestive, a somebody that would bear watching; she was an apology. Her work a cloak intended to conceal what everybody saw and knew, so I have been told by people of that day. Appointees valuing their reputations at that price above rubies, crept in through the side doors, and veiled at that, obliged to suffer what they then tought the shame of it in order to get the crumbs that want demanded for the child of a patriotic sire.

But now all those humiliating conditions have been changed, thanks to civil service, which shows no favoritism except to brains, but which demanded that the human barnacles of political influence should take the examinations for promotions along with the rest and hereafter stand upon their merits alone. In consequence of all this the women we find in departmental service today represent the survival of the fittest and not the favorites of corrupt politicians, as too many suppose.—Meg. in Philadelphia Times.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

Russians cure consumption by inhaling aniline.

Twenty-two chemical elements have been found in meteors.

In legitimate medicine opium is the most widely used product of the vegetable kingdom.

The time is coming when, by methods already foreseen, we shall store and make use of the heat of the sun.

According to a French journal, a Geneva firm is manufacturing monographic clocks which talk the hour in stead of striking it.

The aluminium horseshoe has proved useful for country roads, but is thought not to be hard enough for city pavements, although the tests have not been completed.

The new glass wall-linings introduced in Berlin are not brittle, but they suggest irresistibly the necessity for residents of vitreous dwellings not to precipitate projectiles.

The morning of Tuesday, November 13th, the planets Mercury, Venus and Uranus will be nearly in conjunction with the Sun, Mars 18 degs. west of the Moon and Neptune 18 degs east of the Moon.

A FAMOUS ORGAN.

It Seems to Have a Soul of Its Own.

SKETCH OF LIFE IN SWITZERLAND.

Music that Thrills One's Very Soul—Characteristic Types of European Architecture.

The great organ at Fribourg, Switzerland, is so famous that many travelers stop over in this otherwise dull and uninteresting town expressly to hear it, and concerts are given twice a day throughout the summer. This organ is not quite as large as the one at Ulm, but is much more brilliant and satisfcatory. The cathedral is about half the size of the one at Ulm, and a much better building for sound. Most of the European cathedrals have immense echoing arches, which are destructive to musical effects. Besides, the Fribourg organ is played by a man with a soul—not as one would saw wood—and when a noble instrument like this is touched by such a man, it seems to have a soul of its own. Like the violin, it can express every mood, every emotion, every aspiration. Fortunate indeed are those who can hear the Fribourg organ respond to a player so sympathetic and so full of musical sensibility.

For many years the show piece at these concerts has been "A Storm in the Alps." It is called for at every performance. While this sort of thing is usually trivial and unworthy of the organ, the Fribourg storm is really remarkable. The story is told by the music more clearly than any artist could paint it. You see the deepening twilight. You hear the chapel bell as it calls the mountaineers to their evening worship. You alomst see the lights stream through the chapel windows. The choir sings its evening hymn, but before it has finished there are mutterings of a storm, which gradually come nearer and nearer. Does it seem absurd to say that you can see the flash of the lightning? The reader will say so, but this is certainly suggested by the music, while the thunder crashes and echoes from peak to peak in the narrow Alpine gorges. Some of these effects are actually startling, and although I know something about the organ, I confess that I don't understand just how they were produced. Gradually the storm dies away, the mutterings cease, you hear again the sweet evening hymn and the music ends as peacefully as it began.

The American kicker is still en route. The thing that troubles him constantly is the fact that a great many little things are not done here precisely as they are in America. He has not thought far enough to see that it is these differences which afford zest and piquancy to travel. Why should one travel at all, if everybody and everything are exactly the same as at home?

And so long as they are not, why should one make himself constantly uncomfortable by growling about what he cannot remedy? The philosophical traveler, and the one who gets benefit and enjoyment out of traveling, is the one who readily adapts himself to his surroundings. As a French friend of mine remarked the other day, "When you are in Wome, do as the Womans do." The remark was amusing if not original, and it is pretty good advice.

The thing which worries American travelers most is the European breakfast. This always consists of tea, coffee or chocolate, cold rolls, sometimes as hard as a rock, unsalted butter and honey or marmalade—only this and nothing more. To the man who is accustomed to begin the day with fruit, oatmeal, a chop or porterhouse steak and a liberal supply of fried potatoes, hot muffins and griddle cakes, this seems an unsubstantial breakfast.

It is not the meal that a man would want who is going to spend the forenoon in the hay field or hoeing corn or digging potatoes, but all Europe manages to subsist upon it, and after several months' experience I must admit that I like it. The second breakfast, or lunch, comes at midday, and is a tolerably hearty meal, but not more than half as hearty as the dinner, which comes at 7 o'clock, after the work of the day is over.

It seems odd that steep Gothic roofs should prevail in England, where there is so little snow, and flattish ones in Switzerland, where the snow falls are often heavy. The reason, so far as the Swiss are concerned, is that there are high winds throughout the mountain districts and heavy stones are placed all over the roofs of the Swiss chalets to hold them down. Many of the characteristic types of European architecture have been copied in our own country, but I saw some mediaeval roofs in Berne and Thun, which seem to have escaped the architect's notice, but which are as delightfully quaint as Holland itself.

The iron-bound bucket has a counterpart at Fribourg, in an iron-bound tree in one of the public squares. It was planted in commemoration of a Swiss victory 600 years ago, and is preserved with scrupulous and loving care. The old tree is not able to stand alone and a handsome stone framework has been constructed to hold up its aged limbs, but its leaves are yet green and every summer day some of the people of quaint old Fribourg sit under the shade of its branches.—Edward H. Phelps.

"Your wife takes great interest in the woman question." "She does, sir; she is so much taken up with the rights of woman that she forgets men have any."—New York Press.

The first American edition of the Bible was printed in Boston in 1752.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21 1894

In answer to a letter from Frank M. Lewis, of Sanger, requesting information with regard to prospecting for mines and title to mining property in the Sierra forest reservation, Commissioner S. W. Lamoreux, of the United States Land Office, at Washington, D. C., says in substance that "all mining claims duly located and held according to the laws of the United States and the rules and regulations not in conflict therewith" at the date of the President's proclamation (February 14, 1893), are exempt from the operation of that order of reservation. All mining claims not so held on February 14, 1893, are included in the terms of that proclamation. It will, therefore, be seen that any mining claim located after the date named is not only of no value to the locator, but that he is, in fact, a trespasser and subject to the penalties prescribed in the proclamation, etc., therefore, it is important that our miners at once know and understand the situation. It is said some have already gone and others are going to work on quartz and placer claims inside the limits of the reservation, which are not protected by the terms of the proclamation. Their filings are worthless, nor can they get any title nor do they have any claim as against any other person for any ledge discovered. Therefore, the information should be circulated miners and prospectors, advising them to keep off the Reservation unless they had claims duly filed and recorded in compliance with the United States mining laws and rules and regtations before February 14, 1893, in order that they may not waste time and get into trouble besides.

According to the Political Record of San Francisco Democrats will be rather lonely in the next legislature, but there are enough for seed. There will be but fourteen in the Senate—just enough to prevent a bill being passed over Governor Budd's veto on party measures. In the Assembly there will be sixty-five Republicans, twelve Democrats, one Independent Republican, one Fusion Republican Populist and one lone Populist. This will enable the Populists to vote as a unit at this session, and thereby avoid such wrangles as occured between Kerns and Bretz last session. In the Senate members from the oddnumbered districts held over. Of the other twenty but six were re-elected—five Republicans and one Democrat. The Assembly will be composed of new men with the exception of six—all Republicans. From Sacramento river to San Diego there will be but three Democratic members of Assembly—Baker of Santa Barbara, Robinson of Tulare and Bachman of Fresno.

Representative Maguire's arguments in opposition to the Pacific railroads funding bill are irrefutable. He shows that although the bonds are about to mature and although the government will have to meet them the necessity is not so alarming in the face of the fact that the people have been paying interest on the bonds for years, until the amount has reached the astounding figure of $50,000,000, while the principle only amounts to $37,000,000. In view of this condition he thinks it will be better if congress makes no adjustment, in which event the Pacific roads will lapse into government control. It is the intention of Mr Maguire to contest the measure on the floor of the house if Chirman Rilly insists on having a time fixed for consideration before the holidays.

The project of freighting by team from Stockton to Fresno is assuming definite form and is expected that it will go into operation soon. The Stockton Mail give the project encouragment. The scheme will give employment to many idle teamsters and unemployed stock.

It is said that Thomas A. Edison has already expended nearly one million dollars in his experiment to find a commercial method of reducing low-grade ores by electricity. Should he finally succeed, he says it will be his greatest electrican invention.

"SASSIETY" AND VICE.

The Right and the Wrong Way of Keeping Scandals Out of the Newspapers.

It would be hard indeed if we could not get a laugh out of all these horrid scandals that sear society's face, and it has come at last—broad, hearty and irrepressible.

The good people of Newport—not the old Newporters, but the people who have followed in their train—are so incensed by the reports published about the misdoings of the Four Hundred that they have organized a Society For the Suppression of Newspaper Notoriety.

Dear, comical, old Elbridge T. Gerry is at the head of the new society, and it looks as if he would have time to attend to nothing else.

The purpose of the society is to prevent the publication in New York and Boston (other cities don't count) of matters that are purely personal to the Four Hundred and of no public interest.

If Mrs. Stevens' maid takes advantage of Mr. Tom Cushing's valet, that is legitimate news, and no objection will be made to its publication, but if Mrs. Stevens herself should cast sheep's eyes at Mr. Cushing, or if Mr. A. should compromise Mr. B.'s wife, or Mr. C. sue his wife for divorce, or Mrs. D. go wrong with a dude—these are matters that concern nobody but the culprits themselves and their most intimate friends.

No wonder the laugh is loud and long at these good people's expense.

Did it never occur to dear old Gerry and his younger friends on the social toboggan slide that a "Society For the Suppression of Vice In the Four Hundred" would cut at the very root of the evil of which they complain, whereas the step they are taking now can only trim off some of the topmost boughs?

There is without doubt a certain amount of reckless newspaper writing going on which every one abominates—and every one reads.

This writing keeps pace with the doings of the day. It is often inaccurate, vulgar and malicious; but, on the other hand, there is so much social evil doing that never finds its way into print at all that the score is pretty even up to date.

I could mention the names of hundreds of prominent New York and Boston families who have never had cause to complain of a single line or word printed to their derogation.

And why? Simply because they have never given the opportunity.

While not making a plea for the society reporter or the scandal loving editor I am sufficiently familiar with their methods to know that they would just as lief print good news of prominent people as bad news.

Bad news sells better than good news, of course. In times of war, tempest, famine, fire and flood the demand for newspapers doubles and trebles.

So it does in times of great social disaster.

The collapse of Duncan, Sherman & Co., the failure of Grant & Ward, the elopement of Herbert Pell and Mrs. Kate Kernochan, the divorce of Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Yznaga and the subsequent marriage of both, the Drayton scandal, the Vanderbilt imbroglio, the Gould fiasco—all these stirring incidents in social life, and thousands of others for which I haven't space, constitute the gossip of the day which is on every one's lips, and which can no more be kept out of the newspapers than a duck can be kept out of water or Ward McAllister out of print.

That is why I advise kind old Gerry and his pretty playmates to begin to trim ship before they yell that they are overpowered by water.

I cannot predict any success for the new society with the object of suppressing bad news about fashionable people.

Murder will out—so will adultery, drunkenness, cheating at cards, dishonorable indebtedness and all the other vices to which flesh is heir.

As I said before, a society that condemns publicity has only to ponder for a moment upon all it does that is not printed and be grateful on its marrow bones that such matters are still personal and have not yet become of public interest.—Cholly Knickerbocker in New York Recorder.

AN INTERESTING SLAB.

It Marks the Boundary Between Mexico and the United States.

Under the direction of the boundary survey commission the old marble monument which since 1849 has marked the dividing line between the United States and Mexico at the coast has been brought to the city to be dressed up. For years that monument has been a point of interest and has been visited by thousands of citizens and strangers. Each has apparently felt that no one would believe he or she had been there if some portion of the slab were not carried away to be offered in evidence on all occasions.

The result has been that the marble has been chipped and defaced until its original form is almost lost. It is because of all this that the slab was brought to the city. To work out the effacements the surface would have to be worked down two inches. When redressed, the stone will again be placed in position, but this time it will be protected by a fence of steel pickets. The inclosure will be 12 feet square. The pickets will be 8 feet high, the tops sharply pointed and leaning inward, after the device of some rattraps, so that while it might be possible for an active person to climb in it would require a first class acrobat to climb out over those curving pickets. Besides this a new law makes it a penal offense to mutilate the monuments.

At Tia Juana a similar slab will be erected on the old brick foundation in National avenue, which has long been a landmark there. The Tia Juana monument will be of granite instead of marble, and it will be inclosed with steel pickets, like the one at the coast line.—San Diego Sun.

A FROST FOR A FROST.

Colonel Slupsky Puts a Gentleman on Ice to Take the Chill Off.

The Sabbath calm that usually reigns seven days in the week at the Hon. Jim Cronin's establishment at Twenty-first and Market was violently disturbed early in the week by Colonel Abe Slupsky, the school board reformer, who attempted to kill, murder and slay Mr. F. C. Howard by freezing him to death in Mr. Cronin's icebox. Colonel Slupsky dropped into the saloon with a couple of friends just as Mr. Howard, who seems to have been blowing himself, invited all hands to take something. When he saw the colonel ranging up to the bar, Mr. Howard looked at him severely and said, "Nay, nay, Pauline; it's off!"

"What's off?" queried Slupsky, who had not been aware of Howard's generous intentions.

"Your graft. We are not playing ringers on this track. You're ruled off the course. In other words, such drinks as you pays for you gets; not otherwise. See?"

"I was paralyzed," Abe confided to a friend. "I'd never laid eyes on the fellow in my life before, nor he on me, but I couldn't stand a play of that sort, you know. Great Scott! If I had all the drinks that are coming to me! Well, anyhow, I put a quarter in the darky's hand and whispered him to open that long, low icebox Jim has over against the wall and, leave it open, and then I walked up to Mr. Howard and said:

"'I don't know who you are, sir, but you mustn't leave me out of a general treat this way. It hurts my feelings.'

"He said he'd see me gorned first, and with that I caught him, and before he could even begin to cuss any I had him in that icebox, with the cover down. Well, sir, I thought I'd die. He was the most surprised man I ever saw in my life. I guess that icebox was about the last place on this earth he thought he was heading for when he began his play.

"Well, I went to the door and stood there, although at first I intended to keep him there until he agreed to treat me. While they were getting him out and peeling the things off him somebody asked him what he wanted to insult Congressman Frank that way for.

"'Great Scott! Was that Congressman Frank?' he says. 'Let me see him,' and he came to me, with his hand out, saying: 'Congressman, you must forgive me. I had never seen you before, and I'm sorry that I insulted you.'

"I stood on my congressional dignity awhile and asked what my constituents would think of it if they heard I was grafting for a drink, but finally I forgave him, and we all went in and had something. I invited him to come down and see me at my office in the Turner building, and when he calls I guess Nat Frank and he will have a nice time getting themselves straightened out.

"I'd give a dollar to see the interview between 'em."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Work of Dust.

Dust has a very large share in nearly all the phenomena of the earth's atmosphere. It is what makes the clear sky appear blue, and when we look up into the sky we see the dust in the atmosphere illuminated by the sun. There is nothing else before us that can permit the light to reach the eye. Light goes invisible, straight through all gases, whatever their chemical composition. The dust catches it, reflects it in every direction, and so causes the whole atmosphere to appear clear in the same way that it makes the sunbeam visible in the darkened room. Without dust there would be no blue firmament. The sky would be as dark as or darker than we see it in the finest moonless nights. The glowing disk of the sun would stand immediately upon this dark background, and the same sharp contrast would prevail upon the illuminated surface of the earth—blinding light where the sun's rays fall and deep black shadows where they do not.

Only the light of the moon and the stars, which would remain visible in the daytime, would be able to temper this contrast in a slight degree. The illumination of the earth's surface would be like that we see with the telescope on the lunar landscapes, for the moon has no atmospheric envelope that can hold floating dust. We then owe to dust the even moderately tempered daylight, adapted now to our eyes, and it is that which contributes much to the beauty of our landscape scenery.—Dr. P. Lenard in Popular Science Monthly.

Girls Who Sell Their Hair.

"Do we have many girls come to sell their hair? Well, I should say so, but we don't make a business of buying on account of the risks we would have to run. I have had girls come to me and offer to sell their hair as it was on their heads. No; they don't get good prices, $1.50 to $2.50 being as much as I ever gave. I know of one case, however, where a well known society woman took a fancy to the hair of a young lady she met accidentally, and she paid the highest price I have ever known for a head of hair. The young lady in question had a luxuriant growth of golden brown hair, and one day she was approached by this lady, who was compelled to use false hair, who said to her, 'Miss ——, if at any time you desire to part with your hair, you can find a customer in me.' The young lady was in need of pin money at the time and said, 'Well, I am not particular about keeping it now, as it is a little too light for my taste.' So she agreed to have her hair cut, and in payment received $8.50. If girls could always get such a sum for their flowing locks, there would be a great many more short haired young ladies about the city."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Thunder Doesn't Sour Milk.

Science has disproved the rural belief that thunder sours milk. It is now known that the souring results from a fungous growth, and that this fungus is peculiarly fatal to nursing children. The old time rural belief was that the concussion from thunder acted mechanically upon the milk and first soured and then solidified it. The theory is a plausible one, easily derived from observing one set of facts without knowing the existence of others more important to the situation. It happens that milk sours during or just after thunderstorms because the atmospheric conditions then prevailing are usually of a kind favorable to the rapid development of the fungous growth that sours milk.—Philadelphia Press.

LEVI STRAUSS & Co's
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
Tax Collector.
oct5 td

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Pierre Beveye and Francois Hagata, Copartners, etc.

Pierre Beveye and Francois Hagata, Copartners under the firm name of P. Beveye & Co., having filed in this Court their petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that they are insolvent debtors, the said Pierre Beveye and Francois Hagata Copartners under the firm name of P. Beveye & Co., are hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that the Sheriff of the 3rd County of Inyo be, and he is hereby appointed Receiver of the property of said insolvents and that upon his giving a bond to the people of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all the estate real and personal, of said insolvent debtors, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all their deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers; and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of their estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said insolvents, or either of them are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvents, or to deliver any property belonging to such insolvents, or either of them, to him or them or any person, firm, corporation or association for their use, and the said debtors are hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered that all the creditors of said debtors be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of said County of Inyo, at a court to be held at the court room of said court in the town of Independence, in said County of Inyo, on the 22nd day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtors. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvents be stayed.

Dated November 14th, 1894.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed November 14th, 1894.
D. J. HESSIAN,
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Petitioners.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE,
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.
Dated August 2nd, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

I WIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets
Independence. Cal
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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PINE HOTEL.
NEW - - - LIGHT.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Mrs. S. Williams, Proprietor.

Brown & Wills.
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Social attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2
	Leave—	Arrives— p m.
Mound House	10:00 a m	5 55 p m
Dayton	11 20 a. m.	4:20 p. m
Wabuska	3 35 p m	2:15 a m
Hawthorne	4 50 p. m.	12:00 m
Luning	6 35 p. m.	10:15 a m
Sodа Springs	7:15 p. m.	9:35 a. m
Belleville	8:25 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9:10 p. m	Lv. 6:45 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4 Arrives— a. m
Belleville	8 35 a. m.	5:35 p m
Sutton	12:05 p. m.	1:45 p m
Bishop Creek	2:15p. m.	11:10 a m
Alvord	3.00 p. m	10 10 a m.
Independence	4 35 p. m.	8 40 a m
Lone Pine	5 25p. m.	7:45 a m
Keeler	Ar 6:15 p. m.	Lv 7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., while connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (18 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Palmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

Freight! Freight!
BISHOP & MOJAVE
Through Freight Line.
George Meads,
PROPRIETOR.
Regular trips made between Bishop and Mojave and all way points. Orders left at the following places will receive prompt and careful attention:
J. H. BULLITT, Bishop.
THOMAS & HILL, Big Pine.
O. I. MAIRS, Independence.
W. K. MILLER, Lone Pine.
Special rates given on car-load lots.

The JOCKEY Saloon.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
MARSH & NAYLOR
PROPRIETORS.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
November 8, 1894

Complaint having been entered at this office by Benigno C. Aguirre against Charles W. Thomas for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 791, dated May 18, 1893, upon the W ½ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼ and NE¼ of SW¼ Section 21, Township 8 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M. in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at the U. S. Land Office, Independence, California, on the 29th day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly
Prices Reasonable.
38-tf
A. J. DAVIS, Independence.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN S. GORMAN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL
Obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS
Norman House Reading Room.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and Rifled.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURKHARDT

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time.
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1895, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dieguida Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North west quarter of Section No. twelve (12) Township No. three (3) North of Range twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent of purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court, Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters and $15 for a Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, WEARS LONGER and costs less for repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, portable and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, clear manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We will pay $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving Indorsements Address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL

. W. Murphy
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 20th
" ..... February 17th
" ..... March 17th
" ..... April 14th
" ..... May 19th
" ..... June 16th
" ..... July 14th
" ..... August 11th
" ..... September
" ..... October
" ..... November 10th
" ..... December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, DEC. 21 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman	A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman	P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge	GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff	JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney	P. W. FORBES.
Assessor	P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer	W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner	H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed)	JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools	J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist	ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist	A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist	W. H. UHLMEYER
4th Supervisor Dist	JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist	FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

Services will be held next Sunday morning instead of in the evening, and on the Sunday morning following at the Fort school house.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

TUESDAY, December 18, 1894.

I. J. Woodin et al. vs. Louis Tourniel—Filed complaint.

WEDNESDAY, December 19, 1894.

F. Callsen vs. J. W. Claussen—Filed Commissioner's report and account of sales and foreclosure of mortgage.

BORN.

HAYES—At Independence, Cal., Dec. 17, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hayes, a son.

DIED

EUGLEY—At Big Pine, Cal., December 16, 1894, Abiel Eugley, a native of Maine, aged 79 years.

Joe Danielson of Darwin was in town yesterday.

J. G. Dodge and P. Labarge were up from Lone Pine yesterday.

John E. Jones Jr. was down from Round Valley during the week taking orders for flour.

There will be two weeks vacation for the Independence school children during the holidays.

The contest case of Wheaton vs. Wallace occupied several days in the local Land Office this week.

Deacon Gale is chief pilot and director-General of the passengers on the southern end of the C. & C. just at present.

Hon. P. Reddy expects to start for San Francisco to-morrow morning in order to spend Christmas in his new home.

This has been a very busy week in the Sheriff's office, there being a large number of subpoenas to serve in the Hines case.

Gen. R. M. Clarke arrived from Carson on Wednesday He is here on legal business connected with the Baxter—Gilbert water suit.

C. A. Walter of Camp Independence has been dangerously ill with pneumonia for the past two weeks. He was better yesterday and reported out of danger.

Louis V. Olcese and Alvin Fay Esq. arrived at Independence last Monday evening from Bakersfield They are interrested in a case pending before the Superior Court.

A wedding is reported to have occurred at Big Pine yesterday, but no particulars have been received. The chances are, however, that Tom Callow is not a bachelor any longer.

The State appropriation of $3,000 to pay the premiums awarded at the last meeting of the 18th District agricultural Fair, is now in the hands of the Treasurer and all warrants will be paid on presentation.

Jed Fry and Tom Taylor returned from Darwin on Tuesday morning. They state that D. C. Lane has laid off part of his force and will not take out much ore until a new shaft now being sunk is completed. This work is expected to open up a large ore body.

Independenae School Report.

Month beginning Nov. 19, closing Dec. 14: No. days taught, 19; whole number days attendance 726; whole number days absence 22; Whole number tardiness 50; number boys enrolled 17; number girls enrolled 25; whole number enrolled 42. Average number belonging 39; average daily attendance 38; Percentage of attendance on average number belonging .98 Number new pupils entered, 1; number old pupils re-entered, 1. The following pupils were neither absent nor tardy during the month: Ivan Bunney, John Gorman, Jesse Hession, Milt Levy, Edna and Lizzie Matlack, Howard and Arthur Mairs, Charley Mulholland, Daisy and Hattie Moore, Louella Robinson, Blanch and Jeanette Wood.

BEN F. HUDSPETH,
Teacher.

Grand Jury Report

INDEPENDENCE, Calif., Dec. 14, 1894.

TO THE HON. N. D. ARNOT
Acting Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo County.

The Grand Jury impanelled by you on the 11th of December, 1894, respectfully submits the following report:

We have examined four (4) cases and found two (2) true bills.

We have inquired into the condition of the county invalids.

We have examined the Public Buildings and Records.

We have discussed means to be employed in checking minor offences committed throughout the county that tend very materially to lower the moral tone of the community.

We have discussed measures to be taken in correcting, or entirely changing, what appears to us to be an expensive system of working our roads.

The new hospital building is found to possess commodious and comfortable quarters well supplied with good bedding and the table supplied with good substantial food. It contains three (3) inmates.

The jail contains one (1) prisoner serving a sentence of imprisonment from the Justice Court.

The public buildings, with the exception of the vault and some of the out buildings, are generally in good condition. The vault, especially the roof, is in bad condition. The roof is leaky, rendering the records and papers of various kinds liable to serious damage.

We therefore, recommend this matter to the immediate attention of the Board of Supervisors.

We fully recognize the advisability of frequent and careful examination of our Books and Records. Errors may creep in, and those errors sometimes of the most serious nature, no matter what care may be used. Any business worthy of the title must keep correct accounts. This can only be done by frequent and careful revisions. To this end we have resolved to employ an expert to examine the county Books and Records for the years 1893 and 1894, and ask to adjourn until Tuesday, the 5th day of March 1895, to act upon the report of the expert.

From reports received from various parts of the county, it appears that the recommendation of the last Grand Jury "That minors be not allowed in saloons" is not regarded in all instances. We desire to call the attention of the District officers to this matter.

We find the present road law and its workings, and the way it is administered, very unsatisfactory and extravagant. And the amount of benefit received out of harmony with the cash expended. We would recommend that measures be taken to have the present law amended so as to more fully meet the wants of Inyo Co.

ALBERT O. COLLINS
Foreman.

The Superior Court.

On Friday last the Hines case was continued. Volney Goodale, J. S. Gorman, A. V. Davidson, Hienan McCarrol were examined for the prosecution.

The Grand Jury filed their report, filing two indictments for felony and bench warrents were issued for the arrest of A. J. Murphy.

On Saturday last the time of trial of Arthur Matteer was continued until after the case of Jos. Espitallier.

In the Hines case Dr. I. J. Woodin, Miss C. E. Berkshire, David Holland and C. W. Craig were called and examined for the prosecution.

In the case of A. J. Murphy, on motion of P. H. Mack Esq. District Attorney consenting bail was reduced from $2,000 to $1,000.

On Monday the Murphy case was called and time for the arraingment of defendant was fixed for Friday, December 28, 1994, at 10 o'clock a. M.

The Hines case was continued, C. W. Craig being called for the prosecution. A. V. Davidson was also called.

Dying statement of Thomas J. Goodale offered in evidence, after striking out certain matter therein the document was admitted and marked exhibit "H".

In the afternoon, P. Reddy Esq. as counsel made opening statement for defense. Joseph Seely called and examined.

In the case of Jos. Espitallier vs. J. S. Gorman hearing was set for December 21, at 10 o'clock a. m.

On Tuesday the Hines trial was resumed. Joseph Seely, P. W. Forbes, S. G. Gregg, J. S. Gorman, T. W. Hill, W. H. Uhlmeyer, Wm. McDonald and W. R. Tootes were called and examined for the defense.

After filing a number of documents the defendant, James Hines was called and examined.

On Wednesday James Hines again occupied the stand for cross-examination, after which William Hines was called and examined. Luke E. Smith, C. A. Walter, D. W. Nerney, Jerome Nerney, and S. H. Spratt, were also called and examined for the defense. This took up the entire day and a recess was taken until Thursday.

On Thursday morning the case of Espitallier vs. Gorman was called and continued until Friday at 10 o'clock.

The Hines case was then resumed and the following witnesses were called and examined for the defense: William Rowan, Heenan McCarrol, Mrs. Kate Walter and J. S. Gorman whereupon the defendants rested their case.

H. T. Stebbins, was called by the prosecution to give testimony on rebuttal but was ruled out, and the prosecution closed. Special counsel J. W. P. Laird then delivered his opening statement to the jury and the court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Hon. P. Reddy began his argument for the defense this morning and occupied about three hours, concluding this afternoon, when J. W. P. Laird Esq. made the closing argument on behalf of the people. It is almost certain that the case will be given ta the jury to-night.

There was another heavy rainstorm on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. About .63 of an inch of snow fell, and an additional large amount of snow was precipitated in the mountains.

1894.

Grand Holiday Opening!!

Saturday Evening, December 22d!!

IMMENSE DISPLAY OF HOLIDAY GOODS!

X MAS!!

New, Novel and Interesting!

A Cordial Invitation Extended to All, and

BRING THE CHILDREN!!

Nathan Rhine.

New Year's Eve.

GRAND

BALL

—TO BE GIVEN BY—

HARMONY ORCHESTRA

—AT—

MAIRS' HALL

—ON—

New Year's Eve.

TICKETS- - - - - - - - $1.50

Everybody Invited

New Year's Eve.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 28, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of land situated in the townships described below and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

COPY OF LIST OF LANDS IN INDEPENDENCE DISTRICT, CAL., IN SUPPLEMENTAL LIST 22 SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

South of base line and East of Mt. D. Meridian California.

Southern Pacific Railroad List.

Selections made in lieu of lost lands.

List No. 3. Selections made April 19, 1888. Independence District.

Parts of Section.	Sec	Tow	Range	Acre
SE¼	31	25	33	160.00
S½ NE¼	3	26	33	80.00
SE¼ NW¼	3	26	33	40.00
S½	3	26	33	320.00
Lot 2 of NE¼	5	26	33	40.15
SW¼ NE¼	5	26	33	40.00
NW¼	5	26	33	160.12
NE¼ NW¼	9	26	33	40.00
N½ NW¼	13	26	33	80.00
SW¼ SE¼	13	26	33	40.00
W½	17	26	33	320.00
N½ NE¼	21	26	33	80.00
NW¼ NW¼	25	26	33	40.00
SW¼ NW¼	25	26	33	40.00
E½	27	26	33	320.00
NW¼	29	26	33	160.00
W½ SW¼	29	26	33	80.00
SW¼ SE¼	7	26	34	40.00
S½ NE¼	21	26	34	80.00
N½ SE¼	21	26	34	80.00
S½ SE¼	21	26	34	80.00
NE¼ SW¼	21	26	34	40.00
SE¼ SW¼	21	26	34	40.00
All	29	26	34	640.00
S½	5	27	33	320.00
E½	7	27	33	320.00
Fractional NW¼	7	27	33	163.12
E½ SW¼	7	27	33	80.00
Lot 3 in SW¼	7	27	33	41.38
East 40 acres of SW¼ SW¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	40.00
West 1.26 acres of SW¼ SW¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	1.26
All	17	27	33	640.00
N½	23	27	33	320.00
SW¼	23	27	33	160.00

List No 4. Selections made October 8, 1888. Independence District.

NW¼ SW¼ and SW¼ NE¼	23	26	33	80.00
S½ NW¼	23	26	33	80.00
S½ SW¼	23	26	33	80.00
SW¼ SE¼	23	26	33	40.00

List No 5. Selections made December 15, 1888. Independence District.

NE¼	27	26	34	160.00
SE¼	27	26	34	160.00
NW¼	27	26	34	160.00
E½ SW¼	27	26	34	80.00
NW¼ SW¼	27	26	34	40.00
Fractional N½	31	26	34	321.20
All	33	26	34	640.00

List No. 6. Selection made January 19, 1889 Independence District.

S½ NW¼ and W½ SW¼	21	26	34	160.00

Total for Dist.....14,275.15

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines, Liquors, & Cigars.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Rigs, Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

In general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MUNEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG 10P ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

All parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9 1884.
j164fm

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL,

THE official reports show that no baking powder received an award over the Royal at the Chicago World's Fair.

The judge of awards on baking powder writes that the claim by another company to have received the highest award is false; that no such award was given to it.

The Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest baking powder made, and has received the highest award at the Great International Expositions and World's Fairs wherever exhibited in competition with others.

It makes the finest, lightest, sweetest, most wholesome bread, cake and pastry. More economical than any other leavening agent.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

The number of cattle exported to England thus far this year is 345,784.

How Stout Got Stout.

THE REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF A RHEUMATIC SUFFERER.

All But Paralyzed—Lost His Flesh and Expected to Die—How He Got Well and Strong.

(From the Mt. Sterling, Ill., Republican.)

Few men are held in higher esteem by their fellow townspeople than Jas. W. Stout of Ripley, Ill., and it is due no doubt partly to this popularity that the record of the case has created such widespread interest. While his experience is not without an equal, yet, it has been sufficiently remarkable to demand the attention of thousands of people in Illinois, among whom are numbered some of the most eminent physicians.

In January, 1893, Mr. Stout was stricken with what was then believed to be sciatic rheumatism, and in a short time was barely able to hobble around on crutches, and it seemed to his friends that his days were numbered. To-day he is a strong, hearty looking man of 160 pounds.

How this wonderful change was brought about is most interesting as told to a representative of the *Republican* by Mr. Stout himself.

"I was afflicted with sciatic rheumatism and lumbago in January, 1893. The sciatic nerve on the right side became affected in the hip, running down to the ankle and across the small of the back to the left side, and soon my whole system became afflicted, causing me the most excruciating pain. In a very short time I become totally unable to attend to any business whatever, and the disease rapidly growing worse I had to take to my bed, where I lay suffering almost continuously for months the most agonizing torture, scarcely being able to move or be moved. At one time I lay for six weeks flat on my back, the slightest mevement causing me such pain as almost to throw me into convulsions. I cannot begin to express to you the intense pain I suffered. I was drawn, by the severeness of the malady, over to the left side; lost my appetite, had no desire for food, and what little I did eat I could not digest, the digestive organs failing to perform their duty, adding greatly to my already precarious condition. For weeks at a time I was unable to eat or sleep, suffering all the time most intensely and at times fearing I would lose my reason, and would have welcomed death to relieve me of my sufferings.

I consulted with local physicians and some of the most eminent specialists of the larger cities throughout the country, some treating me for one thing and some for another, but without effect, and I received no relief whatever. One physician told me I had double curvature of the spine and would eventually become paralyzed. I spent hundreds of dollars in the short time I was afflicted without receiving the least benefit. My friends all thought that there was no hope for me whatever and said that I must die, and I, myself, had almost given up in despair, when in September, 1893, about eight months after I was first afflicted, my attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale people. Without much hope, I at once sent to C. F. Rickey & Co., Druggists, Mt. Sterling, Ill., and procured some of the pills and immediately began taking them. Before long I became aware of a great change for the better in my almost helpless condition. My appetite came back and my digestive organs performed their usual functions properly. I took some more and grew rapidly better—could sit up in a chair and my body began to straighten out; continued the treatment and in a short time was able to be about on crutches. My recovery from that time was very rapid and assured. My right leg, which before I commenced this treatment, was numb and dead, now experienced a pricking, tingling sensation. I was enabled to throw away my crutches and walk upright once more among my fellows, a better man physically than ever before. When first taken by the disease I weighed 160 pounds, was reduced to 115; I now weigh 166, more than I ever weighed at any time in my life. Yes, sir; I lay my recovery entirely to Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

AN OLD FISHERMAN'S VIEWS.

The following incident, which is an actual fact, has in it a sharp suggestion to every one of us.

Some wealthy young man in New York, who had been fishing and shooting last summer at a lonely sea-island off the Southern coast, brought home their guide for a few days' visit, prompted partly by kindness, and partly by a mischievous desire to surprise the ignorant old savage by the luxury and splendor of their homes.

Joe, however, walked quietly about in his clean homespun suit, manifesting little surprise and less admiration.

"Now, Joe," said one of the boys, nettled somewhat by his calmness, "tell me candidly what you think of New York? Isn't it grand?"

"It 'pears too shut in for to call it that," the old fishreman said, reluctantly, unwilling to be ungrateful or uncivil. "My cabin has all outdoors behind it, an' ther sea in front. Thet's what I call grand."

"Oh, certainly. But wouldn't you like to give up your drudgery and live as New Yorkers do?"

"No," said Joe, thoughtfully. "Taint as easy livin' here. Your uncle sets in his bank all ther day, an' your father in court, an' I set in my boat. They fish for men an' I fish for mackerel. They hev to study and fret to catch their fish, I don't."

"Well," said the boy, discomfitted, "wouldn't you like your wife to live in a house like this?" glancing around the stately rooms filled with costly draperies and bric-a-brac.

"No!" said Joe, laughing. "Jane scrubs our two rooms an' cleans them up, an' then she sets an' rests, or has some fun. She never 'ud finish keepin' this house tidy."

"Oh, my mother has plenty of servants to do that."

"Yes. An' she told me they was a onbearable weight an' a worry on her."

"But we see people," urged the lad, "and have music and gaiety, and many things to see?"

"We have company, too; we ain't buried! Ther neighbors come an' set round evenin's an' tell stories an' sing. I reckon we enjoy ourselves as much as you do at your big dinners."

There was a short pause.

"We've got friends, like you," Joe went on, gravely, "an' our families. It's the same thing in ther long run. Your preacher in that gilt pulpit said pretty much the same words as old Parson Martin does. An' when we die we rest jest as quiet under the grass as under them thousand dollar monymints you showed me. I'm glad I've seen it all," he added, smiling, "an' it was kind in you to show me. But it don't seem to make such a diff'rence between you an' me as I thought it would. Inside we're pretty much alike."

"That's a good sermon you've preached to me," the lad said, laughing. "I wasn't aweer I was preachin', Joe said, anxiously.—Youth's Companion.

The official reports show that no baking powder received an award over the Royal at the Chicago World's Fair.

The judge of awards on baking powder, Dr. H. W. Wiley, writes that the claim of another copmany to having received the highest award is false; that no such award was given to it.

The Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest baking powder made, and has received the highest award at every fair, wherever exhibited in competition with others.

There is a stream in India where at one point 3,000,000 cubic feet of water makes a clear drop of 200 feet. It is proposed to utilize this remarkable fall through the medium of twelve turbine water wheels of 1,000-horse power each, to generate electricity and transmit it over a line 110 miles long. The current will be used for power in mills, shops, etc., as well as for street cars, boats and lighting.

Owing to the bad state of the finances of Montreal the Board of Alderman at a recent meeting recommended that all properties now exempt from taxation be taxed one half of their assessed value. These properties include churches of all denominations, parsonages, hospitals, religious institutions of all kinds and educational establishments, the whole said to amount to $34,185,894.

SLUG SIX.

And the Reforms She Made In That Composing Room.

Slug Six was the prettiest girl in the composing room, and that is a large saying, for all lady typos were charming creatures.

But Slug Six was not merely pretty. She was exquisite, and more than that. All the boys were in love with her. They avowed it openly—that is, all the boys except Slug Thirty-seven. If he was in love with her, he never boasted about it. Perhaps he was too shy, or perhaps he was inspired by one of those queer passions which Slug Nineteen called a really truly love, and hence found it too deep for utterance. Or perhaps, again, there was some black eyed beauty down in Dixie to whose remembered charms he remained faithful.

For Slug Thirty-seven came from "South Cahlina." He was a tall, serious, sunburned youth and very green about city ways. At first he was quite in despair at the complications of a large printing office.

"You see, I came from a country printin office," he confessed to Slug Six. "I nevah saw copy cut in 'takes' this way befo'e."

"I am sure the foreman is very kind," she said.

"Yes, ma'am, the fo'eman is kindness itself, but it's the galley boy I'm afraid of."

Slug Six smiled.

"He is an autocratic young gentleman, isn't he?" she said. "But you're a good compositor—better than the most of us, in fact. You will get along all right in a few days, and if there's ever anything in which I can help you I hope you will not hesitate to call upon me."

"Thank you, ma'am. You are very kind. I'll be suah to do it."

The boys were highly amused at Thirty-seven's innocence. They would get him to talk about South Cahlina and Gawgy and then laugh hysterically at his quaint southernisms.

Slug Six was sorry to see him chaffed so cruelly.

But Slug Thirty-seven wasn't such an "easy mark" as they took him to be. It was not apparent at first, but they gradually discovered that he gave them tit for tat, and quite often, in the height of their hilarity, they were shocked to find out that the laugh was really on his side.

And Slug Six, who was much surprised at this, was very glad of it—perhaps unreasonably glad.

There were more surprises in store for her, however.

"You know," said Thirty-seven, laying his stick on the case one morning and turning toward her, "you know I haven't been to a theatah since I came heah."

"Haven't you, really? Well, you ought to go."

"Yes, ma'am, that's what I think, but I nevah did like to go anywhah alone."

Slug Six had no comment to make.

"I thought," he continued, "that perhaps you would go with me some evenin?"

"Oh, I don't know. I—I"—

"Of co'se, I had no right to expect you to go," he said gently, "and if you would rathah not"—

"It isn't that," she replied, realizing that he was entitled to perfect frankness, "indeed, I should like very much to go, but you see I haven't known you very long, and my parents are not acquainted with you at all."

"Yes, ma'am, that's so," he said and went back to his work.

Slug Six saw that he was hurt and hurt bad. She felt highly uncomfortable about it. He was certainly a gentleman, and she had wanted to go to "Charley's Aunt" so long.

Later in the day she came and stood timidly beside him.

"Mr. Woodruff," It was the first time anybody in the office, excepting the cashier, had ever spoken his name. It sounded sweetly strange from her lips. "Mr. Woodruff, I have been thinking that perhaps, if you care to, you might come out some evening—say tomorrow evening—and get acquainted with my father. Then we can ask mamma about the theater, you know."

That was three months ago.

And Slug Twenty-three, who is a bachelor old enough to be called "uncle" by all the typesetters and is therefore excellent authority on matters matrimonial, now says he soon expects to be invited to the wedding. He gives the following reasons for his belief:

Slug Thirty-seven has quit chewing tobacco. He puts $12 in the savings bank every Saturday night. He studies the "for rent" advertisements with great solicitude and is interested to an unusual degree in the price of provisions.

Slug Six has a new light in her beautiful eyes. Last Sunday she might have been seen closely scrutinizing a four room flat near Lincoln park. And there has been a dressmaker at her house sewing ever so busily for two whole weeks.—Chicago News.

The British Empire.

The British empire is a political creation unparalleled in the world's history not only by its extent and population, in both of which respects it is slightly surpassed by China, but because, with an area of more than 10,000,000 square miles and with 352,000,000 inhabitants, it is scattered over the whole globe. It embraces all zones, from the icy wilderness of Hudson bay to the tropical jungles of India and the mahogany forests of Honduras. There is scarcely a product which a British province does not bring forth in excellent quality, and not less various are the degrees of civilization of its inhabitants, from the Kaffirs of the cape to the highly cultivated citizens of Toronto or Sydney. We find, with Christians of all confessions, 200,000,000 Hindoos, about 70,000,000 Mohammedans and 8,000,000 Buddhists, and the Bible is printed in 130 languages and dialects represented in the empire; yet, notwithstanding such promiscuous elements, the government, with rare exceptions, maintains order, and no sign of dissolution is visible.—Dr. F. Heinrich Geffcken in Forum.

Romance and Reality.

"I say, is this here the novel you advised me to read?" said the cabman to the librarian.

"Yes," replied the librarian. "That's the one."

"Well," said the cabman, "you can just take it back. There's nine people in the first four chapters who hired cabs, and each of 'em when he got out 'flung his purse to the driver.' Now, when I want that sort of literature, I'll go to Jools Vernes and get it pure."—London Tit-Bits.

A young woman who has a kindergarten in Avenue C has a practice of telling the children stories. One day she called for a return of the favor, whereupon a small girl began in a whisper: "Once there was a father and a mother, and the mother got sick, and she said, 'Be good to me, I'm sick.' And she kept on being sick, and they died in each other's arms." Certainly, for brevity and breadth, this laconic tragedy could hardly have been better put. In these thirty-five words there are elements enough for a three column tale.

Coffee For Impaired Digestion.

If you find that coffee disagrees with you, yet are unwilling to give it up, try drinking it without sugar and cream. It is said that the combination of coffee, sugar and cream is bad for a person with impaired digestion, but that clear coffee may be taken without disturbance.

PATRONS PUT ON THEIR HONOR.

Success of Restaurants at Which No Checks Are Given to Customers.

In the matter of personal honor there is a new and wonderful exhibit on the pleasant side. A big restaurant was opened a little while ago in the busiest part of lower Broadway. It occupies a very deep store on the sidewalk level, fitted up very handsomely with polished woods and broad mirrors, and it has an extensive outfit of luncheon counters and sideboards. It is meant for the accommodation of hasty midday eaters.

Hot dishes are served in a jiffy, there is an astonishingly diverse assortment of sandwiches at hand and the prices are as low as those which rule in the cheap and sloppy sort of eating houses. The scheme of the proprietor seems to have been to supply viands of the best quality, with a luxurious place in which to eat them, and at the lowest possible rate, depending upon the largeness of the business for profit.

But the novelty and wonder of the place is the fact that the visitor pays what he chooses for his luncheon—or, at best, he thinks he does. No check is given to him. After eating and drinking as much as he likes he passes toward the exit and there comes to one of those automatic machines that impress figures into a card. To the operator of this apparatus the customer names the amount which, by his own figuring, he ought to pay, being easily guided in his arithmetic by the conspicuous placarding of prices, as well as by the printed bill of fare. Then the employee turns a crank, grinds out a check for the amount and the honor bound man passes along to the cashier's desk and pays.

Of course it is likely that more of a watch is kept upon the eaters than they are aware of, but to all appearances the polite waiters are utterly oblivious to anything except serving the food, and the machine man and cashier do not betray the slightest solicitude as to getting what is due. Probably the shrewd proprietor realized that in the great competition of down town lunchrooms he needed to do something singular to advertise his establishment, and so he hit upon this device of placing the lunchers upon their honor. The success seems to be enormous.—New York Cor. Pittsburg Post.

Substitute for Iron Pipes.

W. H. Preece, who is well known in England as the electrician in charge of the governmental postal telegraph service, in writing on the retardation due to iron pipes, comments on the tendency of engineers to put wires in iron pipes under ground to secure safety from wind and snow. This is done at the expense of effectiveness, and long lines of iron piping will probably be death to fast speed telegraphy. Of course in telephony iron piping is seriously detrimental to single wire working, but then no one would now dream of using any but the metallic circuit system in any underground work.

But Mr. Preece offers for the serious consideration of electrical engineers another point. He says: "May not wood or earthenware or cement replace iron as a conduit for electrical conductors, and be made equally effective for the mechanical and economical point of view? There is no doubt that this question will presently be answered by the production of a conduit that will entirely supersede the iron pipe, which now is the nearest appliance to the hand of the engineer."—New York Telegram.

The Primitive Baby.

Dr. Louis Robinson, in The North American Review, studies the evolution of the primtive child. If the modern baby is fat and descends from an arboreal lineage, why has it "rotundity of outline?" How could a mother monkey, trying to escape from, say, a python, climb a tree with a fat little monkey? The supposition is that babies are fairly fat in order better to withstand loss of sustenance at the beginning of their lives. Then at the commencement, when the primitive infant was lanky, there must have been an enormous waste of life; hence the survival of only the chubby babies, and the constant elimination by means of death from want of thousands upon thousands of infants of the primitive simian type.

Canned Corn Factories in Maine.

There are not less than twenty-five factories in the state of Maine where green corn is put up by the hundred thousand cans. More sweet corn and better sweet corn can be raised to the acre in Maine than anywhere on earth.

THE BURDEN BEARER.

There is a big insulated wire in telegraphy which transmits the bulk of daily intelligence; there is a big insulated nerve in the human system which can bear the burden of more pain than all the rest of the nerves combined, and is known as the sciatic nerve. Sometimes the wire is cut to cut off its current; sometimes the surgeon's knife is used to cut the nerve to relieve excruciating pain. But there is one thing which avoids this radical treatment: one cure which penetrates to the pain-spot, and sciatica has been cured almost without fail by the use of St. Jacob's Oil. It reaches misery's seat and dethrones it. Thus attacked and routed in its hidden ambuscade pain seldom returns to annoy. The great remedy does its work well.

When Others Fail

Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the shattered system, by giving vigorous action to the digestive organs, creating an appetite and purifying the blood. It is prepared by modern methods, possesses the greatest curative powers, and has the most wonderful record of actual cures of any medicine in existence. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I have ever taken for a blood purifier. I had a tired feeling, and was restless at night. I feel much better since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken a great many other medicines, but they have given me no relief. My wife and children have also taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood with beneficial results. EMIL KOCH, Beecher, Ill.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

Government Reports

ON TESTS OF

Baking Powders.

Analysis by the Chief Chemist of the U. S. Agricultural Dep't proves Dr. Price's to be superior in leavening strength and purity to all other powders.

THE PROOF.

(From Official Records).

	Leavening Gas. Cub. in. per oz.
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder	166

The award of highest honors to

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

at the World's Columbian Fair was the result of investigation by the Government authorities and leading experts in food products. **It stamps Dr. Price's as the best and strongest baking powder ever offered to the public.**

LITTLE PEOPLE.

"I want an apple," said Tommie. "You have just had one," said his mamma. "I know 'at," said Tommie, "but it wasn't the one I wanted."—Harpers' Young People.

Little Girl—Did you ever dream of being in heaven? Little Boy—No, not exactly; but I dreamed once that I was right in the middle of a big apple dumpling.—Good News.

Some weeks ago London "Tit-Bits" offered a prize for the most puzzling question asked by a child. The competitor won who sent in the following: "Mother, where does yesterday go to, and where is next week kept?"

Tommy has a pop-corn ball and a penny; Frank has a bag of peanuts. Frank—Let's play store! You buy a penny's worth of my peanuts; n'en I'll buy a penny's worth of your pop-corn; n'en you can buy some more peanuts, 'n' I can buy some more pop-corn, 'n' you— Tommy—Yes, but (cautiously), but who'll have the penny when everythin's e't up?—Exchange.

An unspeakable Thing—One day the children were having an object lesson on the blue heron. The teacher called attention to its small tail, saying: "The bird has no tail to speak of." The next day she asked the scholars to write a description of the bird, and a little German girl wound up by saying: "The blue heron has a tail, but it must not be talked about."—Babyhood.

The natives of the Titicaca Basin in Peru, who inhabit a district 12,000 feet above the sea, prepare their potatoes by soaking them in water, then freezing them, then steeping them in water and mashing them to remove the soluble matter.

98%

of all cases of consumption can, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease, be cured. This may seem like a bold assertion to those familiar only with the means generally in use for its treatment; as, nasty codliver oil and its filthy emulsions, extract of malt, whiskey, different preparations of hypophosphites and such like *palliatives*.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, *fully 98 per cent.* are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty codliver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experience.

Address for Book, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Ely's Cream Balm

QUICKLY CURES

COLD IN HEAD

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Apply Balm into each nostril.

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TURKEYS, TURKEYS, TURKEYS. Ship your turkeys to JOHN C. MOLT, commission merchant, 423-425 Davis Street, San Francisco, and get the highest market price.

VINTINE—NOT A PATENT MEDICINE, but a tonic which is indorsed by medical men of all schools. *Makes Blood and Muscle. Cures Lost Vitality, headache, biliousness.* $1; 3 $2.50. BROOKS' Pharmacy, 119 Powell St., S. F. All druggists.

PATENTS

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ELLIS SPEAR...Ex-Commissioner of Patents.
L. W. SEELY.....Attorney and Expert.

The imp Perverse this world controls,
And nothing works the proper way;
Some men you can't drive to the polls,
And others want to vote all day.

HAUNTED!

A haunted house in these practical and unromantic days is something of a rarity, but an individual haunted with the idea that his ailment is incurable is a personage frequently met with. Disbelief in the ability of medicine to cure is only a mild form of monomania, although in some cases repeated failures to obtain relief from many different sources would almost seem to justify the doubt. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has demonstrated its ability to overcome dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney trouble, malarial complaints and nervousness, and its recorded achievements in the curative line ought at least to warrant its trial by any one troubled with either of the above ailments, even although his previous efforts to obtain remedial aid have been fruitless. Used with persistance, the Bitters will conquer the most obstinate cases.

Higgins—Do you never ask for a lay-off? Huggins—Never. I'm afraid the firm would find out how easy it could get along without me.

COLORADO

Is a splendid place for people with weak lungs, but thousands of people in that condition cannot possibly go to Colorado. There is not one, however, who cannot keep a supply of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. The moment any one feels that he has taken cold, one of these world-renowned plasters should be put on the back between the shoulder blades, and another on the chest.

These will serve two purposes. They will protect the delicate lungs and will also relieve the congestion occasioned by the cold. ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS keep the pores of the skin open and assist nature in her remedial work. They neither burn nor blister, and can be worn without the slightest inconvenience.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS cleanse the system.

It is better to fail in trying to do good than it is not to try.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
(SEAL.)

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"Your yardstick is too short." Podler—"True, but you will notice how thick it is."

APPROPRIATE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

"Little Miss Faith" is a story for young readers that is marked by wholesome love for all that is best and helpful in life and by tender pathos, written by Grace le Baron (Mrs. Henry M. Upham) of Boston. It tells of the influence for good of a little invalid who selects for her chum a girl of lower social station. The story is told in simple language which any child may understand. The author shows rare knowledge of child nature, and, as this is the first of the Hazelwood series, we may look for more stories from her pen. [Boston: Lee & Shepard.

What is needed is to lesson the tax for taxing.

A BEAUTIFUL GIFT.

"It would be difficult to conceive of anything more beautiful." That is what the *Morning Call* said about the dainty books of California Wild Flowers issued by the Popular Bookstore, 10 Post street, San Francisco. The books are just the thing for Xmas presents, and the prices are very reasonable—25c, 50c, 75c, etc.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

According to the Lexow investigation the New York policemen seem to have been constantly on the beat.

Wolfe's Worm Powders. The Great Remedy for worms. When your children are ailing, try them. At druggists, or send 25c. to JNO. WOLFE, San Rafael, Cal., and you will get them by mail.

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Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

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Cures Flatulency.
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PRUNOLA
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IS A DISEASE.
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Have purchased 1000 of the FITTZ CURE to be given to indigent persons afflicted with the disease of alcoholism.
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Has justly acquired the reputation of being
The Salvator for
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AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT for the GROWTH and PROTECTION of INFANTS and
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A superior nutritive in continued Fevers, **And a reliable remedial agent in all gastric and enteric diseases;** often in instances of consultation over patients whose digestive organs were reduced to such a low and sensitive condition **that the IMPERIAL GRANUM was the only nourishment the stomach would tolerate when LIFE seemed depending on its retention;**—
And as a FOOD it would be difficult to conceive of anything more palatable.
Sold by DRUGGISTS. Shipping Depot, JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

TREE WASH—Powdered 98% Caustic Soda, Pure Potash and every sort of insecticide.
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
For sale by all Druggists. 25 Cents a bottle.

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H & L Axle Grease
This Pioneer Brand has stood the test 40 years. Give it a trial. Wm. Lambert, proprietor. T. A. Lambert, Manager, 14 Natoma St., San Francisco.

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From Face, Neck, and Arms in five minutes with NUDENE, without pain or injury to the skin. Send stamp for circular. Agents wanted. NUDENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 216 Front Street, San Francisco.

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Cures positively and permanently in all cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Gonorrhœa and Gleet, no matter of how long standing. Prevents stricture if taken as an preventive. Cures when everything else has failed. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price by A. Schomberg Medicine Co. San Francisco, Cal.
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You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.
Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1894.

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A CELESTIAL CREW.

Pig-Tailed Jack Tars on Board a Steamer.

THE PING SUEY A MARINE BEAUTY.

A Female Correspondent Visits the Crew of a Chinese Vessel now Lying in Baltimore Harbor.

Baltimore has been enjoying the novelty of a steamship manned by Chinamen, and, along with the rest of the folk, I have been enjoying it, too, and that from a closer standpoint than any other woman, except the friend who braved the "interview" with me. The captain being "off shore" at the time of our call, the first engineer, Mr. Dorward, and first officer, Mr. McCollom, were left to do the honors of the vessel, and it must be said they proved worthy of the trust—that is after they had gotten over the first surprise of women being interested in a trading vessel and its Godless crew, and not being missionaries, either! Of the "Christianizing influence' they confessed to have had enough and to spare on this their last voyage, since they had brought out two "lady missionaries," who had held services at any hour they could get the crew to listen to them, and it had to be admitted they were "capital talkers."

But we were not missionaries, only newspaper women, rather more interested in the temporal condition of the crew than in the spiritual—more shame to us.

Standing at the foot of the apparently inaccessible ship's ladder and looking up to the deck at the number of flying pigtails and then at the characters on the side of the big vessel which stood for her name, one could easily imagine the whole a great floating laundry. The Ping Suey has a crew of twenty-six Chinamen, all looking as much alike as peas in a pod, and at the hour of our visit engaged in scrubbing the deck, cleaning glass, greasing the beautiful machinery, which we were assured was exceptionally fine, and cooking the luncheon, which, judging by the odor from a big brown mystery just then being taken from the oven, we think would likely be pronounced "good," like the first thing created, by those who ate thereof. Not being able to get away from the idea that it was a rat pie, we declined the invitation to stay and "sample it."

We were much more interested in the great, beautiful vessel than in anything to eat. We are not posing as authority on ships, but do vote this one a beauty—a black beauty, since her hull is painted black—while the upper deck and inside of the rail are white freshly painted, a showy combination for all "hers" at the present time.

All her jewelry in the way of brass work showed the gleam of recent and thorough polishing. Everywhere the utmost cleanliness prevailed. The vessel is built of iron and steel from stem to stern. She was built in Glasgow. She has a stout, solid body like a mature woman, but with something of the grace of youth showing in her clean-cut graceful lines fore and aft.

She impresses one upon first sight that if she had been a woman instead of a ship she would have belonged to the "progressive," one who would go in for "her rights" and all that sort of thing.

But as a ship she seemed to be confident of her strength. Her hull, we were told, is 41 feet wide and 26 feet deep, and that she can carry 3,079 tons, or enough tea to give every one of the 1,500,000 people in New York about four pounds apiece. She is 375 feet long and 42 feet beam, and sails under the British flag between London, Liverpool and Glasgow and Japanese and Chinese ports in the trade.

She was just 85 days and nights at her best sailing speed coming from Yokohama and Shanghai through the Suez canal, past Gibraltar and across the Atlantic to New York.

During the Ping Suey's eighty-five days' run from Yokohama to New York she picked up two ship wrecked crews. On September 7th, while in the Indian Ocean, near the island of Ga-or, the officers sighted the German steamer Erlanger ashore on a coral reef. She had been three weeks there, going to pieces. She had carried a cargo of silver. The officers and crew and a German band on board had escaped in a small boat and reached the Island of Ga-or, a mile from the wreck. They were living in tents and on friendly terms with the natives. When taken off the island by the Ping Suey the German band played "Die Wacht am Rhine."

The other crew rescued was that of B. R. Woodside. One hundred miles from New York this schooner was sighted. The bowsprit and masts had been carried away and waves were washing over the dismantled vessel.

The second officer of the Ping Suey and four volunteers, set off in a small boat to her rescue, and it took hard work all the night long to get lines from the steamer to the schooner, but it was finally accomplished, and they towed her into New York.

The Chinamen no board the Ping Suey compose three gangs of firemen, half dozen cooks, which the officers assured us are the best of cooks, and the balance are servants to the captain and engineers.

They occupy the one-half of the forecastle, eating and sleeping apart from the other seamen. Their bunks are filled with Chinese matting, and scattered here and there are tiny tea-kettles of most fascinating shapes and colors. Large jars with bamboo lattice work around them, and no end of tobacco boxes of every kind and manufacture. Sticking out of crevices everywhere were little bundles, which, from the gold embroidered cloth about them, we imagined must contain treasures—their gods, maybe.

And then there were tapers, which they burn, and these were bundled in red gilt-lettered paper; and there were long-handled banjos, with small drum-heads, said to be of snakeskin, and any number of bamboo stools, which were mostly drawn close to the portholes, where the light was best, and left there, with books all in Chinese character-print. There was no evidence of cards about, but Mr. Dorward assured us they had not left their favorite game of fan-tan behind them, but played it every odd moment. They have their own cook in the forecastle and full license to "muss up" their victuals to their own taste.

Their everyday clothes when on a cruise are thin white trousers, wide, full blue blouse, white stockings and the usual thick, round-soled, turned-up shoes. But evidently they have found the thin white wear a trifle airy for this climate, since something heavier in the way of blue trousers has been substituted, and, doubtless in order to lessen the danger of hanging by their own pigtails, they have them wound round the body and then the last yard or two of end thrust in a pocket. Altogether, they looked upon this morning very laundry-like, and were in such a talkative mood that, but for an occasional weary-looking grin, we might have thought there was a "scrap" among them or that they were plotting mutiny.

However, the sight of the so numerous guns and other warlike paraphernalia which rendered fierce the deck would doubtless have dampened any such plot. Our hosts gave us only good report of the Celestials, both in respect to obedience and adaptability, and would not agree with us, who had never been to either country, and therefore the more full of opinions, that the Japanese were in every way superior to the Chinese. "The Japs are a race of apes, of imitators only, and they are plainly in the wrong in the present trouble," etc. We realized we had struck Chinese sympathizers; also that we had struck gentlemen of great refinement in the Scotch hosts, as evidenced in the tasteful and homelike decorations of the close quarters wherein they sleep and otherwise pass time when off duty.

Mr. Dorwood is a photographer of more than amateur pretensions, and to look through his album of photographs taken in different far away countries, as often as they were in port, we found to be a great delight. Many such scenes have been photographed to order for the London "Graphic." On the walls of both the engineer's room and that of the captain were pictures of their respective wives and children, books, growing plants and all such trifling, but yet unmistakable, evidences of the man of heart and the man of culture.

But perhaps the greatest curiosity on board to us was what we called the "barnyard." There we saw great quacking geese with feet like palm leaf fans, which we were told had been brought from Foo Chow. There were dozens at first, but some had been killed and eaten on the way. When out at sea these geese were allowed the freedom of the deck. The same with the sheep, only three remaining of quite a drove brought out of China. These looked lean and lank to us, but we were assured they were excellent meat all the same and that they never fattened or rounded out but were by nature as slender and as graceful as were some women.

All during our visit the vessel was filled with songs of birds, which hung in curious wicker cages in the unexpected corners of the ship. These were Chinese birds, too. And there was belonging to this floating Zoo a sad-eyed, homesick cat, but dear knows where the cat came from—one forenoon is too short a time to learn everything in, and in learning that the Ping Suey of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company was a place of interest and education we felt that we had learned enough.—Meg, in Philadelphia Times.

THE OLIVE AT PALERMO.

J. E. Schram, a very successful grower of olives at Palermo, gives the Oroville "Register" some details that will interest all who are engaged in olive culture: "I have four acres in Mission olives, most of which were planted five years ago. The soil is rather heavy red land with good surface drainage, and which will average about two and a-half feet to hardpan.

The trees have made a good growth and bore their first fruit last winter about thirty-five gallons in all. I irrigate and cultivate my olive trees the same as I do my orange trees five or six times during the season, and I think on shallow red lands the olive requires as much water as the orange, for while the olive will live without irrigation and with poor cultivation, I think there is no tree that will respond to good treatment more freely than the olive, and I think it profitable to care for it well, for trees in Palermo that have been well irrigated and cared for have grown more in one year than those which have not in two years.

prune and head back my olive trees in February, and try to keep the tree top well balanced and not too high, thinking, for various reasons, that a low and not too open a head is the best. The Mission olive ripens here in November. I had good success with my pickles, and every one who tasted them thought them very fine and superior to the foreign pickled olives. The olive at Palermo has developed no disease or pest of any kind, and we have had no loss by cold or wet, it being the hardiest tree planted here, and it is growing in all kinds of soil. Nearly all of the trees planted here are of the Mission variety. While I think this is the best olive at present, I also think that some of the later kinds will prove superior to it.

LIVING IN NEW YORK.

The Outlay for Rent, Food and Clothing.

APPEARANCES HAVE TO BE KEPT UP.

Expenditures in Gotham on Incomes Ranging all the Way from $1,000 to $5,000 a Year.

Rent, food and clothing are the heavy items in most expenditure accounts that are defrayed out of a moderate income. In a city like New York they are heaviest of all and too frequently leave no margin whatever. Those who speak of saving a tenth of one's income too frequently forget that the very continuance of one's income is in itself an item of expenditure. A man must often live up to his income to insure its permanence. For instance, a man may earn $2500 a year but if he do not dress well, if he fail to be generous in cigars, little luxuries and nothings of one kind and another, he cannot maintain himself against rivals for his place. Thus it is that one of the conditions tacitly precedent to the receipt of a good salary is that nothing shall be saved out of it. At any rate, there are hosts of men in New York acting upon that theory.

A resident of the metropolis earning $1000 a year almost invariably, if he be married, lives in a flat. Flats in Harlem, the upper section of the city, can be had for as little as $20 a month, but they have but five rooms and no bathroom. A six-room flat with a bathroom costs $25 a month at least, and then you must go up to the top of the house. An ordinarily good flat in a nice neighborhood brings $40 to $75 a month. One can secure flats on the East Side for as low as $18, but they have no bath, and children are not permitted. This is owing to the fact that a cheap flat full of children is apt to degenerate into a tenement. But rent alone may be safely calculated upon to eat up $300 of a $1,000 income.

Looking higher up the scale we reach house rent. A respectable house, so far as appearance and locality are concerned, is hardly to be had in New York under $2,000 a year. That would send a $2,000 man into an apartment house. An apartment house may be described as an aristocratic flat, except that it is not primarily designed for housekeeping. A suit of good apartments may be had for as little as $60 a month, but a fair price is $100. Yet $200 near Central Park is an ordinary rental.

Some of the large hotels like to have a married couple without children, as it looks well and imparts a domestic air to the establishment. Special rates can be made for two rooms by the month as a permanency. Hotels do not like children but they will accept them at a price. For a $2,000 income, $750 yearly is a fair outlay for rent. A $3,000 man might set up in a really fashionable apartment house. But the cheapest arrangement of all is to rent a few rooms in a private house. There are hundreds of houses all over New York in which good rooms are to be had. If furnished, a second-story room in a good location may be had for $10 a week. An adjoining room would cost $5 more. That would make $750 yearly for rent, provided a man had no children. People in New York who rent rooms have a great horror of children, as many parents could tell you. A whole floor in a well-furnished house would cost $1,000 a year unless the location was exceptionally good.

When a man's income, however, is up to $3,000 a year he naturally thinks of a house to himself, unless he be single. New houses in New York are almost luxuries. Rents are very high. Two thousand dollars a year will get you a litte better than a plain two-story in a dubious neighborhood. A fair-looking three-story brick in a nice locality costs $3,000 a year and the scale rises to the $20,000 a year, if Fifth avenue, which even then commands nothing to boast of. This is one reason why so many well-to-do New Yorkers live in hotels or apartment houses. However, if a man be good at driving a bargain, he can get a nice house occasionally for $2,500 a year. Then he might rent one or two of his rooms to a nice single young man.

We will now ascend into the $5,000 a year region. There are very many men in New York with this income who find it pays to spend more than half of it for rent. In the first place, to live in your own house in the metropolis is almost a certificate of financial responsibility. People argue that you can't do it unless you have money. For $3,000 a decent house can be had.—almost fashionable house, for now and then New York houses get obstinately empty, and landlords grow anxious for tenants.

Food in New York is not dearer than elsewhere, but people consume more of it. For some reason or other, New Yorkers have usually big appetites. A man who will tolerate no housekeeping must expect to pay $5 a week table board. But if he will endure his wife's cooking, food enough to feed a family one year can be bought for $300. But they will only live. People who live in flats on a $1,000 yearly income, however, manage to get along on $300 worth of food per annum. A good table can be set for three on $600 a year. It may be said on this matter of eating, that in a good boarding-house eating will cost $5 a week per person. There are good apartment houses in which guests are allowed the privilege of the table for $6 a week each, additional. A man whose income amounts to $3,000 yearly would pay a fifth of it in food for his family in New York. A $5,000 man would be obliged to give up say a sixth. That presupposes economy like wise.

Clothing is cheap in New York, as cheap as anywhere. Some men dress well on $200 a year. But they own no dress suits or silk hats. A good dresser would spend about $800; a very fashionable dresser $2,000. Womens' attire is more complicated. Some members of the fair sex in the metropolis have $5,000 yearly to dress well upon, and can't do it. A man spends about one-fifth of his income for dress in New York. Luxuries are surprisingly high in the metropolis. A fair seat in a theatre costs $2. Books are higher in New York than anywhere else in the country. In the Empire City they ask $2 for a book that in Philadelphia could be purchased for $1.50. Then transportation eats up a goodly sum annually. You can hardly pass a day without paying at least two fares to get somewhere or other. This is because the city is so long and narrow and its places of importance or of interest are arranged up and down the city instead of on side streets. This feature of the metropolis is one of the first to attract the attention of newcomers. The difficulty is enhanced by the fact that cab hire is at least twice as high as it is in Philadelphia or in Boston.

Then little suppers are costly in New York. You can get less in that line for $20 than $10 would bring in another city. The cooking is not particularly good, either. A man who wants to live well in New York should spend his money on his home. If he spends it outside he almost invariably regrets it.

To sum up: A married man with $1,000 a year can live on $900 in a little flat in a poor neighborhood. On $2,000 he can do well in a cozy flat and save $300. With $3,000 he can have a house of his own across the river and put by $500. The $5,000 family man is apt to be extravagant. With a house in town he may, by economizing, save $600, and live well.

And the unmarried? They are usually the worst off. They fritter away all they make and either marry or die. They certainly do not make out as well as the men who marry.—Boston Herald.

MERITS OF THE JERSEY.

The Jersey has been well demonstrated a milk machine. Small usually, in size, there is no room for surplus fat while she is making the rich milk for which she is noted. Mr. Wayback may continue to feed a large cow through many years in order that finally she may make more beef, but he who is abreast of the times adopts the economic Jersey. A beef breed the Jersey is not, but every part of the little cow has a use in producing the present profit of her owner.

The reasons for the so general adoption of the Jersey as the cow for all purposes are numerous and important.

Along most lines the Jersey has no superior. Quality and quantity of butter product, small cost of keeping, the ability to trace her pedigree through many generations, these are some of the points in which the Jersey is invulnerable. From being called the "gentleman's cow," her superiority has gradually asserted itself until, as a dairy cow, such records are registered for her as can be shown by no other known breed.

The idea is prevalent that the Jersey is a cow only to be owned by the wealthy cattle breeder. No greater mistake could be made. Economy points to the Jersey as the cow also for him who uses but a single head for family purposes. True, the original expense may be somewhat greater for a Jersey of good breeding than for a cow of common stock; but can we say that it would be economy in this age for the publisher of any newspaper, however small its circulation, to use a press such as Caxton employed because its cost would be less than that of one of those models of ingenuity in use to-day? The utility of the Jersey, and her adaptability to all situations, were fitly praised in a recent number of the "Country Gentleman: The Jersey cow that can average a pound of butter for 365 days in a year, with good care, is the cow for the millions, and it has been proved that the Jersey will do this five to one over all other breeds, and with less feed.—C. E. Keck, in Southern Cultivator.

ODDITIES IN FACT AND FICTION.

Aluminum has been made into garden and fire hose in Berlin, and is said to be capable of sustaining a greater pressure than leather or rubber.

It is said that the secretary bird in attacking a snake uses one wing as a shield and the other as a club. There is no information as to what the treasurer bird does when it tackles a safe.

One of the ostriches on Berry's farm, about thirty miles north of Denver, got her neck tied in a knot while trying to swallow a pudding dish, and was strangled before she could be untied.

Immediately after being hatched it is possible to place four living Mexican humming birds in an ordinary thimble. At maturity a dozen of them may be put in a teacup. The eggs are about twice the size of pin heads.

James McHenry and Frank Delman quarreled over a wager in Wheeling, Va., and injured each other fatally with sickles which they were using in a truck patch. McHenry bet that he could name an American city of more than 90,000 inhabitants where at the next election the Democratic party would not get three votes. When called to name the city McHenry said it was Washington, D. C. Delman admitted the truth of the assertion, but said it was a catch bet. The fatal encounter followed.

Canada has an experiment forest at Ottawa, in which 15,500 trees have been planted on nineteen acres of land.

SHIPPING FRUIT.

The Auction Plan Has Developed New Markets.

A GLUTTED MARKET CONFRONTS US.

H. Weinstock of Sacramento, Explains the Causes of Low Fruit Prices in Eastern Markets.

"The California fruit-shipping industry," says the Sacramento "Bee," "is confronted by a problem somewhat similar to that which existed in 1885 and 1886, and which was satisfactorily solved by the adoption of the auction plan of marketing. At that time, with shipments of only about 1,000 carloads per year, the markets were apparently over-glutted and poor prices resulted. The auction plan developed new markets and 4,000 and 5,000 carloads were shipped with profit. Now 7,000 carloads nearly go eastward, and there is again an apparent overproduction with unfortunate results. As a fact, however, some markets are glutted and prices ruined, while others that could take a certain amount of fruit at profitable rates are neglected. This results from the present large number of independent shippers, and that each is ignorant of the markets chosen by the other."

H. Weinstock of Sacramento, who was the prime mover in the adoption of the auction for the sale of California fruit, writes to the "Bee" substantially as follows in explanation of the causes of low prices received in Eastetrn markets this year for California green fruits, and giving his views of the remedies needed:

"So far as I can see them, the causes for the low prices are manifold and may be enumerated as follows: First, the glutting of markets; second, the railway strike; third, hard times; fourth, unsatisfactory railway service.

"We find ourselves in 1894 back again to similar conditions that existed in 1885 and 1886—with this difference: in those years about 1,000 carloads glutted the markets of the East; this year it takes about 7,000 carloads to do it.

"In spite of the railway strike, the hard times and the unsatisafctory railway service, the year 1894 should have been a prosperous year for the California fruit-grower, who, so to speak, had for the first time in the history of the fruit industry the great markets of the East largely to himself, an opportunity caused by the almost total failure of the Easten crop, and such as may not again present itself in many years. This golden opportunity, however, was largely wasted through lack of proper and intelligent distribution of his products.

"As a rule, the markets of the East were kept constantly glutted and the prices to the grower thereby made ruinously low.

"I, for one, do not believe that in a year like this, with a perfect fruit famine in the East, 7,000 carloads should glut all the great markets east of the Rocky Mountains, especially when it is known that the market of New York city alone has, in the past, without breaking, consumed as many as 500 carloads of domestic peaches in one week. The fault is not with the fruit nor with the markets, but with our manner of distribution. Fortunately this is a matter that can be remedied.

"During the earlier history of the auction sale system it was comparatively easy to regulate the distribution of our fruits in the East, from the fact that over 90 per cent. of the shipments were made through two mediums, the California Fruit Union and the Earl Fruit Company, which made it possible to more or less regulate its distribution. But within the past year or two new conditions have arisen. In place of the great bulk of the fruit passing chiefly through two hands, a large number of co-operative companies, eastern brokers, fruit commission men and others have entered the field and have been making indiscriminate shipments to the various Eastern markets, resulting in disaster all around. Each shipper has, naturally, endeavored to hide his movements from all others, and the result has been that all have worked in the dark, and the routing of the fruit has been almost entirely a matter of guess-work.

"Early this year I foresaw the present results and advocated the establishment of a bureau of information, to be supported by all engaged in shipping fruit, whether growers or shippers. The purpose of this bureau of information being to issue daily bulletins to all subscribers, showing the condition of each market, the prices realized for the various fruits at various selling points the preceding day, and the contents and the destination of the cars of fruit eastward bound, so that all shippers might each morning have before them a photograph, so to speak, of the situation, and in that way be enabled to more intelligently determine where their fruit should be sent.

"With all the advantages and benefits that have followed the introduction of sale by public auction, the auction system has not been able to make it possible for a market that can use but five carloads a day to use ten carloads a day at an equally fair price. Nor is it possible for the human mind to devise a plan that will make a five-carload market handle at a satisfactory price a ten-carload shipment.

"The remedy must lie in the direction of sending to the one-carload market one carload of fruit only; to the five-carload market, five carloads of fruit only, and so on. The surplus, if there be any, must be retained at home, dried, sold to canneries, or, if this cannot be done, then it is better that such surplus shall, for the time being, rot on tree or vine, rather than be permitted to go East and there demoralize the prices for the great bulk of shipments which otherwise would yield fair prices.

"With proper and intelligent distribution, however, there need, as a rule, be no surplus; at least not for years to come. It is to the end that the glutting of markets be hereafter avoided, and that our fruits be more intelligently distributed that the proposed 'Bureau of Information' is advocated."

BEDROOM FURNITURE.

In the first place, speaking for bedrooms as a class, they should be made as cheerful in design as possible. The wall paper, if used, should be lighter, rather than darker, than that in other portions of the house. There should be some character in the design of the paper, especially if by any chance it is possible that the room may be occupied as a sick chamber. How often, as we know, have the eyes of a sick and weak person followed the designs upon the wall paper, hour after hour, and thus brought to the invalid diversion of a wholly gentle and unobtrusive nature. For this purpose, a simple design, capable of awakening interest and attracting attention is better than a picture even of pronounced merit, since the latter is too likely to excite strong emotions, to awaken reminiscences, and to lead the thought in altogether too vigorous a manner.

Pictures need not be banished from the sleeping room altogether. At the same time we must not forget that the primary idea of the apartment is that of rest and repose, of a surcease from anxiety, activity and excitement of any sort. Unless, therefore, the apartment must also be used as a living room to some degree, any picture, or any style of decoration, which represents the spirit of activity is foreign in tone to the primary purpose of the room. On the same principle a surplus of furniture, of books or of bric-a-brac is to be avoided. Surplus garments hanging here and there about the walls are an abomination. Provide for them a closet, wardrobe, trunks or drawers, so that the general aspect of the room may be that of tidiness.

If circumstances permit there should be in each sleeping room, apart from the indispensable furniture and fixtures, a small table, which can be readily moved to any portion of the room, one or two comfortable chairs in which the occupant may sit restfully, and lounge or couch, properly fitted with cushions or pillows, upon which one may drop for a few moments of repose at any hour. And there should, of course, be harmony in the ensemble of the room. Let the prevailing tones match each other, and do not drop into the idea that any odd and ugly article, left over from other apartments or picked up at random, is good enough for this place. There is a distinction between true and false economy, fitness and unfitness, here as elsewhere.—Good Housekeeping.

LOVE WALKED AWAY.

"Did nobody ever tell you that in some far prehistoric time I was in love with my husband?" said Mrs. Romaine carelessly. "Well, I was. I used to go to afternoon services in Lent and pray for that love to last, because the sensation was so much to my taste. I used to have ecstatic feelings when his foot was on the stair, and I sat sewing little baby clothes. We lived in a plainish way then; $3 spent in two theatre tickets was a tremendous outlay; and we walked out to dinners—I tucking up the train of my best gown under a long cloak, and laughing if the wind snatched it away from me at the corners and whipped it around my feet. Then he grew richer and we broadened the borders of our phylactery and then—how—when—dear knows if I can remember, we grew farther and farther away from each other. Now, when he is at home, I am aware of it, because he is there behind a newspaper, but that is all! When our lips meet it is like two pieces of dry pith coming together. I have a perfectly unsurpassed power of annoying him by my presence. I know nothing of his affairs, nor he of mine. Our interests are his, not mine. Our house is mine, not his. All my tastes are 'fads;' but so long as I don't disgrace him he does not interfere. I have money in abundance. Money—money—who cares for money when a man's heart and soul and brain have gone into it? How long is it since he has thought I could want anything from him but a check? But, ah, if I were you and Gordon were my suitor—if, knowing what was to come, I had it all to live over again—I think I would take the bitter present for one taste of the old sweet that never can come back!"—From "A Bachelor Maid" in the Century for October.

It is reported here that John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company have induced the Amoor Steamship Company to be operated in connection with the transsiberian railroad, to locate the terminus of its transpacific line at Everett, Wash., in which town Mr. Rockefeller is largely interested. The same authority says that arrangements have been made in New York to start the line immediately, and that the new whaleback steamer City of Everett will be operated to Vladivostock, carrying building material for the eastern end of the transsiberian railway. The Great Northern Railway is supposed to be a factor in the combination.

This is the mildest that has appeared in a Kansas newspaper for months. It is from the "Larned Eagle Optic:" "Lafe Pence, the big, awkward, stammering, cracked-voiced, freckled-faced, sandy-haired populist, mixed up some hard sense in his talk to Pawnee County pops last Tuesday."

DURING WAR TIMES.

Suspicion of Secret Plotting in Washington.

THE UNEASINESS THAT PERVADED.

A Loyalist Who Thought Prof. Henry was Signalling to the Enemy—Confederates at the Capital.

Noah Brooks, who was a newspaper correspondent at Washington during the wartime, and who was admitted to an unusual degree of intimacy with Lincoln, has a chapter of reminiscences in the November number of "The Century." Mr. Brooks says:

It is impossible in these days, so remote from the excitements of the civil war, to give readers of the later generation any adequate idea of the uneasiness that pervaded Washington, or of the morbid sensationalism which characterized the conversation and conduct of the loyalists who were constantly haunted by suspicions of secret plotting all about them. One evening, while I was sitting with the President in his cabinet, Prof. Henry, then in charge of the Smithsonian Institution, came in for a social chat with the President. The conversation ran upon various unimportant themes, and presently a card was brought in by the doorkeeper, who said that the man in waiting was extremely urgent to see the President, as he had matters of pressing importance to communicate. He was brought into the room, and proved to be a modest shopkeeper, whose home was not far from the Smithsonian Institution. Glacing uneasily at the President's two visitors, whom he evidently did not know, he said his business was very important and should be kept secret. The President assured him that Prof. Henry and myself were to be trusted with any business of state however secret it might be, and genially encouraged his visitor to speak out without fear of being betrayed in case the weighty matter which he carried in his mind was of an explosive character. The man then went on to say that he had frequently observed lights shown from one of the towers of the Smithsonian Institution late at night. He had noticed that these lights invariably made their appearance about the same time (at midnight), and he was confident that the person displaying them was carrying on a contraband correspondence with the rebels by means of signals. The President, with great gravity, closely examined the witness, but elicited nothing more from him than the fact that the lights were actually shown.

The President said: "Do you suspect anybody in the Smithsonian Institution?"

"No," replied the witness, "I do not know anybody inside of that institution. But I have heard that Prof. Henry is a Southern man and a rebel sympathizer."

With that the President turned to Prof. Henry, and with admirable command of countenance, said: "This is Prof. Henry; perhaps he will be able to answer for himself." The look of dismay on the countenance of the visiting witness was so grotesque that the Prseident could not restrain his laughter. Prof. Henry, who was somewhat disturbed by this expression of suspicion on the part of the well-meaning but mistaken Unionist, very briefly disposed of his tale. He explained that the scientific instruments used to ascertain the direction and force of the wind, temeprature, etc., were examined at certain hours of the day and night for the purpose of taking their record, and that the supposed signal-light in the Smithsonian tower was the lantern carried to the observatory at midnight by the attendant, who made those observations. Somewhat crestfallen, the visitor withdrew, the President thanking him for his vigilance and well-meant promptness in reporting this incident, and adding, as the man departed: "If you should see any indications of a rebel conspiracy in Washington, you will do the country real service by reporting at once to headquarters."

The frequent appearance in Washington of parolled rebel officers, who usually wore their own uniform with evident pride and pleasure, and sometimes with a swagger, generally threw loyalists into a fever of excitmeent. More than once I saw ultra-loyal newsboys or bootblacks throw a lump of mud or a brickbat at the passing Confederate. One of these officers, a Lieutenant Garnett, being on parole, sent in his card to Representative Wickliffe of Kentucky, and was by him introduced upon the floor of the House, where he attracted attention, as well as indignation, from the members present. Presently a wave of excitement seemed to sweep over the galleries, the spectators being visibly affected by the appearance of an officer in full Confederate uniform, sitting on one of the sofas of the House of Representatives. This was intensified when a doorkeeper spoke to the visitor, who rose from his seat, gave a profound and sweeping bow, and withdrew to the outer corridor. It appears that the doorkeeper had told the Confederate that it was contrary to the rules of the House for him to be present.

The annual exodus of Scandinavians from the Northwestern States to the old country has begun, and Minneapolis and Chicago papers estimate that 20,000 of them will have left by December 15th. The cause of this remarkable hegira is twofold—the hard times and the Scandinavian's intense love of the yule-tide days. The Scandinavians can go to the old country and spend the winter and return in the spring at a less expense than they would have living in this country through the winter.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.....1894

M. M. Estee has either gradually degenerated into a political mountebank or else his brain is turned by his defeat in the recent contest for Governor. Ever unfortunate in not being able to guage the temper of the people, he was never more so than when he put himself under the political management of Dan Burns and his claque of pothouse roysterers, such as Billy Levinson and Charles McCarty, late of the mal odorous Kangaroo salooon on Jibboom street in Fresno. His campaign was unfortunate by reason of the influences which surrounded it. His letters after his defeat were still more unfortunate, for the reason that while he claims in one breath to be utterly indifferent about the result, in the next he manifests an insane desire to be Governer by fair means or foul. He was still more unfortunate in having the matter carried into the Supreme Court—its members Republican—which unanimously agreed that there was no merit in it. By turns, he declares that he was sold out by his own party; thrown down by the rail-road; the A. R. U. opposed him; the G. A. R. was not true; the A. P. A. did it; he was counted out by fraud in San Francisco, and, while he "does not care to be Governor now," he wants enough precincts thrown out in San Francisco to thwart the will of the people and place him in the seat which belongs to James H. Budd, of Stockton; or as the poet lariat of our contemporary has aptly and suggestively dubbed him, "Jim Budd of California." To this end, Estee secured, last Saturday, the appointment of a committee to carry the contest into the next Legislature. He seems to recognize that he has reached the climax of his failures and, having now nothing to lose, has become desperate. If the people of this State could have the privilege of recasting the vote for Governor to-day, with the knowledge of what has taken place since the elections, Mr. Estee would go inio San Francisco with a majority against him. His course satisfies the people that his election would have deen a grave mistake.—Expositor.

The Reno Gazette says:—While the population in strictly mining towns like Eureka, Austin, Tuscorora and Virginia, has dwindled away to some extent, the farming counties have gained. Elko, Humboldt, Washoe and Douglas show slight gains. We are, unquestionably, down to "hard pan," and have been for a decade, but the least revival in bnsiuess possible, or an increase in population would put us on a "paying basis." Even as it is, we are better off than almost any other commonwealth, unless it is perhaps some of the great manufacturing States. The "calamity howlers" who see nothing but degradation for our State will hide their diminished heads in a few years, for Nevada is coming to the front again, not only as a producer of metals, but what is better still, and what all the old States had for a foundation to build upon—great agricultural sources.

The investigation being made in Judge Wallace's court in San Francisco, touching Colonel Dan Burns's method of stuffing the Baldwin Hotel with illegal voters has passed the hosts of the g. o. p. so hard that they have been compelled to contest Budds election in order to draw the public attention away from their crookedness. The respectable element of the Repubican party opposes Colonel Dan Burns and his methods now as they did at the Sacramento convention. They do not sympathize with fraud nor will they approve of the methods of the corrupt ring in San Francisco that has for years debauched all politics.

A financial calamity, such as was never known, has bafallen Newfoundland. Banks have suspended; merchants have closed their doors; the fisheries have suspended operations; work of evey kind has ceased; hundreds of idle men walk the streets; the winter is unusually severe and famine stares the people in the face, and yet, strangest thing of all, Cleveland's administration has not been blamed for all these misfortunes and conditions.

MINE OF LAGER BEER

IT WAS LOCATED IN BALTIMORE'S FAMOUS OLD HILL.

When It Was Uncovered, Residents of South Baltimore For Three Days Drank For Nothing—A Saloon In Federal Hill Which Evaded the Sunday Closing Law.

Famous old Federal hill, over in South Baltimore, was not always as it is, and many still remember its unsightly appearance when it was private property and sand and clay were dug from it to supply the glass works and potteries. This was before the war, but General Butler stopped the undermining when he camped there in 1862.

The only excavation that has been since made there was the magazine built by Colonel Duryea of the zouaves in 1863. This magazine was dug by John H. Walton, called "Groundmole" from the fact that for over 30 years he had been burrowing into Federal hill for the sand and clay.

In the early part of 1850 one of the periodical spasms of a rigid enforcement of all laws swept over the local police department in a virtuous wave, and the order for Sunday closing went forth.

After the populace had gone dry for almost two months a couple of young men felt that duty called them to the rescue of suffering humanity, and having by hard work succeeded in laying by a few dollars they invested it in beer for the public weal. They selected a cave having its entrance on Hughes street, near Covington, they walled up the sides of the entrance, a stout oaken door was put in place, and they took out a license and opened a saloon in the bowels of Federal hill.

As the summer months approached the "Underground" became more popular, as in the darkness of the cave it was always cool and dry, and the flicker of the tallow dips made a weird scene which was a novelty. On Sunday the big door was tightly closed and padlocked, and no violation of the law was noticeable. No other cave on Hughes or Covington street near the entrance to the "Underground" connected with it, and no one ever entered there on Sunday. But around on Warren and Johnson streets occasionally some one would enter the caves. There was no saloon on that side, however, and the police were not suspicious. Those who entered the hill went by many different tunnels to the northeastern part, and there they found, in a large amphitheater, lights and tables and many a jolly party telling stories and drinking in the cool, dry atmosphere of the cavern. From one of the many passageways that led off from this large subterranean room waiters came with the foaming glasses. Fifty feet down this passage was the bar. The business thrived for two years.

In the summer the air in the cave was cooler than it was outside, and in the winter it was warmer. All the year the "Underground" was the favorite resort. The two young men made money, and they increased their liquid stock. Toward the close of the second year they had $2,000 worth of beer stored away near Federal hill.

One night in April, 1852, there was a terrible thunderstorm. About 4 o'clock in the morning a crash shook the whole neighborhood, and when Adam Biddle went to his saloon under Federal hill the next morning he found that the door had been burst open by the weight of loose sand that had fallen and choked up the entrance. The huge padlock had been thrown across the street by the force, and it, with the broken staple, was picked up and is still in possession of Robert Henderson, who was then a mere boy.

Biddle, on discovering the ruin wrought by the storm, sought out his partner, George Snyder, and they tried to effect an entrance to the "Underground" through the other passages, but it was useless. The amphitheater was filled up and all the passages within 100 feet of it. The whole northeastern corner of the hill, at Covington and Hughes streets, had settled down.

With many a regret the buried beer was abandoned and in time forgotten. Biddle and Snyder went into other lines of business and afterward left the city.

One Sunday morning in the fall of 1858 two boys, one of whom was David Clark, now living at 223 Cross street, were playing on the hill. A fresh slide had occurred during the night and left an opening which seemed to be the top of a cave. With boyish glee, unmindful of the danger, they proceeded to explore the cave. They climbed down into the darkness, and as their eyes became used to the gloom they found themselves at the entrance to quite a cavern. They explored it and found it filled at one end with barrels half covered with sand. They soon climbed back out of the hole, and reaching the street told of their find to some young men standing on the corner of Hughes and Covington streets.

The news spread like wildfire. A "rescuing" party was formed, a big barrel was hauled from the cave, glasses appeared as if by magic, the bung was driven, and the amber fluid escaped, the thirsty residents of South Baltimore drinking their fill. There was no stint. Beer flowed like water truly, and as fast as one barrel was empty another was "rescued." The beer had aged and was heavy. The cool earth surrounding it had kept it sweet, and people came from all parts to drink at the fountain which flowed for them without money and without price.

For three days the carousal was continued. Then another cavein occurred, and the beer was again buried, this time probably forever, as no part of it has since been recovered, and piles have been driven into that part of the hill to sustain the terrace and prevent further landslides.—Baltimore World.

Not Foreigners.

"You were born in America?"

Dennis—Yes, sir.

"Parents foreigners?"

Dennis—No, indade! They're Irish.—Christian World.

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.

The Remarkable Case of Mrs. Mary Agnes Wolf of New York.

A remarkable instance where death followed a "broken heart" was recorded at the coroner's office Thursday. Mrs. Mary Agnes Wolf, 32 years old, died at her home on Wednesday evening. Dr. J. A. Sanders, who had last attended her, wrote a certificate that death was due to inanition and heart trouble and excessive grief. The board of health rejected the certificate, and it came to the coroner's office.

At the home of the dead woman it was said that she lived with her husband, George Wolf, an employee of the Metropolitan Traction company. Mary Melvin, the aged mother of the dead woman, had shared their humble apartments since the time of their marriage, five years ago. The mother and daughter had been constant companions all their lives. Melvin, who was an Englishman, died when Mrs. Wolf was an infant.

Last October Mrs. Melvin was stricken with a slow but fatal disease. Day and night the daughter waited upon her till her death, in June last.

For a few days Mrs. Wolf wept incessantly. Then a strange melancholy came over her. She ceased speaking of her dead parent, yet there was evidence of terrible inward grief. Her pining soon began to tell upon her health. Her husband talked with her about the folly of keeping the memory of her dead mother in mind, but she would not be consoled. She stopped going out and gradually ceased to partake of food. After a time she became so weak that she was obliged to take to her bed.

The husband returned nightly from his labor and sat by her bedside, imploring her to cheer up and live for his sake. Although she was sound of mind, she refused to pay any attention to her husband's importunities. Dr. Sanders found the woman suffering from no organic troubles and said that she would recover if properly nourished. He recommended that she be removed to a hospital, where she could better regain her strength. His suggestion was not heeded, because Mrs. Wolf declared she wished to die in the bed in which her mother had died. The doctor told her that he could do nothing more for her unless she took sustenance. She did not answer him, but shook her head. On Wednesday she died.

Mrs. Wolf will be buried in Calvary cemetery today. Dr. Cuff of the coroner's office said Mrs. Wolf's death was due to a broken heart. He said this was an instance where the woman's failure to pour out her grief in tears had brought on the disorders that caused her death.—New York Tribune.

INGRATITUDE OF NATIONS.

An Instance of It Toward a Hero of the Franco-German War.

A pathetic story of national ingratitude has been going the rounds of the London papers, which is interesting enough to be repeated, especially as it concerns those days of intense interest during which Paris was last in siege. Publicity has been given it by the fact that the hero of the incident has just gone into a French hospital in poverty, there to die. The Pall Mall Gazette thus tells the tale:

"When the German lines in the autumn of 1870 were gradually closing their boa constrictor grasp round the doomed capital, Durnof was the hero of the hour. An experienced aeronaut, who had three times been dashed into the sea and had run many other narrow escapes, he proposed, with his balloon, Neptune, to carry a mail out of Paris and to run the gantlet of the beleaguering armies. At daybreak on Sept. 23 he set out on his adventurous journey, the director of the posts assuring him as he handed in the dispatches and the pigeons that his courage and devotion would meet with a splendid reward. Durnof succeeded in his task and landed safe and sound at Evreux, but the poor old Neptune was never fit for another ascent."

Twenty-two years elapsed, but the unhappy aeronaut never received a penny from successive governments. Even his claim for the value of his balloon, which had been used till it was destroyed by the military authorities, failed to obtain the slightest recognition. After a couple of decades he got the bronze medal accorded to all who carried dispatches by balloon, and last year a small monthly grant was made, which barely sufficed to keep him from starvation. Swindlers and impostors of all kinds laid the foundation of future fame and fortune in the siege of Paris, but the first man who opened up communications between the imprisoned inhabitants and the outer world seems likely to die in dishonor and despair.

To Monopolize the Shopping Business.

A company has been organized in New York which will try to monopolize the shopping business. It has made an arrangement with the Broadway cable cars, and, it is said, will try to secure the same right on all the other lines, for the use of their front platforms as news and confectionery stands. On each car it will place a uniformed agent, who will sell the things on hand and will also take orders from the passengers for anything that they may want, from "collar buttons to a dress." The passenger has simply to tell the boy what he wants, and when he boards the car again the commission will be executed. The company proposes to make arrangements with a number of large establishments in the city to fill all orders that it brings in at the lowest possible rates.—New York Times.

The Crater Collapsed.

The great lake in Kilauea overflowed its banks on July 8, and on the 12th the lava fell 270 feet in 12 hours, causing the banks to fall in on all sides and engulfing about eight acres of the floor of the crater. The falling of the banks was going on all day and far into the night and produced a sight indescribably grand.—Honolulu Letter.

A Misapplied Text.

The October brew of homemade beer was the celebrated one in Bucks, and the farmer made it of sufficient strength by means of eight bushels of malt to the hogshead of 54 imperial gallons. Once, in an outlying village in Bucks, the rector on a certain Sunday gave out as the text, "First Hebrews, 9 and 10," Whereupon an old fashioned farmer, renowned for his good tap, called out: "And a very pretty tipple too. I brews eight!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

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EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent, will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

J. S. GORMAN,
oct5 td Tax Collector.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Pierre Beyeye and Francois Hagata, Co-partners under the firm name of P. Beyeye & Co., Insolvent Debtors.

Pierre Beyeye and Francois Hagata, Copartners under the firm name of P. Beyeye & Co., having filed in this Court their petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that they are insolvent debtors, the said Pierre Beyeye and Francois Hagata, Co-partners under the firm name of P. Beyeye & Co., are hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that the Sheriff of the said County of Inyo be, and he is hereby appointed Receiver of the property of said insolvents and that upon his giving a bond to the people of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all the estate real and personal, of said insolvent debtors, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all their deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers; and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of their estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said insolvents, or either of them, are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvents, or to deliver any property belonging to such insolvents, or either of them, to him or them, or any person, firm, corporation or association for their use, and the said debtors are hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtors be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, in open court at the court-room of said court in the town of Independence, in said County of Inyo, on the 22nd day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estates of said debtors. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independendnt, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvents be stayed.

Dated November 14th, 1894.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed November 14th, 1894.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Petitioners.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE.
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.
Dated August 2nd 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence. Cal
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12

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New House.
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Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.	
	Leave—		Arrive—	p m
Mound House.....	10:50	a. m.	5:55	p m
Dayton	11:20	a. m.	5:20	p m
Wabuska	1:35	p m	3:15	a m
Hawthorne	4:50	p m.	12:00	m.
Luning	6:35	p. m.	10:15	a m
Soda Springs.....	7:15	p m.	9:35	a. m.
Belleville.....	8:25	p m.	8:15	a m.
Candelaria..... Ar.	9:10	p. m	Lv. 6:45	a. m.
	No. 3.		No.	
	Leave—		Arrive—	a m
Belleville.....	8:37	a m	5:35	p m
Benton	12:05	p m.	1:45	p m
Bishop Creek	2:15	p. m.	11:10	a m
Alvord.....	3:00	p. m.	10:10	a m.
Independence.....	4:35	p. m.	8:40	a m
Lone Pine.....	5:25	p. m.	7:45	a m.
Keeler..... Ar	6:15	p. m.	Lv. 7:00	a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (25 miles); Bodie (68 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles) Darwin (25 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

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BISHOP & MOJAVE
Through Freight Line.
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INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
MARSH. NAYLOR
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WINES,
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—AND—
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W F MATLACK PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2 00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

NOTICE OF CONTEST

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
November 8, 1894

Complaint having been entered at this office by Benigno C. Aguirre against Charles W. Thomas for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 791, dated May 18, 1893, upon the W ½ of NW ¼, SE ¼ of NW ¼ and NE ¼ of SW ¼ Section 21, Township 8 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at the U. S. Land Office, Independence, California, on the 29th dap of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLNND, Register.

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THE BEST MATERIAL.
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Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

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Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.
Norman House Reading Room.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardine Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and alls bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Gash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal this work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, DEC. 28 1894

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman	A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman	P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge	GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff	JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney	P. W. FORBES.
Assessor	P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer	W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner	H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed)	JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools	J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist	ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist	A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist	W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist	JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist	FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 1894.

Espitallier vs. Gorman—Trial and case to be submitted on briefs.

Beveve & Co., Insolvent Debtors—Bertrand Rhine appointed Assignee with bond fixed at $5,600.

MONDAY, December 24, 1894.

W. M. Richard vs. Frank Ruellas—Tesimony taken.

A. L. McGee vs. A. M. Given—Contested election. Special session of Court called for Saturday Jan. 12, 1895, to hear and determine said contest.

Inyo County vs. P. H. Mack—Demurrer heretotore filed submitted without argument.

MARRIED

CALLOW—WILLIAMS—At Big Big, Cal. December 20, 1894, by Rev. C. L. Logan. Mr. Thomas Callow and Mrs. Sarah Williams.

DIED

MCKILLIPS—At Chrysopolis, Dec. 25, 1894, Alonzo McKillips, a native of Vermont, aged 64 years.

In the death of Mr. McKillips Inyo County loses another of its pioneers. He came here in early days, having lived at Lone Pine as far back as 1868. He was a respectable, law-abiding citizen, and the community loses a useful member of society.

Looks like more snow.

R. C. Spear spent a couple of days in town this week.

Fred Conn of Big Pine spent a couple of days in town this week.

Last Friday, December 21st, was the shortest day of the year.

Louis de Tourney arrived here last Tuesday from a visit to San Francisco.

Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, died at Samoa December 3rd.

P. H. Mack Esq., went to Benton last Saturday, returning Monday.

Dr. H. H. Howell is down from Bishop on business in the local Land Office.

Japan is marching into the interior of China against very light resistance.

Eugene Kelley, a pioneer banker of San Francisco, died in New York last week.

All the hotels at Bishop have reduced the price of meals to twenty-five cents.

Mrs. Thos. Callow came down from Big Pine on Wednesday, returning yesterday.

J. C. Miller and George Gillson of Fish Springs spent yesterday at Independence.

General Booth of London, the father of the Salvation Army, visited the Coast the past week.

Messrs Olcese and Fay returned home to Bakersfield early in the week, going south via Mojave,

Whats the matter with Jimmy Fresh? In the words of the song, "what did Bymm do to him?"

Judge Arnot returned to Alpine County on Tuesday. He is expected here again about two weeks hence.

The town seems very quiet this week. the various trials being over and witnesses and jurors returned to their homes.

C. A. Walter of Camp Independence has so far recovered from his late attack of pneumonia as to be out of danger.

Sheriff Gorman is preparing his residence at Camp Independence for occupation, and will remove there with his family soon.

Anxiety is felt for at least ten different vessels at various ports along the coast since the hurricane of two weeks ago.

Johnny Moore's health still remains in a precarious condition. He suffered a relapse yesterday but was better this morning.

The Givens contest case will be heard before Judge Arnot. P. H. Mack Esq. and District Attorney Forbes are attorneys for McGee.

The bad feeling between the whites and negroes in Georgia reached another climax December 22d when seven negroes and one white man were killed.

Contest Filed.

On December 21, 1894 Alney L, McGee filed a complaint in the Superior Court contesting the election of Arthur M. Given. The principal points of the complaint are embodied in sections ten twelve and thirteen, as follows.

X.

That the particular grounds of this contest is that said Defendant unlawfully promised office, place and employment to induce voters to vote for Defendant and to induce voters to refrain from voting for Plaintiff for the said office of Sheriff and Tax Collector at the General Election held in the State of California, and in the said County of Inyo on the sixth day of November, 1894.

XII.

That Plaintiff is informed and believes and therefore alleges that after his nomination as a candidate for said office and before said election, said Arthur M. Given offered and promised to appoint one David Holland who was then and there an elector of said county, Under-Sheriff of said Inyo County and to employ said David Holland as his Under-Sheriff during his term of office, in the event of the election of said Given, to induce said Holland and other voters to refrain from voting for Plaintiff, and to induce said Holland and others to vote for the defendant, the said Arthur M. Given.

XIII.

That Plaintiff is informed and believes, and therefore alleges that after his nomination as a candidate for said office, and before said election, said Arthur M. Given offered and promised to appoint one C. S. Meroney who was then an elector of said County of Inyo, Under-Sheriff of said County of Inyo, and to employ said C. S. Meroney as his Under-Sheriff during his term of office, in the event of the election of the said Arthur M. Given, to induce said C. S. Meroney to refrain from voting for Plaintiff, and induce said Meroney and others to vote for the Defendant, the said Arthur M. Given.

Christmas.

On last Monday evening, Christmas Eve, he young ladies of Independence gave a Christmas tree at the M, E. Church for the little folks. The church was filled at an early hour and a well-selected programme of music and recitations was rendered Old "Santa" then made his appearance and gladdened the youthful heart with a liberal supply of presents, in which Murphy, Ben Yandell, Walter Lamar. and a few other boys were not forgotten. In some way David Holland was overlooked and did not receive his until a couple of days later, by mail. Misses Maggie Gorman, Cora Craig, and May and Elma Parker deserve meritorious mention for their successful efforts to promote the happiness of the little folks.

Wedding Bells.

There was a very pleasant wedding party in Big Pine last Thursday night. The high contracting parties were Tom Callow and Mrs. Williams of Big Pine. The groom was one of the best known and most popular citizens of Hawthorne for many years, and his many friends congratulate him. The bride is well known and greatly esteemed in Big Pine, where she is conducting a hotel. The BULLETIN acknowledges the receipt of wedding cake and exends the season's greetings, hoping that the newly-mated may enjoy a happy and prosperous journey through life.—*Walker Lake Bulletin.*

Ada Lewis Very Ill.

Mrs. M. Lewis received a telegram yesterday afternoon announcing the serious illness of her daughter, Miss Ada Lewis, at San Francisco. A second message stated that she was sinking rapidly, while a third received late last evening holds out hopes that she might recover. She is suffering with pneumonia, brought on from a severe cold contracted while returning from a visit to Oregon recently.

The weather has been cloudy for a week past, and while there has been no rain in the valley a considerable quantity of snow has fallen in the mountains. It is safe to say that there will be an abundance of water next year.

John McBride, president of the United Mine Workers, was elected president of the American Federation Of Labor in Denver Colorado December 17th. New York was selected as the place to hold the next convention.

Andy Bowen, another pugilist, received his final knock-out at New Orleans December 15th. George Lavigne, his opponent in the ring, was arrested and charged with murder.

Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, was found guilty and given six months imprisonment for having taken active part in the last strike.

Mrs. W. L. Hunter, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Nellie, arrived home last Monday, after a visit of several months with relatives in the vicinity of Los Angeles.

W. K. Miller of Lone Pine was in town yesterday. He says that a goodly number of passangers are carried over the Keeler and Mojave stage every trip.

In the Hines case the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty on the first ballot. Both defendants were discharged last Friday evening.

CONTEST NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
December 6, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by William H. Mitchell against Ethel Bigland for failure to comply with law as to Desert Entry No. 558, dated July 23, 1889, upon all of section 23, Township 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M. in Inyo county, California. with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleges that said Ethel Bigland has wholly failed to reclaim, irrigate, or in any manner improve the land embraced in said entry, or any part thereof, within four years from date of entry. That said land is now unreclaimed, unimproved and uninhabited, and in its original arid and desert condition, the said parties are hereby summoned to appeor at this office on the 9th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said allegedfailure.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.
Register.

Grand Ball.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

HARMONY ORCHESTRA.

New Year's Eve.

GRAND.

BALL

—TO BE GIVEN BY—

HARMONY

ORCHESTRA

—AT—

MAIRS' HALL

—ON—

New Year's Eve.

TICKETS- - - - - - - $1.50

Everybody Invited

New Year's Eve.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

In general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies

Wears, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MUNEY

SHEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 28, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of land situated in the townships described below and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

COPY OF LIST OF LANDS IN INDEPENDENCE DISTRICT, CAL., IN SUPPLEMENTAL LIST 22 SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

South of base line and East of Mt. D. Meridian California.

Southern Pacific Railroad List.

Selections made in lieu of lost lands.

List No. 3. Selections made April 19, 1888. Independence District.

Parts of Section.	Sec	Tow	Range	Acre
SE¼	31	25	33	160.00
S½ NE¼	3	26	33	80.00
SE¼ NW¼	3	26	33	40.00
S½	3	26	33	320.00
Lot 2 of NE¼	5	26	33	40.15
SW¼ NE¼	5	26	33	40.00
NW¼	5	26	33	160.12
NE¼ NW¼	9	26	33	40.00
N½ NW¼	13	26	33	80.00
SW¼ SE¼	13	26	33	40.00
W½	17	26	33	320.00
N½ NE¼	21	26	33	80.00
NW¼ NW¼	25	26	33	40.00
SW¼ NW¼	25	26	33	40.00
E½	27	26	33	320.00
NW¼	29	26	33	160.00
W½ SW¼	29	26	33	80.00
SW¼ SE¼	7	26	34	40.00
S½ NE¼	21	26	34	80.00
N½ SE¼	21	26	34	80.00
S½ SE¼	21	26	34	80.00
NE¼ SW¼	21	26	34	40.00
SE¼ SW¼	21	26	34	40.00
All	29	26	34	640.00
S½	5	27	33	320.00
E½	7	27	33	320.00
fractional NW¼	7	27	33	163.12
E½ SW¼	7	27	33	80.00
lot 3 in SW¼	7	27	33	41.38
East 40 acres of SW¼ SW¼ (lot 1)	7	27	33	40.00
West 1.26 acres of SW¼ SW¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	1.26
All	17	27	33	640.00
N½	23	27	33	320.00
SW¼	23	27	33	160.00

List No 4. Selections made October 8, 1888. Independence District.

NW¼ SW¼ and SW¼ NE¼	23	26	33	80.00
S½ NW¼	23	26	33	80.00
W½ SW¼	23	26	33	80.00
SW¼ SE¼	23	26	33	40.00

List No 5. Selections made December 15, 1888. Independence District.

NE¼	27	26	34	160.00
SE¼	27	26	34	160.00
NW¼	27	26	34	160.00
E½ SW¼	27	26	34	80.00
NW¼ SW¼	27	26	34	40.00
Fractional N½	31	26	34	321.20
All	33	26	34	640.00

List No. 6. Selection made January 19, 1889 Independence District.

S½ NW¼ and W½ SW¼	21	26	34	160.00
Total for Dist				14,275.15

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro

feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG POP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

All parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock andprie before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.

j164fn

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT.

Great numbers of people go through life with their mouths open day and night. They take into the delicate organs of the mouth and lungs the dust of the street which is filled with the germs of disease, and they breathe into their lungs without the protection intended by nature the noxious elements in the atmosphere and lay the seeds of pulmonary disease and of many other beginnings of imperfect health. A prominent physician in Boston, acting as a throat specialist, remarked that he would have nothing to do if people could only be taught to keep their mouths shut.

If you notice persons on the street you will find that a large porportion of them keep their mouths habitually open, and that they breathe through the mouth instead of the nostrils, never having been taught that this is the special function and use of the nose. In many cases the nostrils have become so impaired by disuse that they are practically filled up so that it is impossible to breathe through them, and then it is only after a great deal of effort that they are made to resume their natural functions.

The importance of breathing through the nose is very great in the case of public speakers and readers, who, if they take in air through the mouth, are usually afflicted with dryness of the throat which speedily develops into some form of bronchial disease. This is the origin of the clergymen's sore throat. People living in the country, and never thinking of the use of the nostrils, easily form the habit of ignoring their use. It is said that people who sleep with their mouths open are usually snorers. The habit of disusing the nostrils is one that is overcome with difficulty but unless it is formed, people living in cities needlessly expose themselves to all sorts of disease that attack and enfeeble the lungs.—Herald.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE FRENCH.

Some very interesting facts about France are quoted by one of the Paris papers. We are told that one-half of the population of France is dependent on agriculture for a living, one-quarter on industry, one-tenth on commerce four-hundredths on liberal professions, and six-hundredths on income derived from funded property or stock. The number of land owners cultivating their own land is 9,176,000; bankers and merchants are set down at 789,000; manufacturers give employment to over 7,000,000; state functionaries form an army 805,000 strong, and there are 23,000 journalists and men of letters.—London Tablet.

Adam Hoefly, an erratic young farmer, near Ashley, Ill., has discovered a secret process of photographing bank notes on steel. He made and circulated $20 silver certificates, but an inquisitive banker noticed that the Treasury seal on the $20 Manning silver certificates belonged on a national bank note, and Hoefly's arrest followed. The new process of photographing directly from the object to the plate may revolutionize the engraver's business.

The area of the British Empire is 12,208,506 square miles; United States, 3,602,990; Russian Empire, 8,457,289; Hawaii, 6,587.

SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT ACT

To Suppress Fraudulent Advertisements of World's Fair Awards?

Letters from both the Chief of Awards (on Agriculture) at the Chicago World's Fair, Mr. J. S. Browning, and the Judge of Awards on Baking Powders, expose the falsity of the claim made in behalf of a Chicago baking powder that it received the highest award for leavening power, keeping qualities, purity and general excellence.

The Judge of Awards says that this claim is false, that no such award was given to that baking powder.

Mr. Browning in his letter already published also shows that there was no award given to the Chicago company for the best baking powder.

It now appears further that the analyses of the powders exhibited showed a baking powder made in New York altogether the superior of the Chicago powder in both purity and strength.

The Government has prohibited the use for advertising purposes of the medals awarded by the Fair. It would be a great protection to the public if the Government would also prohibit the publication of false claims such as those that have been exposed in relation to such awards.

The only official competitive test of a national character, from which consumers can obtain the actual facts as to the relative values of all the principal brands of baking powder of the country, is that made by the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C. It so happens that this was conducted by the same eminent chemist who acted as Judge of Awards at the Chicago Columbian Fair. As has already been published, at this examination the Royal Baking Powder was found to be the superior powder and highest in leavening strength.

It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and is worth its weight in gold. I can use Ely's Cream Balm with safety, and it does all that is claimed for it.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents, at Druggists, or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

IN A CHINESE RESTAURANT.

One In Washington In Which All the Dishes Are In Disguise.

Since the arrival of Moy Sam in town things have changed. He has taken one of the houses on the south side of the avenue between Third and Four-and-a-half streets, and here on the second floor he has opened a regular first class Chinese restaurant, such as one can find in the Chinese quarter of any of the large western cities—Denver, Portland or San Francisco. This is primarily intended for the benefit of the Chinese residents of the city, and here the homesick subjects of the Sunset Kingdom may come and regale themselves with all of their most fondly remembered home dishes, smoked oysters, dried ducks' feet, bird's nest soup and preserved, candied and conserved things galore, for the Chinese are master hands at the art of preserving, and they can put up anything from jellyfish to conserved citron so that it will keep for 100 years and cook up fresh and inviting at the end of that time.

But, though the main room of the restaurant is for the Chinese residents, where they may smoke their pipes and cigarettes and discuss the latest news of the Korean situation, there are private rooms where a party of Americans can be accommodated, and Moy Sam makes it a point to see that his visitors have a good time and have a chance to test all the products of his Chinese chef. The restaurant may be said to be run on the European plan.

When a visitor takes his seat, the straw slippered waiter flaps into the room and sets down a little of this and a little of that and keeps on going back for more till he is stopped, bringing something different each time. The visitor takes all he wants, and when the meal is over Moy Sam comes in, counts up the damage that has been done to the various dishes and charges accordingly. One can get as much as he wants of the various dishes for a quarter, and an outlay of half a dollar would stall even a professional diner out.

If the visitor wills it, he can have chopsticks with his meal, but for purposes of utility they are nil. The slender round pieces of snow white elephant ivory about 18 inches long are very pretty to look at and sharpened up would make capital knitting needles, but to investigate the inside of a Chinese doughnut with them or to explore the mysteries of a "gau tur" is like attempting to pick a combination lock with a hairpin or scoop up a drop of mercury with a three tined fork.

The best way is to submit to using a plain American knife and fork, which come on demand without extra charge, but there is a smile that is childlike and bland in the eye of the Celestial when he looks at the discarded ivories resting on the far side of your plate.

The first ceremony of the dinner is tea-making, and that is where the native of tea land gives the Americans a pointer. A thin porcelain bowl in a little, round, polished brass saucer is brought to each person, and in it is put the tea leaves, the sort of tea that sells for $5 a pound, and which never sees the inside of an American grocery store. On the tea leaves is poured boiling water, and over the bowl is inverted a saucer which just fits inside the rim and acts as a strainer for the tea leaves. The eggshell cups stand on the side, and the attendant initiates the tyro into the art of pouring out the tea without getting the leaves, burning one's fingers or spilling it on the tablecloth. There is no profanation of that tea with milk or sugar, and no one thinks to ask for either.

On the side of each place is a tiny cup that does not hold more than a good sized thimbleful, and with it a little china caraffe, with a spout on one side and a funny little concave lid that is held in place with the forefinger while the beverage is poured out. This is for "onga bey," or Chinese rose wine, a colorless, aromatic liquid, a tiny cupful of which goes with each course.

Then come the dishes in disguise. The first thing, when the meal is the light midday luncheon, is "tem sum," a curious little dumpling about 1½ inches in diameter, shaped exactly like a fishing creel. It is made of rice flour, and on top is traced a delicate figure in cochineal or some other like coloring matter, to "make it look pretty," as Moy explained, on the same principle of pepper thumbs on a boiled ham. The dumpling is hollow, and inside is stuffed with an utterly unfathomable compound of ham, lobster, roast beef, boiled duck and "ten a 'leven" other things, as Moy explains, to make it taste good. With the dumplings come little shallow plates, like artists' color cups, of highly seasoned, spicy sauce, not unlike Worcestershire. The next is a different grade of dumpling, made of a slightly different colored dough and stuffed with even a more varied mixture of grated meats and vegetables, prominent among which is Chinese cabbage, and the general odor of which is that of a pair of canvasbacks that are "just right." This is shaped like a half tied tobacco pouch and is known in the vernacular as "gau tur."

Then come the sweet things. Bread is known as "bow," but this, too, comes on disguised. It is in the form of a round dumpling of dry boiled dough, ornamented on the top in mystic hieroglyphics and filled inside with a sweet preserved mixture of groundnuts and "li che queong."

The meal is wound up with Chinese doughnuts with an unspellable name, but looking not unlike brown tennis balls and filled with another surprising mixture of sweet conserves, almost too sweet for an American palate to stand. The other features of the dessert are brown jelly, cut in nervous, agitating slabs and sprinkled thickly with dried tomato seeds, conserved citron, clear almost as amber and tasting like fresh pulled fruit.

Cigarettes and a final sip of onga bey close the meal. And the cost is 30 cents.

The regular dinner is heavier and contains roast beef, boiled duck, stewed chicken and smoked oysters, all of which are paid for on the European plan.—Washington Post.

His Ideal.

To live content with small means, to seek elegance rather than luxury and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable, and wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars and birds, to babes and sages with open heart; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, hurry never—in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious grow up through the common—this is to be my symphony.

How Thoughtful!

Captain Irons—You people had better take to the boats at once. I propose to stick to the ship.

Mrs. Giddy—Oh, captain, if you'll only get them to open the place where they put my husband's luggage, you can get a pair of rubbers to keep your feet from getting wet!—Fort Worth Gazette.

CANTON STREET SCENES.

Some of the Picturesque Sights In the Busy Chinese City.

Florence O'Driscoll, a member of the English house of commons, has a timely article, "In the Streets of Canton," in The Century. Of the street scenes in Canton Mr. O'Driscoll writes:

Little if any sunlight struck down into these ways. Their narrowness would have prevented the intrusion of any but vertical beams or those slanting parallel with the street, and to guard against even these a shade loving people had hung matting overhead. This gave the city the aspect of a huge straggling bazaar sheltered beneath a great ragged roof.

The thoroughfares in the older portions of the city vary from about 4 to 6 or 7 feet in width. In the newer quarters there are frequently 10 and even 15 feet of space between the houses on each side.

These narrow ways were thronged with tens of thousands of people. Looking along them, it seemed almost as if one could walk upon men's heads, so close were they. High and low, rich and poor, all rubbed shoulders. Coolies, naked save for loose drawers rolled high up the thighs, carried on each end of a six foot stick water, firewood and burdens of various sorts. When an exceptionally heavy load was to be carried, some four coolies bore it, slung on the middle of a bamboo, two at each end of the pole. Peddlers carried their wares in baskets slung at each end of a stick, or in flat trays hung like an old fashioned pair of scales, with the pole or beam on their shoulders. Carriers thus bore creels of fruit, fish and all sorts of esculents; live rats, cats and dogs in wicker baskets; fat pigs in wicker cylinders, sometimes with their legs hanging out, and boxes, bales and trays of toys. Through the throng exalted Chinamen, fan in hand, in silken gowns and with cues pendent far down the back, made their slow way in dignity. There were plenty of women and children also in the crowd, some of the women hobbling painfully along on their tortured and distorted feet, which, from the tight binding, were so shrunken and diseased that their shin bones had become fleshless skeleton supports covered with a wrinkled parchment skin, and their legs seemed to be little better than gnarled and knotted stumps. Occasionally an empty chair was seen in this crowd, or a chair in which sat some mandarin, with awning and delicately fashioned lattice blinds closely drawn, or a man who hawked small wares or sweets for sale and carried in one hand a little flat metal plate and a string with a small weight tied to one finger. With each twitch of his finger a clear musical note rang sharply in the air. Ping, ping, ping! sounded his little gong, heralding his approach from a long way off. Who knows? Perhaps from this primitive but artistic appliance has in the course of ages been evolved our muffin bell—sweet music in the ears of those setting forth in quest of 5 o'clock teas. Anon our progress was checked by a funeral procession, which struggled past us amid a blare of discordant trumpets, beating of gongs and screeching of stringed instruments, the mourners bearing aloft paper and tinsel dolls, bright streamers or little trays of food and sticks of incense.

The coolies, who had their cues knotted up, wore for the most part a hat shaped like a flat lamp shade about two feet across. A little cup shaped wicker basket fixed underneath it held this covering ever their heads, and it served more as a sun and rain shade for the body than an actual head covering. Clerks, merchants and well to do people carried their cues loose and were either bareheaded or covered with a black satin or very fine black wicker skullcap, with a coral button on the top.

Every one seemed busy, no one seemed unhappy, each individual was polite and prepared to make way for another. To keep to the right was the rule of the road, a rule strictly adhered to, without which all progress would have been impossible. As I looked along the crowded way I could see always two long lines of people in single file passing one another and keeping close to their respective right sides. In places the streets so narrowed in that passersby rubbed shoulders. Every one stood aside for the passage of a funeral or a priestly procession, after which the acknowledged order of precedence was first a chair with a passenger, though even this moved aside to allow a passage to the lowest class laborer staggering beneath a heavy load, then any person carrying a load and lastly those who were unencumbered by burdens. A mandarin on foot or a wealthy merchant with a richly embroidered gown moved aside to allow the cooly wood carrier to pass alone uninterrupted. There were no policemen at corners to regulate traffic. Old established custom, based on a policy of mutual obligation, took the place of a man in blue.

Cromwell Fond of Sport.

Cromwell, like his brothers in arms, is often described as a morose and gloomy fanatic. We hear of him going through days of sorrow because he had partaken in some innocent enjoyment. He always had a great fear of the evil one. The real Cromwell, however, was by no means afraid to enjoy himself or averse to amusements. "Oliver," as one of his officers observes, "loved an innocent jest, and especially a practical jest." Under the cuirass of the general or the royal robe of the protector he was always an athletic country gentleman of sporting tastes. His royalist biographers make his early taste for athletics one of their charges against him. He learned little at Cambridge, says "Carrion" Heath, "and was more famous for his exercises in the fields than in the schools, being one of the chief matchmakers and players of football, cudgels or any other boisterous sport or game." He "was soon cloyed with studies," adds Bates, "delighting more in horses and in pastimes abroad in the fields."

This much we may safely believe, but Heath is probably inventing when he informs us that after Mr. Cromwell returned to his home at Huntingdon "his chief weapon in which he delighted, and at which he fought several times with tinkers, peddlers and the like, was a quarter staff, at which he was so skillful that seldom did any overmatch him."—Macmillan's Magazine.

War Craft of Samoa.

The skill and ingenuity displayed in making and finishing large Samoan canoes are something remarkable, for the reason that the planks are of such uneven lengths and widths and every part is fastened by fiber. Canoes for fishing outside the reefs are partially decked over at each end and ornamented with carving and shells. They are good sea boats and run close to the wind.

The war canoe, called an alia, is a double affair on the catamaran order. This is made by decking over two large canoes. On this platform is built a fort, formed of green cocoanut logs. This floating fort is pushed up close to the shore near some village or earthworks and a bombardment carried on from it against the enemy.

Many of the canoes are rigged with sails, which are frequently of ordinary sailcloth. The Samoan sail proper, however, is made of native mats sewed together, forming a triangle. The apex is fastened at the bottom of the canoe and one side made fast to the mast.

The natives construct a very ingenious temporary sail of cocoanut leaf by splitting the heavy rib down the center of the leaf and weaving the small leaflets together in the center. The two pieces of rib stiffen the outer edges of the sail, one side of which is tacked fast to the mast and the other lashed at the bottom to a projecting stick.—Outing.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

Boiled water tastes flat and insipid because the gases it contained have been driven off by heat.

The Anglo-Spanish ship-building yard on the Nervian at Bilboa receives iron ore at one door, and turns it out as a fully equipped war vessel at the other.

A laboratory for the manufacture of tuberculin, mallein, vaccin, etc., is to be eatablished at Rome in connection with the laboratories of hygiene of the Ministry of the Interior.

In dressing down an axle at Pennsylvania shops at Fort Wayne, Ind., recently a machinist turned off a steel shaving twenty-two feet long. This is two feet longer than the one exhibited at the World's Fair.

South American ants have been known to construct a tunnel three miles in length, a labor for them proportionate to that which would be required of men to tunnel under the Atlantic from New York to London.

A special comimssion has been nominated in Paris for experimenting with smoke-consuming apparatus. The meeting will be opened by papers from inventors, and a total sum of £680 will be awarded for the best apparatus.

It is stated that artificial rubies are made in France in large qauntities. These are intended especially for bearings in watches. These are made electrically by fusing clay with barium fluoride, to which chromium salts are added to give the red color.

Professor Todd of Amherst College, who has for some years been an enthusiastic student of eclipses and of the sun's corona, is perfecting plans for his expedition to Japan in 1896, where an important eclipse of the sun will be visible August 9th of that year.

Professor Roux of Paris, at the recent Hygienic Congress at Buda-Pesth, asserted that in the Paris hospitals 75 per cent. of the children inoculated with Behring's anti-diphtheritine (serum taken from horses) were saved, while of those not inoculated 60 per cent. died, and only 40 per cent. survived.

An international telephone system to cover all Europe with its net work is one of the latest movements to bring the nations into more intimate and more peaceful relations with each other. The cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Brussels and Antwerp are already connected by telephone, and the extension of the lines is a question of only a little time.

The people of Fond du Lac, Wis., had their ears almost split last week by terrific noises that came from behind Bill Epplescott's barn. The Mayor and several of the Common Council made an investigation, and found that the sounds proceeded from the throat of the bass singer of the Lyceum. He had a large demijohn half full, and he was practicing, he said, for the Christmas concert. They stopped him.

A peculiar glow-worm is found in the flat, marshy lands of the interior of Patagonia. It is about twice the length and thickness of the ordinary caterpillar, and possesses the power of changing the color of its lamp from purple to yellow, and from yellow to red. Two brushes are attached to the fore legs of the insect, and these are used at regular intervals to keep the lenses of the lamp in order.

At an egg-eating contest, Elk Springs, Mo., Will Farnsworth ate 146 eggs in 64 minutes. His competitor, Arlie Lake, successfully disposed of 119, when he struck a china nestegg, which had been surreptitiously introduced into the basket by an enemy. He claimed a foul, and when Farnsworth said he had a basket full, a free fight was started on account of the staleness of the pun. An old soldier lost his wooden leg in the melee.

Bedloe Hogswog, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, is the owner of a mule which has been taught to keep the flies off the baby by wagging its ears over the cradle. The sagacious creature also pumps water from the well, carries in wood for the fire, and is now learning to turn the wringing machine at the washtub.

A millionth of a second can be measured by electricity.

A PERTINENT PARAGRAPH.

"Our country if right, should be kept right; if wrong, should be put right," is a political maxim which paraphrased applies to other conditions of life, thus: our health if right, should be kept right; if wrong should be put right; especially in bodily ailments, such as pains and aches, which St. Jacobs Oil promptly cures. Many out of work should heed to give it a chance to cure and it will give them a chance to go to work cured. Another adage is; "he doeth best, who doeth well." Well, of course, you want to be well from all sorts of aches, and the best thing to do is to use the great remedy. He who does so is doing well indeed.

Without economy none can be rich, and with it few will be poor.

Wolfe's Worm Powders. The Great Remedy for worms. When your children are ailing, try them. At druggists, or send 25c. to JNO. WOLFE, San Rafael, Cal., and you will get them by mail.

Dizzy Spells

Mr. E. Stiff, proprietor of the Centennial Rolling and Floor Mills, Dailey, Mich., tells the following story of his troubles and the relief afforded by Hood's Sarsaparilla:

Mr. E. Stiff

"Six months ago I was in very poor health. I had stomach and bowel trouble, dizzy spells, also very sick turns of stomach, with beating and throbbing of chest and head. I was **Nearly Deaf** in the right ear. It seemed like a sawmill running in my head. I used two and one-half bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla when I felt a change for the better. My hearing has been restored and all the other troubles have vanished, so I feel like a new man. I keep Hood's Sarsaparell on hand, also Hood's Pills." E. STIFF, Dailey, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

A BEAUTIFUL GIFT.

"It would be difficult to conceive of anything more beautiful." That is what the *Morning Call* said about the dainty books of California Wild Flowers issued by the Popular Bookstore, 10 Post street, San Francisco. The books are just the thing for Xmas presents, and the prices are very reasonable—25c, 50c, 75c, etc.

King Oscar of Sweden has composed a new symphony, and will oversee its performance. An Oscar conductor seems all right, but not in that connection.

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are the only reliable plasters ever produced. Fragrant, clean, inexpensive, and never failing; they fully meet all the requirements of a household remedy, and should always be kept on hand. For the relief and cure of weak back, weak muscles, lameness, stiff or enlarged joints, pains in the chest, small of the back and around the hips, strains, stitches and all local pains, ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are unequalled.

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS avert disease.

Jagwell—I hear they are going to wear overcoats longer this winter. Wigwag—I'm going to wear mine a winter longer, whatever the fashion may be.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, (SEAL.) *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Cash boys cannot be afforded in stores where the customers all buy on credit.

HAUNTED!

A haunted house in these practical and unromantic days is something of a rarity, but an individual haunted with the idea that his ailment is incurable is a personage frequently met with. Disbelief in the ability of medicine to cure is only a mild form of monomania, although in some cases repeated failures to obtain relief from many different sources would almost seem to justify the doubt. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has demonstrated its ability to overcome dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney trouble, malarial complaints and nervousness, and its recorded achievements in the curative line ought at least to warrant its trial by any one troubled with either of the above ailments, even although his previous efforts to obtain remedial aid have been fruitless. Used with persistence, the Bitters will conquer the most obstinate cases.

A stag party—The place where they have a little game.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

TAKE THE BEST

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

TURKEYS, TURKEYS, TURKEYS. Ship your turkeys to JOHN C. MOLI, commission merchant, 423-425 Davis Street, San Francisco, and get the highest market price.

Coal Oil

Manufactured in the East for Family Use.

SAFEST AND BEST.

$1.65 Per Case 10 Gallons Ready to Ship

—Sole Agents—

E. G. BUSWELL PAINT CO.

S. E. COR. FOURTH AND BROADWAY, OAKLAND, Opposite Hall of Records.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION

IN Society women often feel the effect of too much gayety—balls, theatres, and teas in rapid succession find them worn out, or "run-down" by the end of the season. They suffer from nervousness, sleeplessness and irregularities. The smile and good spirits take flight. It is time to accept the help offered in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a medicine which was discovered and used by a prominent physician for many years in all cases of "female complaint" and the nervous disorders which arise from it. The "Prescription" is a powerful uterine tonic and nervine, especially adapted to woman's delicate wants for it regulates and promotes all the natural functions, builds up, invigorates and *cures*.

Many women suffer from nervous prostration, or exhaustion, owing to congestion or to disorder of the special functions. The waste products should be quickly got rid of, the local source of irritation relieved and the system invigorated with the "Prescription." Do not take the so-called celery compounds, and nervines which only put the nerves to sleep, but get a lasting *cure* with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

"FEMALE WEAKNESS."

MRS. HOOVER.

MRS. WILLIAM HOOVER, of *Bellville, Richland Co., Ohio*, writes: "I had been a great sufferer from 'female weakness;' I tried three doctors; they did me no good; I thought I was an invalid forever. But I heard of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and then I wrote to him and he told me just how to take it. I took eight bottles. I now feel entirely well. I could stand on my feet only a short time, and now I do all my work for my family of five."

Fat

Is wanting in most foods, or, if present, is not assimilated. The result is loss of flesh and strength.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, is a palatable, easy fat food that any stomach can retain and any system assimilate without effort. It gives flesh and strength. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

KIDNEY

Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy Gravel, and Diabetes, are cured by

HUNT'S REMEDY

THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE.

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Bright's Disease, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, Genera Debility, Female Weakness, and Excesses.

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

HUNT'S REMEDY

ACTS AT ONCE on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action, and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

The most powerful healing ointment ever discovered.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE cures sores, " " " allays burns, " " " heals pimples, " " " cures wounds and cuts. Ask for Henry's; take no other. Beware of counterfeits. Sold by all druggists; 25c. a box.

MEN

Dr. LIEBIG & CO.

Special Doctors for Chronic, Private and Wasting Diseases.

Dr. Liebig's Invigorator the greatest remedy for Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood and Private Diseases, Overcomes Prematureness and prepares all for marriage life's duties, pleasures and responsibilities; $1 trial bottle given or sent free to any one describing symptoms; call or address 400 Geary St., private entrance 408 Mason St., San Francisco.

ALCOHOLISM

IS A DISEASE.

The Fittz Cure

Is a Safe and Certain Remedy. Small Cost—Home Treatment—No Notoriety—No Interruption of Work—No Injurious Effects of any Sort—But a Perfect, Positive, Permanent Cure.

THE CURE GUARANTEED.

We have letters from leading temperance workers, from physicians and from hundreds of patients, all telling the story of its perfect, permanent, wonderful cures.

Correspondence strictly confidential.

It has the indorsement of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society of Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Have purchased 1000 of the FITTZ CURE to be given to indigent persons afflicted with the disease of alcoholism.

It is within the reach of everyone in price.

Call on us or write us for testimonials

N. J. STONE & CO.,
Room 7, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.
General Agents for Pacific Coast.

VINTINE—NOT A PATENT MEDICINE, but a tonic which is indorsed by medical men of all schools. *Makes Blood and Muscle. Cures Lost Vitality, headache, biliousness.* $1; 3 $2.50. BROOKS' Pharmacy, 119 Powell St., S. F. All druggists.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING For sale by all Druggists. 25 Cents a bottle.

TREE WASH Powdered 98% Caustic Soda, Pure Potash and every sort of insect circle. T. W. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers' Agents, 226 Market Street, Corner Front St. San Francisco, Cal.

GLADDING McBEAN & CO. MANUFACTURERS
ARCHITECTURAL TERRA COTTA
HOLLOW TILE FIRE PROOFING
SEWER AND CHIMNEY PIPE.
PRESSED BRICK, DRAIN TILE, ETC.
1358 & 1360 MARKET STREET, S. F.
MANUFACTORY AT LINCOLN CAL.

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DO YOU TRAVEL?

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THE BEST LINE

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VESTIBULE TRAINS. ELEGANT DINING CARS. QUICK TIME.

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